DE ANTIQUIS LEGIBUS LIBER.

CRONICA

MAIORUM ET VICECOMITUM LONDONIARUM

ET QUEDAM, QUE CONTINGEBANT TEMPORIBUS ILLIS
AB ANNO MCLXXVIII° AD ANNUM MCCLXXIV^m;

CUM APPENDICE.

NUNC PRIMUM TYPIS MANDATA

CURANTE

THOMA STAPLETON.



LONDONIIS:
SUMPTIBUS SOCIETATIS CAMDENENSIS.

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COUNCIL

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PREFACE.

THE manuscript, known as the Liber de Antiquis Legibus, now deposited in the Record Room, Town Clerk's Office, at the Guildhall of the city of London, is a small folio, nine inches and a half in length and seven inches in breadth, the binding of white leather, covering wooden backs, and containing 159 leaves of parchment, paged continuously with Arabic cyphers. The index prefixed to the volume indicates the successive chapters which it was originally intended should compose the volume; but the first chapter and three others in the body of the manuscript were left blank, though since written over by matter of later insertion. The original portion of this manuscript will have been written throughout in Latin in the year of our Lord 1274, 2 Edward I., and the remainder added at different intervals in French, which later date will also apply to the references in the margins. A considerable portion of this volume is filled with extracts from the Gesta Regum Anglorum of William, the monk of Malmsbury, under titles of the writer's own composition. At the top of the page the reverse of folio 63 commence the Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London and the events which occurred in their times, from the year 1188 to the year 1274, up to the month of August, the preparations for the coronation of Edward I., who landed at Dover the 2d of that month, being the subject matter of the closing paragraphs of this valuable portion of its contents. The title of the Book of Ancient Laws is only applicable to the chapters 38 and 44; the first of which contains the regulations prescribed, by the name of Assise, as to the inhabitants of London in respect of their buildings and dwellings, and the second the Provisions made by the Lord Henry the King, son of King John, and his council, to amend the English laws, of which the larger portion had been ordained in the time of the Earl of Leicester, in the year of the Lord 1264, after the battle of Lewes, fought on Wednesday the fourteenth day of May. In each instance of the Latin name of the city of London, where written at full length in this manuscript, the plural termination

is used, and Roger de Wendover adopts this form in his Chronicle; it has consequently been adhered to by the editor. The mode in which the city of London and county of Middlesex were fermed by the Sheriffs prior to the year 1188 may be seen in the Firma Burgi by Madox, chap. ix. p. 164, and from the Pipe Rolls we learn that the Sheriffs were sometimes four in number, and in the 4th year of Hen. II. there were five Sheriffs. The two Sheriffs Henry de Cornhill and Richard son of Reyner, whose names are first mentioned in this chronicle, had rendered accompt of the ferm of London and Middlesex in the 34th year of Henry II. and on the feast of St. Michael in that year, 29th September 1188, they were again elected to the same office. On the Pipe Roll 1 Ric. I. they are accountants both of the old ferm and of the new ferm, and their accompt is closed with this entry:—"Et in pardonis per breve Regis eisdem Vicecomitibus, c*li.*, et debent ccc*li.* et quater xx. et xii*li.* et xxii*d.* Blanca, de quibus c. et quater xx. et xii*li.* et xxii*d.* blanca sunt super predictum Henricum et c. et quater xx. et xii*li.* et xxii*d.* blanca super Ricardum filium Reineri." Henry de Cornhill, husband of Alice de Courcy, the heiress of the barony of Stoke Courcy, com. Somerset, and who after his decease remarried Warine Fitz-Gerold, the King's Chamberlain, leaving by each an only daughter, coheirs of this barony, of whom Joan de Cornhill was the wife of Hugh de Nevill, Proto-forester of England, and Margery, wife first of Baldwin de Reviers, eldest son and heir apparent of William de Vernon, Earl of Devon, deceased in his father's lifetime, and secondly of the well-known favourite of King John, Fulk de Breaute, who had name from a commune of the canton of Goderville, arrondissement of Le Havre, department of La Seine Inferieure, rendered accompt of this his debt on the same roll, proving his expenditure of a surplus of 2*li.* 1*s.* 4*d.* blanch money over the said sum, under the King's writ in providing for the several armaments and dresses preparatory to his coronation. This accompt will therefore have extended over the years from Michaelmas 1187, 33 Hen. II., to Michaelmas 1189, 1 Ric. I., in which interval of time Henry II. was deceased 6th July, and Richard was crowned on Sunday the 3d of September; and it was on occasion of that solemnity that the Jews were destroyed throughout England. In the same year, according to our chronicle, Henry, son of Eylwin of London-stone,* was made

* The house of Henry Fitz Aylwin, the first Mayor of London, a very fair house,

Mayor of London, who was the first Mayor in the city, and who continued Mayor up to the close of his life, namely, well nigh for twenty-five years. The day of the election of the Mayor was on the 28th day of October, the feast of St. Simon and Jude, and as he was deceased before the 5th day of October 1212, 14th John, it wanted but a few days of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his mayoralty, if elected in 1187.

In the Appendix to the Introduction prefixed to the Rotuli Curiæ Regis by Sir Francis Palgrave is copy of a deed by which Henry Fitz Ailwin grants to William Lafaite the land which Emma, sister of the aforesaid William, had held in Lime-street, which lay next the land of the Abbot of Ramsey, to be held of him and his heirs by the grantee and his heirs in fief and in inheritance for ever at the annual rent of 12*d.*, for which concession the aforesaid William gave to him half a mark of silver by way of boon. Witnesses,—Peter son of Alan, Ralph Brand, Jordan son of Sperling, Robert the Chamberlain, Jordan son of Jordan. Appendant to this deed is a seal of yellow wax, varnished, impressed with the representation of a man on horseback, a hawk perched on his fist, with an inscription round its circumference, but so defaced as to be illegible, and is now in the Treasury of the Exchequer. In the same Appendix is also copy of a convention and concord made in the Curia Regis at Westminster on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, third year of the reign of King Richard, before John Comte of Mortain, brother of the King, and before Walter Archbishop of Rouen, then Justiciary of England, and Richard Bishop of London, then Treasurer of the Lord the King, and the Barons of the Exchequer, between William son of Reiner and Henry his brother, concerning lands in Middlesex and London, with these witnesses,—Hugh Bishop of Chester, William Le Mareschal, John Le Mareschal, Robert de Witefeld, Roger Fitz Reinfrey, Robert Fitz Roger, Osbert Fitz Hervey, Robert Ruffus, Chamberlain of Comte

stood on the north side of the Church of St. Swithin and churchyard, and the advowson was appropriated to the mansion, as appears from an inquest taken after the death of Robert Aguylon, his descendant, hereafter cited. This Church of St. Swithin was situate at the south-west corner of St. Swithin's-lane, over against London Stone, in Candlewick-street, but in Walbrook ward, and from the situation thereof hath been called St. Swithin in Candlewick-street, but more frequently of late St. Swithin London-Stone. At the present time this street goes under the name of Cannon-street. Hence the appellation given to Henry Fitz Aylwin, as being of London Stone, in the Chronicle.

John, Henry de Cornhulle, Ralph and Reginald his brothers, Ralph Fitz Ralph, Henry Fitz Ailwin, William de Haverhulle, Roger Fitz Alan, Alan Fitz Peter, Michael Fitz John, Richard his son, Geoffrey Bucointe, John Fitz Elinant, William Badue.

On the Roll of the Curia Regis, containing assises, &c. in the quinzaine of St. John the Baptist, 1 John, 1199, 8th July, is this entry:—"Sudsexia. Assisa venit recognoscere si una virgata terre cum pertinentiis in Percinges sit libera elemosina pertinens ad capellam de Percinges, que est Johannis de Brancester, an laicum feodum Petri filii Henrici majoris Londoniarum et Isabelle uxoris ejus. Juratores dicunt quod est laicum feodum Petri et Ysabelle.

Perching is in Edburton parish, hundred of Burbeach, rape of Bramber, and was parcel of the honour of Warren, which at the time of the Survey was held of him by William de Watteville and afterwards by Bartholomew de Cheney, whose daughter and heir Isabella was then the wife of Peter, eldest born son of Henry Fitz Ailwin, Mayor of London. In Surrey the same Bartholomew held a certain portion of the vill of Addington, in the hundred of Wallington, com. Surrey, in chief of the Lord the King, by the serjeanty of the kitchen, and it was not known of whose gift, and Richard the King gave the same portion to Peter, son of the Mayor of London, with the daughter of the same Bartholomew, and the Lord John the King afterwards gave the same portion to Ralph le Parmentier with the daughter of the same Peter; and it was at the time of the inquest, of which this record is preserved in the Testa de Nevill, in the hand of the Lord the King. At the same time the heirs of Bartholomew de Cheney held in the vill of Lewes two messuages of the Lord the King, but it was not known by what service. In the same record Peter son of the Mayor of London is said to hold the moiety of Addington by the service of the kitchen.

On the great Roll of the Pipe, 3d John, under London and Middlesex, where entry is made of the fines of those holding by military service, given lest they should cross the Channel, Henry Mayor of London was charged ten marks for the fiefs of two knights of the honour of Peverell of London; but afterwards recorded by Geoffrey Fitz Piers that he had only fined for six marks. By a Letter Close of the year 1205 entered upon the Roll of the seventh year of his reign, the King instructed the Barons of the Exchequer to reckon on behalf of the citizens of London nine hundred marks of

silver by weight, which they had paid into the Privy Chamber at Stokes, through the hands of Peter, son of the Mayor, of John, of Constentine son of Aluf, of William the Chamberlain, and of Alan de Balon, of the proffer made to him in aid of his expedition beyond sea, and is dated from Porchester the third day of June, through Philip de Lucy.

Another property of Henry the Mayor of London was the manor of Watton, in the hundred of Broadwater, com. Herts, held by the serjeanty of finding one foot soldier for the host of the Lord the King in Wales with bow and arrows, and the ancestors of the Mayor had held by the same service of the ancestors of the Lord the King. It had also the name of Watton at Stone, and was a parish in the deanery of Hertford, archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, having the church under the invocation of St. Mary and St. Andrew. There appears to have been anciently a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Mary, and known by the name of Whemsted, and there were lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Abchurch in London subjected to the customary render of five marks annually to the support of the chantor or custos of this chapel, whose presentation was in the gift of the Lords of the Manor.

At the time when the survey of the county of Surrey was made for insertion in Domesday Book, Tezelinus the Cook held of the King Edintone. Godric had held it of King Edward. Then it was geldable for eight hides, now for one hide. There is land to four ploughs. In the demesne are two ploughs, and eight villains and nine cotters with two ploughs and a half. Forest for twenty swine. It is worth and was worth five pounds. In the 7 Hen. II. 1161, Bartholomew de Cheney rendered accompt in Surrey of one mark for scutage, and of his gift the Canons of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, acquired the presentation of the church of St. Mary of Addington in the deanery of Ewell, archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, to which priory Richard, Bishop of Winchester, confirmed it by his charter in these terms: ecclesiam de Edintone cum capella Omnium Sanctorum et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis ex concessione et presentatione Bartholomei de Kaisneto. In qua videlicet capella Omnium Sanctorum Reginaldus de Edintone jus patronatus quandoque sibi vendicaverat, ipsamque postea coram nobis et pluribus aliis Deo et Ecclesiæ prescriptæ Canonicisque ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam concessit, ita quod ipse vel heredes sui nichil in ea juris de cetero modis aliquibus poterunt vendicare.

him, while he stayed there, by the King, whose letter close bears date at Christchurch 14th day of November. In the following year the king wrote to Reginald de Cornhull, enjoining him to procure for Ralph Le Parmentier those things which he was to notify to him on the King's behalf to carry on the business for which he was despatched, and to find him in necessaries during his stay in London for this purpose, from Ludgershall, second day of April. On the Roll of Letters Patent, 6th John, 1205, is one addressed to the Master of the Knights Templars in England and to the Preceptor of London, commanding them to send the regalia and jewels of the King, which they had in their custody, to him by Ralph Le Parmentier, his serjeant, and by some trusty servant of their own, so that they be with the King at Reading on the day next before Christmas, dated from Bristol, 13th December. On the Roll of Letters Close of the same year is one addressed to the Mayor of London and to Reginald de Cornhull, bidding them know that he the King had given to Ralph Le Parmentier, his serjeant, the houses which were those of William son of Turstatus in the city of London, which Thomas de Blunvill had, with their appurtenances, and commanding them to give him full seizin thereof without delay. The King, during his stay at Niort in Gascony, wrote on the 14th day of June 1206 to Master Elyas and Geoffrey Lutterel, commanding them to send him from his treasury which they had in their custody 2000 marks by Ralph Le Parmentier and the persons of the retinue of Savary de Mauleon, whom he had sent to them on this account. In the month of September he had returned to Niort, for on the back of the fifth membrane of the Letters Close of the 8th year of King John we read, "Nomina militum et servientium prisonum, quos Alfredus de Thorntona et Willelmus de Coleman et Rogerus de Warneforda tradiderunt Radulfo Parmentario apud Niortum in vigilia Sancti Lamberti anno etc. viii. 16 Sept. 1206; among whom were these five knights, Reginald de Livery, Gaffur L'Hermite, Robert de Nevile, Peter de Piri and Geoffrey de Burgo, two provosts of Angiers and three serjeants-at-arms. This entry is on the Roll of Letters Patent of the 8th of John 1207, memb. 2, in dorso, Littere iste liberate erant in camera Domini Regis Radulfo Parmentario apud Craneburn vi° die Aprilis, referring to Letters Patent of William Earl of Devon, binding himself to payment of his whole debt to the King on the feast of St. Michael in the ninth year of his reign; and on the 12th of the same month he was the sole witness to two

Letters Close of the King at Reading. Of the third of May following is a Letter Close to the sheriff of Southamptonshire, bidding him know that he had given to Ralph Le Parmentier, his serjeant, the house which was that of Henry Buchard in Winchester, and commanding him to cause seisin thereof to be made to the messenger of Ralph, the bearer of these presents, and dated from Lambeth. The Roll of Letters Close of the 9th year of King John contains several entries as to the performance of his duties in attendance upon the King down to the month of April 1208, on the 7th day of which a Letter Close was sent to the Barons of the Exchequer from Guildford through Ralph Le Parmentier. Of the regnal years in succession up to the 14th year of King John there are no Rolls of Letters Close preserved, and from the following entry on that Roll it would seem that he had died without issue in the interval: "Rex Hugoni de Nevilla, etc. Mandamus vobis quod statim visis litteris istis habere faciatis Willelmo Scissori nostro domum cum pertinentiis que fuit Radulfi Parmentarii in Wintonia. Teste Rege apud Lameheth xvi die Maii (1212)."

In the same year, before the expiration of the term of his mayoralty, Henry Fitz Aylwin, the first Lord Mayor of London, was deceased, and a successor chosen in the person of Roger Fitz Alan, as we learn from the Chronicle printed as the text of this publication by the Camden Society, page 4. When this event occurred William Aguillun had already made fine with the King for the custody and marriage of Joan, the granddaughter and heiress of Henry Fitz Aylwin, widow of Ralph Le Parmentier, who after the death of her husband had been placed in the custody of William de Harcourt, Seneschal of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. On the Roll of Letters Patent of this fourteenth year of King John entry is made as follows: "Rex Willelmo de Harecurt, etc. Mandamus vobis quod liberetis Willelmo Aguillun Johannam que fuit uxor Radulfi le Parmentier, que est in custodia vestra. Et in hujus rei testimonio has litteras nostras patentes vobis mittimus. Teste Willelmo Briwerre apud Westmonasterium v die Octobris." On the same day the King sent his Letters Close with the same teste to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, enjoining them that immediately upon view of his letters they take into the King's hand all the lands and rents, with their appurtenances, which Henry Fitz Aylwin, late Mayor of London, had in London on the day on which he died, and that they guard them well. "Et habere faciatis sine dilatione Willelmo

Aguillun et Johanne que fuit uxor Radulfi Parmentarii, rationabilem dotem ipsius Johanne, quam ei contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit ipsius Radulfi, quondam viri sui, in Londoniis." Copies follow on the Roll of Letters Close to the Sheriff of Hertfordshire, commanding him that he cause William Aguillun to have without delay plenary seisin of all lands in his bailiwick, with their appurtenances, of which Henry Fitz Ailwin, late Mayor of London, had been seised on the day on which he died, which hereditarily belong to Joan, who had been the wife of Ralph Le Parmentier; also to the Sheriff of Surrey in like form with this additional clause, that he cause the same William to have plenary seisin of all the lands with the appurtenances in his bailiwick, which the aforesaid Ralph had of the inheritance of the same Joan, and which were in the King's hands; also to the Sheriff of Kent in like form, without the clause. It was also commanded to the Sheriff of Sussex that he cause William Aguillun to have without delay plenary seisin of all the lands in his bailiwick which Ralph Le Parmentier had of the inheritance of Joan, who had been his wife, and then in the King's hands; and in like form was it written to the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.

On another membrane of the same Roll we read, "Rex Vicecomiti Norfolchie, etc. et custodibus excaetarum suarum in eodem Comitatu, etc. Precipimus vobis quod faciatis habere Willelmo Aguillun omnia catalla que fuerunt in manu nostra in terra Radulfi Parmentarii in Ballia vestra. Teste G(alfrido) filio Petri comite Essexie apud Westmonasterium v die Novembris. Coram Baronibus de Scaccario."

In the same form was it written to the Sheriff of Surrey and to the Keepers of the Escheats and to the Sheriff of Sussex. The land in Norfolk which belonged to Ralph Le Parmentier in right of his wife had name Scroteby, a parish in the hundred of East Flegg, which at the time of the survey in 1086 was of the fief of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, and had been held by his predecessors, Arfast and Almar. The grant of this manor to Bartholomew de Cheney will have been subsequent to 1165, 14 Hen. II., as this name is not mentioned in the Carta of the Bishop of Norwich of that date; its subsequent tenure is thus set down in that invaluable record, the Testa de Nevill, under the heading, "De escaetis et serjantiis in Comitatu Norfolcie; Hundredum de Estflegg. Domina Johanna que fuit uxor Radulfi Pelliparii, est de donatione domini Regis, et est

maritata Willelmo Aguilun per dominum Regem Johannem, et valet terra sua in Scrouteby vii*li*." The change in the name of Ralph Le Parmentier from Parmentarius to Pelliparius in this entry identifies the trade of this citizen of London to be that of a merchant tailor, in supplying clothes or furs for the King's wearing, and the following Letter Close affords proof of his being so employed.

"Rex Baronibus, etc. Computate Reginaldo de Cornhulle pro quinque penulis de bissis liberatis Radulfo Parmentario in festo Sancti Eadmundi ad opus nostrum, unde iiii^or erant de x fessis et una erat de xi fessis, viii^o marcas, scilicet pretium cujuslibet iiii^or penulorum de x fessis xx solidos, et precium illius de xi fessis ij marcas. Pro sarpelario ad eos imponendum vi denarios. Pro cariagio xii denarios. Pro tribus coopertoriis de grisso liberatis eidem Radulfo per Willelmum de Insula iiii^or libras. Pro canevacio ad imponendum vi denarios. Pro duabus coopertoriis de grisso liberatis eidem Radulfo in vigilia Sancti Andree per Willelmum hominem suum iiii^or marcas. Pro duabus furruris de agnellis i marcam. Pro una penula de cuniculis ix solidos per eundem. Pro quatuor ulnis et dimidia de burnetta xv*s*. ix*d*. et obolum, scilicet ulna xlij*d*. per eundem. Pro canevaciis et sarpellariis ad imponendum ij*s*. Pro duabus ulnis de griseing ad j barrudum faciendum xx*d*. scilicet ulna x*d*. Pro cordis ij*d*. et obolum. Pro carriagio ij*s*. Pro j coopertorio de griso liberato Radulfo Parmentario apud Lameheth xl*s*. Pro uno pelliceo de griso ad opus nostrum liberato eidem Radulfo per manum Willelmi Cissoris apud Lameheth die Sancti Vincentii xiiij solidos. Pro furruris de agnis vi*s*. T(este) G(alfrido) de Novilla Camerario apud Merlebergam iij die Februarii anno regni nostri nono. (3 Feb. 1208) Per Ricardum de Marisco."

The cutter-up of the clothes, the Cissor, corresponding with the tailor in its ordinary acceptation, is evidently not identical with the term "Parmentarius" or "Pelliparius," and Du Cange errs in his explanation of the word, "Gallis, olim Paramentier, qui hodie Tailleur d'habits." The charter of Rannulph Earl of Chester granting to the monks of St. Werburgh at Chester a fair before the gate of the monastery, cited by this eminent glossographer, obviously places the "Parmentarius" on a level with the merchant. "Quapropter prohibeo super amorem meum ut nec mercator, nec institor, nec permentarius, nec corvesarius, nec ullus minister volens vendere vel emere, non vendat nec emat aliquid alicubi nisi ibi quamdiu

nundinæ duraverint;" that is to say, neither the merchant, the shopkeeper, the dealers in clothes and furs, or in shoes of Cordovan leather, were to buy or sell in Chester during the fair but there only, thus distinguishing the merchants from the artizans who made the articles. Of the manors in Surrey, Addington, and of that in Sussex, Perching, mention has been made above, as having belonged to Bartholomew de Cheney. Of the same date, 5th Nov. 1212, are other Letters Close to the Sheriffs of Hertford and Kent, respecting the lands of Henry Fitz Aylwin, in this form:—

"Rex Vicecomiti Hertfordie, etc. Precipimus tibi quod omnes terras unde Henricus filius Ailwini Major Londoniarum in Ballia tua saisitus fuit anno et die quo obiit, unde Willelmus Aguillun habuit saisinam, capias in manum nostram exceptis terris que pertinent ad dotem uxoris predicti Majoris. Teste ut supra, per Willelmum Briwerre. Eodem modo scribitur Vicecomiti Kancie. Data eadem." These entries refer to the manor of Watton-at-Stone, com. Herts, and to Hoo manor, in the parish of Allhallows, in the hundred of the same name in Kent.

The name of the wife of Henry Fitz-Aylwin was Margaret, but her lineage is unknown; this fact we learn from other Letters Close bearing date at Westminster, 17 day of November following, before the Barons of the Exchequer to the Sheriff of Hertford, the Sheriff of Surrey, the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and the Sheriff of Kent, commanding them that without delay they cause Margaret, who had been the wife of Henry Fitz-Aylwin, late Mayor of London, to have her reasonable dower, which was belonging to her of the lands and tenements which had been those of the same Henry, late her husband, in their bailiwicks.

In the following year, 1213, this Letter Close is entered on the Roll: "Rex G(alfrido) filio Petri comiti Essexie, etc. Mandamus vobis quod habere faciatis Alano, Thome, et Ricardo, filiis Henrici quondam Majoris Londoniarum, partes suas de terris quas predictus Henricus, pater eorum, eis dedit in Watton et Edeho, Walingeham, Begeham, Edelmetona, et in Londoniis, secundum tenorem carte quam habent de predicto Henrico, patre eorum, et secundum concessionem Petri fratris eorum primogeniti, et secundum confirmationem nostram et secundum consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie. T(este) me ipso apud Bechamptona xv die Junii. Per dominum P(etrum) Wintoniensem."

The places named are Watton-at-Stone, com. Herts, Allhallows, Hoo,

com. Kent, Warlingham in the hundred of Tundridge, com. Surrey, Burnham in the hundred of Woking in the same county, and Edmonton in Middlesex.

On the Roll of Fines of the fifteenth year of the reign of John, 1214, is a mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer, that of the 300 marks which William Aguillun ought to have rendered at the instant term of St. Michael, in that year, he have such respite, namely, that at the same term he render to the lord the King 150 marks, and at Easter next following in the same year 150 marks, dated at Southwell, 4 day of September. In the following year King John, on the day of the Purification of blessed Mary, embarked at Portsmouth, in company with the Queen, and within a few days landed at Rochelle with a strong force, and during his stay at Partenay he addressed the following Letter Close to Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, one of his vicegerents of the kingdom during his absence :—

"Rex domino P(etro) Wintoniensi Episcopo, etc. Mandamus vobis quod secundum recordum fidelium nostrorum, W(illelmi) comitis Arundellie et W(illelmi) Briwerre quod ab eis factum fuit de convencione facta inter nos et Willelmum Aguillun de filia et herede Petri filii Henrici filii Eilwini Majoris Londoniarum et de terris et redditibus que fuerunt ejusdem Henrici, Majoris Londoniarum, eidem Willelmo sine dilatione plenariam saisinam habere faciatis de predictis terris, redditibus, et aliis que fuerunt predicti Henrici filii Eilwini tam infra civitatem Londoniarum quam extra. T(este) meipso apud Partenai ij die Septembris."

King John returned to England in the month of October, and was at Dartmouth on the 15th day of that month, in the sixteenth year of his reign, and was residing at the New Temple in London at the date of the following Letters Close 2nd of January, 1215, over which the word "Patentes" is written on the Roll.

"Rex Vicecomitibus Kancie, Surreie, et Hertefordie salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo Aguillono quod quietus sit de omnibus placitis et querelis a festo Sancti Nicholai anno regni nostri xvi° usque in ij annos proximo sequentes de omnibus tenementis que fuerunt H(enrici) filii Aylwini quondam Majoris Londoniarum, que idem Willelmus habet in Balliviis vestris cum Johanna nepte ipsius Majoris Londoniarum per manum nostram per finem quem nobiscum fecit, et ideo vobis precipimus

quod eundem Willelmum usque ad terminum predictum de omnibus placitis et querelis quietum esse permittatis; et in hujus rei, etc."

In the same year another Letter Close, marked "Inquisitio," was issued: "Mandatum est Roberto de Venuz quod si inquirere poterit per probos homines de partibus de Gretham quod terra que fuit Radulfi de Clere in Gretham sit jus et hereditas Johanne uxoris Willelmi Aguillun, tunc eidem Willelmo et Johanne uxori ejus sine dilatione de predicta terra cum pertinentiis plenariam saisinam habere faciat. T(este) Rege apud Wintoniam xiij die Decembris."

According to Matthew Paris a William Aguillun was one of those who swore to obey the mandate of the twenty-five Barons chosen to be conservators of Magna Charta at Runnimede, between Staines and Windsor, on the 15th day of June, 1215, and the following entry in the Patent Rolls is conclusive of this being the case, where we read, "Willelmus Aguillon habet litteras de salvo conductu sine termino in veniendo ad dominum Regem et morando et recedendo," with the date "Apud Roffam, xxviii die Octobris," in the same year. His return to his allegiance to his sovereign was continuous up to the date of the Letter Close of the 13th day of December, but there can be little doubt that he again joined the Barons, and was of their party up to the time of the accession of Henry the Third. On the Roll of the Letters Close of the first year of the new reign, under the heading "De reversis," is one to the Sheriff of Gloucestershire in these terms: "Scias quod Willelmus Aguillun venit ad fidem et servicium nostrum. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod ei sine dilatione talem saisinam habere facias de omnibus terris suis cum pertinentiis suis qualem inde habuit in principio guerre. Et quia sigillum non habuimus has litteras sigillo fidelis nostri Comitis W(illelmi) Marescalli fecimus sigillari." Letters in the same form were sent to the Sheriffs of Norfolk, Oxford, Southampton, and to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

On the Roll of Fines of the third year of Henry III., A.D. 1219, this entry is made in relation to the claim advanced previous to the war to the manor of Greatham: "Suhamtonia. Willelmus Aguillun et Johanna uxor ejus dant domino Regi dimidiam marcam pro habendo quodam pone coram Justiciariis apud Westmonasterium a die Sancti Michaelis in quinque septimanas contra Radulfum de Clera de manerio de Gretham cum pertinentiis.

Habeant breve et mandatum est Vicecomiti Suhamtonie quod capiat securos plegios, etc. T. H(uberto) de Burgo Justiciario apud Novum Templum Londoniarum xvii die Septembris."

This suit was successful, and in the "Testa de Nevill" for the county of Southampton, under the heading "Feoda que tenentur de Comite Warrenne in capite," we read, "Willelmus Agulon tenet Gretham de Comite Warrenne pro feodo militis de veteri feoffamento, et idem de Rege; item de feodis que tenentur de Radulfo de Clera in Comitatu Suthhantonie." Before the 5th day of June, 1222, Alan, son of the Mayor of London, was deceased without issue, and his land devolved upon William Aguillun in right of his wife, in Edmonton, com. Middlesex, as this record evinces:

"De quietancia. Rex Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Quia dilectus et fidelis noster W(illelmus) Briwerre protestatus est coram H(uberto) de Burgo Justiciario nostro et vobis super scaccarium nostrum quod ipse per preceptum domini J(ohannis) Regis patris nostri recepit austurcum quem exigitis a Willelmo Aguillun de fine quem Alanus filius Majoris fecit cum ipso domino J(ohanne) Rege patre nostro pro homagio suo capiendo, vobis mandamus quod ipsum Willelmum de austurco illo quietum esse faciatis. T(este) H(uberto), etc. apud Westmonasterium v die Junii, per manum Stephani de Segrave."

The following entry is on the great Roll of the Exchequer, 18 Hen. III. 1233-4: "Surreia. Willelmus Aguilon, qui habet heredem Bartholomei de Cheney in uxorem, debuit unam marcam de scutagio de Kery, sicut supra continetur, et xx*s*. de finibus et scutagiis, sicut continetur ibidem, et x*s*. de scutagio de Elveyn sicut continetur ibidem. Sed non debet summoneri: quia recognitum est per preceptum Regis coram Baronibus de Scaccario per sacramenta xii militum ejusdem comitatus, quod non debet servicium militare de terris quas tenet in hoc comitatu de hereditate dicti Bartholomei de Cheney in Adintone, sed serjanteriam, scilicet, inveniendi unum Cocum in coronatione Regis ad faciendum cibum, qualem Senescallus preceperit, in coquina Regis."

By Letter Patent, bearing date at Westminster, 25th day of September, 1241, King Henry III. granted to Peter de Savoy the lands of John de Warren in Sussex and Surrey, and the honour of L'Aigle, with all its appurtenances, to support himself therewith in his service, during the royal pleasure, and during his tenure of these lands in Sussex, this entry was made

of one of his fiefs in the "Testa de Nevill." "Willelmus Agilun tenet unum feodum militis in Percinges;" and below we have "heredes Bartholomei de Kaisneto tenent in villa de Lewes de domino Rege, sed nescitur per quod servicium."

In Surrey, in the last-named Record, the tenure of Addington is thus noted: "Willelmus Aguilun tenet quandam terram in villa de Adinton per serjantiam faciendi hastias in coquina domini Regis die coronacionis sue, vel aliquis pro eo debet facere ferculum quoddam quod vocatur Girunt, et si apponatur sagina tunc vocatur Malpigernoun." Again, in Buckinghamshire, we read Crofton, "Willelmus Aguilun dimidium feodum de feodo Willelmi de Say et ipse de Rege;" which manor, in the hundred of Cotslow, had been of the land of the Bishop of Lisieux, Gislebert Maminot, at the survey, and had continued in the line of a family of that name until the reign of Richard I., when, by marriage, it was transferred to that of Say. In Hertfordshire we read, "Willelmus Agulon tenet in Watton per servicium inveniendi unum garcionem cum arcu et sagittis ad exercitum domini Regis in Wallie."

William Agulon, the survivor of his wife, of whose inheritance were the manors named above, was deceased before the 3rd day of October, 1244, as we learn from this entry on the Fine Rolls of the 28th year of Henry III.: "Pro Roberto Agulun. Rex Vicecomiti Surreie salutem. Scias quod suscepimus homagium Roberti Aguilun, filii et heredis Willelmi Aguilun, de omnibus terris et tenementis que predictus Robertus tenuit de nobis in capite, et securitatem nobis fecit de x libris per quas finem fecit cum nobis pro relevio suo. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod de omnibus terris et tenementis, que fuerunt predicti Willelmi patris sui in baillia tua, de quibus seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die qua obiit, eidem Roberto plenam seisinam habere facias. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium iii° die Octobris."

Another entry relating to this act of homage occurs on the Rotulus Originalis of the same regnal year of Henry III. in these words: "Rex cepit homagium Roberti Agulun filii et heredis Willelmi Agulun de omnibus terris et tenementis, que idem Robertus tenuit de Rege in capite, et securitatem Regi fecit de decem libris pro relevio suo, et sunt terre sue in comitatibus Hertfordie et Suthhantonie." Surrey and the two counties named are inserted in the margin. Notwithstanding these evidences of succession

of Robert Aguilon to his father William Aguilon, that eminent genealogist, Dugdale, writes as follows: "To this William succeeded another William, who, in 42 Hen. III., received command to attend the King on Monday next preceding the feast of St. John Baptist, well fitted with horse and arms, to restrain the incursions of the Welch," citing "Claus. 42 Hen. III. in dorso, m. 11." This entry is found on Rot. Claus. 44 Hen. III. m. 11, in dorso, and regards Robert Aguilon, who held his manor of Watton-at-Stone by this service; nor is the error corrected, where other records are cited, but every act of Robert is ascribed to a second William Aguilon, and even the inquisition post mortem upon Robert Aguilon is ascribed to this imaginary Baron. In like manner, in his biography of his father, the same writer, after copying Matthew Paris, adds, "Whereupon the King caused all his lands to be seized and given to Simon de Campo-Remigio, quoting Claus. 17 Joh. m. 6. 5. On membrane 6 the name of Aguilun does not occur, but on membrane 5 we read, "Mandatum est Vicecomitibus Norfolcie et Suffolcie 'et Essexie,' quod facient habere Simoni de Campo Remigii totam terram que fuit Roberti Aguillun cum pertinentiis in balliva sua, quam dominus Rex ei concessit. Apud Storteford xxx die Marcii." This entry has reference to a Robert Aguillon, son of William Aguillun, who had married Agatha, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Fulk de Beaufou, Lord of Hokewold and East Herling, com. Norfolk, and of Debenham in Suffolk, and of Borley in Essex. His heirs were four daughters, Agatha, Isabella, Johanna, and Margeria, of whom Adam de Kokefield, Lucas de Poynings, Ralph Fitz Bernard, and Andrew de Sakevill, were respectively the heirs, as appears by a pleading of "Quare Impedit,' for the advowson of the church of Hokewold, of Hillary Term, 7 Edw. III. 1334.

In or before the year 1257, 41 Hen. III. Robert Aguilon married Joan de Mohun, one of the seven daughters of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who succeeded to that title upon the decease of his father, 22d September 1247, by his first wife Sibilla, deceased in the lifetime of his father, who was sister of the Earls Marshal of Pembroke, and whose issue were heirs to that vast inheritance after the decease of the five brothers without issue, who severally bore this title. Afterwards William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by whom he left issue two sons, Robert, his successor, and William, seated at Groby, com. Leicester. He was deceased 24th

March 1254, at Evington, near Leicester, 38 Hen. III., and had sepulture in the abbey of Merevale, leaving his wife surviving and his son a minor. Margaret, Countess of Derby, heiress of Groby, was deceased in the ninth year of Edward I., 1281, having previously enfeoffed William de Ferrers, her second son, in the said manor. The five brothers, Earls Marshal, sons of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, Regent of the Kingdom during the minority of Henry the Third, had name William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselm; and their five sisters were, Maude, married to Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and afterwards to John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Joanna, to Warine de Munchensy; Isabella, first to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and afterwards to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Emperor of Germany and King of the Romans; Sybilla, to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and Eva wife of William de Briouze. William, the eldest son, married first Alice, daughter of Baldwin de Betune, Comte of Aumale, and Lord of Holdernesse in right of his wife, in the lifetime of his father, and secondly Alienora, sister of King Henry the Third, and, dying without issue, was buried in the New Temple, at London, 14th of April 1231, near the grave of his father. Richard, second son, died of his wounds in Ireland on the 16th day of April 1234, and on the morrow was interred at Kilkenny in the oratory of the brethren of the order of Minors, leaving no issue by Gervasia his wife. Gilbert, the third son, knighted at Worcester by King Henry in the Feast of Pentecost, 11th June following, married first Maud de Lanvaley, and secondly, in 1235, Margaret, daughter of William and sister of Alexander, Kings of Scotland, and died from injuries received from a fall from his horse at a tournament at Ware on the 27th of June, in the evening, at the priory of Hertford, whence the body was conveyed to London, and interred in the New Temple. Walter, the fourth son, married Margaret, daughter of Robert de Quincy, widow of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Constable of Chester, who also died without issue 24th November 1245, at Castle Goderich, leaving his widow surviving, and was buried at Tynterne Abbey. Anselm, the fifth brother, had been Dean of Salisbury; but was subsequently the husband of Maud, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. He outlived his brother only eleven days, being deceased on the fifth of December following, at Chepstow, and was also interred at Tynterne, leaving no issue. Alienora, the widow of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, remarried after his decease the

famous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. At this time of the succession devolving upon the surviving sisters, Maud and Isabella, the others being already deceased, partition was made of this inheritance, valued at 7600*li.* Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, had the Earl Marshalship; and William de Valence, husband of Joan de Munchensy, whose brother, John de Munchensy, had died without issue, had the earldom of Pembroke; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, had for the share of his wife 1520*li.*, whilst the seven coheirs of Sibilla de Ferrers had each 217*li.* 2*s.* 10¼*d.* and the three coheirs of Eva de Briouze had each 506*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of the last named there was another coheir, Isabella, wife of David, son of Leweline Prince of Wales, as the following entries on the Fine Rolls of the 30th year of Henry III., 1246, prove.

"De castris et terris tenendis in manu Regis. Mandatum est Roberto Waleraund quod, non obstante mandato quod Rex ei fecit de terris et castris que fuerunt Walteri Marescalli quondam Comitis Penbrokie liberandis heredibus ipsius Comitis, retineat in manu Regis castrum de Haverford et lxv libratas xvi solidos et viii denarios terre in Haverford, que assignate sunt et pertinent ad portionem uxoris que fuit Davidis filii Lewelini quondam Principis Norwallie unius heredum prefati Comitis, que ad opus Regis salvo custodiat donec aliud a Rege habuerit preceptum. T. Rege apud Oxoniam xxi die Julii.

"Eodem modo scribitur Walerano Teutonico de xxv libratis et xix denariatis terre in Karliun et Morgan et xxv libratis et ix denariatis terre in uno vel in alio illorum maneriorum, et recompensationem ii mesuagiorum competencium ad opus ii filiarum Willelmi de Ferrariis que sunt in custodia Regis, que assignate sunt et pertinent ad portionem uxoris que fuit predicti Davidis, retinenda in manu Regis."

The daughters of William de Ferrers by Sibilla Marshal are enumerated in this order in the chronicles of the Abbey of Tintern, according to the extract made by Francis Thynne in the Cotton Manuscript Cleopatra C. III. which is apparently of as late date as the reign of Henry the Sixth, and printed in the Monasticon by Dugdale. Agnes, the first daughter, was married to William de Vescy, of whom John de Vescy, issueless, and William de Vescy, who had issue John de Vescy, who died before his father, and afterwards the said William de Vescy the father without heir of his body. Isabella Basset, second daughter, married to Reginald de Mohun

(de Monteminori, Moyon in Normandy, a commune of the canton of Tessy, arrondissement of St. Lo, and departement of La Manche), of whom William de Mohun, and of him William de Mohun, without heir of his body. Of the same Reginald and Isabella a daughter, by name Alianora, married to John son of Nicholas de Carrew, and Margaret her sister, issueless, and Maria, her sister, married to John de Meriet, who died without heir of her body. Matilda de Kyme, third daughter, married to Almaric de Rochechouart (de Rupe Canardi), of whom Joanna de Vivonne (Vyvon), Cecilia de Beauchamp, Sibilla, married to Almaric of Archiac in Saintonge (Piganra). Sibilla de Bohun, fourth daughter, of whom John de Bohun of Midhurst. Of the same John, John. Joanna, fifth daughter, married to John de Mohun, of whom John de Mohun, of whom John, of him John. Alianora, sixth daughter, was Countess of Winchester, and died issueless. Agatha, seventh daughter, was married to Hugh de Mortemer, Lord of Chelmarsh, who was son of Ralph de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, of whom Hugh and Agatha, John de Mortymer, who died without heir of his body, and Henry Mortymer, of whom Hugh, of whom Henry de Mortymer, who married Elizabeth, of whom William, Hugh, James, Edmund, Thomas, Roger, who all died issueless, and Johanna and Margaret. In Vincent upon Brooke there is this extract from the Communia aº 10 Edward II. term. Pasche, rot. 9 Sussex:—"De Sibilla uxore Willelmi de Ferrariis, Comitis Derbie, procreate fuerunt septem filie, que successerunt ei in hereditate sua, videlicet, Agnes primogenita, que nupsit Willelmo de Vescy, Isabella, secunda filia, que nupsit Reginaldo de Moun, Matildis, tertia filia, que nupsit Willelmo de Kyme, postmodum Willelmo de Vivoniis alio nomine de Fortibus, Sibilla, quarta filia, que nupsit Franconi de Bohun, Johanna Aguillon, quinta filia, que postmodum nupsit Johanni filio Reginaldi de Moun, procreato de prima uxore ipsius Reginaldi, Agatha, sexta filia, que nupsit Hugoni de Mortuomari, et Alianora, septima filia, que nupsit Rogero de Quincy, Comiti Wyntonie, que obiit sine herede de se et descendebat hereditas sua Agneti de Vescy et quinque sororibus suis prescriptis." Dugdale also refers to this record in the margin under Ferrers, Earl of Derby, with these additions: Isabel to Gilbert Basset of Wycombe, com. Bucks, and afterwards to Reginald de Mohun; and Eleanora first to William de Vallibus, secondly to Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and lastly to Roger de Leyburne.

Alianora and Agatha were both unmarried and in the King's custody at the time of the succession of the Earls Marshals devolving upon these coheiresses; but the former was married to William de Vallibus in the following regnal year of Henry III. without the King's licence, who made fine with the King for 200 marks for having seisin of the lands hereditarily belonging to her the daughter of William de Ferrers, as one of the heirs of Walter Marshal, late Earl of Pembroke. In the same year the King conceded to William de Ferrers that of 300 marks by which he made fine with him because he had married Sibilla his daughter to Francus de Bohun without his assent and licence that the render should be 20*li.* annually until the sum was paid. In the same year both William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Agnes, his countess, were deceased, and their lands taken into the King's hands and committed to custody, as we learn from an entry on the Fine Roll, dated at Westminster 25th September 1247; and on the 10th of November following the King took the homage of William de Ferrers of all the lands and tenements which had been those of Agnes, late Countess of Derby, of which the Castle of Chartley, com. Stafford, was the chief seat. The following entry on the Fine Roll of the 35th year of Henry III., 1251, under the heading, "Pro heredibus W(alteri) Marescalli quondam Comitis Pembrochie, et pro Comite Leycestrie et uxore ejus," is of importance as regards the date of the marriage of Robert Aguilon with Joanna de Mohun.

"Mandatum est Baronibus de Scaccario quod in instanti crastino Sancti Johannis Baptiste diligenter intendant particioni faciende inter heredes W(alteri) Marescalli quondam Comitis Pembrochie de porcione singulos ipsorum contingente de cccc libris quas solvere debent per annum S(imoni) de Monteforti comiti Leicestrie et Alienore uxori ejus pro dote ipsius Alienore in Hybernie, unde sumus plegius, et eisdem heredibus respectum habere faciatis usque ad quindenam Sancti Michaelis proximo futuram de hoc quod Regi restat reddendum de arreragiis predictarum cccc librarum per annum ad Scaccarium Regis. Teste Rege apud Clarendonam xvi die Junii."

William de Vallibus was already deceased before the fifth day of December, 1252, and his widow having remarried Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, without the licence and goodwill of the King, her lands were taken into the King's hands and committed to custody up to the date of the following entry on the Fine Roll of the year following; "Memorandum

quod Rogerus de Quincy comes Wintonie venit coram Rege apud Windesoram die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Hilarii et ibidem misit se in misericordiam Regis de ccc marcis pro transgressione quam fecit ducendo in uxorem Alienoram, que fuit uxor Willelmi de Vallibus, que fuit de donacione Regis, sine licencia Regis. Et postea Rex de gratia sua remisit ei predictas ccc marcas pro quinque marcis auri. Postea solvit in garderoba Regis P(etro) Chaceport et quietus est." In the same year Eudo la Zuche proffers to the King 150 marks for the marriage of Agatha, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, if the same earl should choose to give him his assent to the marriage; which it seems was refused, and she afterwards married Hugh de Mortemer. In 38 Hen. III. 1254, William de Vescy being deceased, extent was made of his lands, and the King on the 2nd of March assigned to Agnes de Vescy the manors of Malton and Langton, with their appurtenances, in the county of York, and the manor of Tuggle in Northumberland, in dower, paying out of the manor of Langton 7*li.* xiis. to Peter de Savoy, to whom the custody of the other lands, which were those of William de Vescy, had been granted to the time his heirs should be of full age. On the fourth day of April following the King committed to William de Wylton all the lands and tenements which had been those of William de Ferrers junior, late Earl of Derby, with the castles and all their other appurtenances, to be kept in his custody so long as it should be the royal pleasure.

On the Fine Roll of 43rd Hen. III. this entry proves William de Fortibus to have been deceased in that year: "Quia Willelmus de Fortibus diem clausit extremum, mandatum est Vicecomiti et Escaetori Surreie quod omnes terras et tenementa que de Rege tenuit in capite et de aliis in balliva sua, capiant in manum Regis, et ea sine vasto et districtione custodiant et per sacramentum, etc. terras illas et tenementa extendi faciant. Eodem modo mandatum est Vicecomiti et Escaetoribus Sumerset et Dorset, et cum constiterit eis de valore terrarum que fuerunt predicti Willelmi in ballia sua manerium de Skypton Malet tradant Matildi, que fuit uxori prefati Willelmi, tenendum in quarentenam suam quousque per Regem dotata fuerit. T(este) R(ege) apud Westmonasterium xvi die Maii."

On the Great Roll of the Exchequer of the 44th year of Hen. III. these several entries occur in regard of the then existing heirs of the Earls Marshal. "Lincolnia: Agnes de Vescy una de filiabus Willelmi de Ferrariis

comitis Derbie et una de heredibus W(alteri) comitis Marescalli xi marcas v*s.* viii*d.* de porcione ipsam contingente de denariis Regis debitis de DC. marcis quas Rex solvit per annum ad Scaccarium pro heredibus Comitum Marescallorum Simoni de Mouteforti comiti Leicestrie et Alianore uxori sue sorori Regis pro dote sua de terris que fuerunt Willelmi comitis Marescalli, quondam viri sui, in Ybernia, sicut continetur in memorandis anni xlv. Et cxxxvij marcas xxii denarios de xii annis preteritis.—Sumerset et Dorset. Heres Isabelle de Ferrariis, que fuit uxoris Reginaldi de Mohun, et una de heredibus W(alteri) comitis Marescalli xi marcas (ut supra). Et cxxxvij marcas xxii denarios de xii annis preteritis quando Rex incepit reddere predictos denarios ad Pascha, anno xxxii.—Sussexia. Franciscus de Bohun et Sibilla de Ferrariis uxor ejus una de heredibus W(alteri) comitis Marescalli xi marcas (ut supra.)—Sumerset et Dorset. Robertus de Aguylon et Johanna uxor ejus una de heredibus W(alteri) comitis Marescalli xi marcas v solidos viii denarios de porcione ipsam contingente de denariis Regis debitis de DC. marcis quas Rex solvit per annum ad Scaccarium pro heredibus Comitum Marescallorum Simoni de Monteforti comiti Leicestrie et Alienore sorori Regis pro dote sua de terris que fuerunt Willelmi comitis Marescalli, quondam viri sui, in Ybernia, sicut continetur in memorandis anno xlv. Et cxxxvij marcas xxii denarios de xii annis preteritis.—Warwich' et Legrecestria. Rogerus de Quincy comes Wyntonie, qui habuit in uxorem unam de filiabus Willelmi de Ferrariis comitis Derbie et una de heredibus Walteri comitis Marescalli xi marcas (ut supra). Et cxxxvii marcas xxii denarios de xii annis preteritis quando Rex incepit reddere dictos denarios ad Pascha anno xxxii.—Essexia et Hertfordia. Hugo de Mortuomari et Agatha uxor ejus una de heredibus W(alteri) comitis Marescalli xi marcas (ut supra). Et cxxxvii marcas xxii denarios de xii annis preteritis. On the same Roll are also similar entries as to William de Valentiis (Valence, chef-lieu of the Departement de la Drome), who had to wife the daughter of Warine de Munchensy, one of the heirs of Walter Earl Marshal in Essex and Hertford, and of Humphrey de Bohun, who had to wife one of the daughters of William de Briouze, and one of the heirs of the Earls Marshal in the same counties, and of William de Cantilupe, who had to wife another of the daughters of William de Briouze and one of the heirs of Walter Earl Marshal, in Wiltshire; as also the following entry in Lincolnshire: "Margareta comitissa Lincolnie, que fuit uxor Walteri comitis Marescalli, que plene

dotata est in Ybernia de terris dicti Marescalli, cc marcas de porcione ipsam contingente de denariis Regi debitis etc. et M.M.cccc marcas de xii annis predictis."

On the Fine Roll of the 46th year of Henry III. are two entries regarding these coheirs; one dated at Westminster, 18th January, 1262, granting to William la Zuche, his heirs and assigns, the marriage of the heirs of Isabella, who had been the wife of Reginald de Mohun, for a fine of 200 marks, and the other at Merton, 16th of December, 1261, to the sheriff of Surrey, informing him that though the King had assigned to Matilda de Kyme reasonable dower of the lands of William de Fortibus, his tenant in capite, of his lands and tenements, upon condition of rendering up to the King the daughters and heirs of the same William, whose custody and marriage was the King's right, upon a certain day which had been assigned to her, she had failed to observe it; wherefore this officer was enjoined to distrain the aforesaid Matilda by her lands and chattels in his bailiwick, of which he was to account at the Exchequer, to the surrender of the said heirs, so that the King should have them before the feast of St. Hillary next following. On the Roll of the 50th Henry III. is this entry:—"Rex Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Sciatis quod in recompensacionem cujusdam equi quam dilectus et fidelis noster Hugo de Mortuo Mari nuper amisit in servicio nostro in obsidione castri de Kenillworth perdonavimus ei et Agathe uxori ejus uni heredum Comitum Marescallorum quadraginta marcas, in quibus iidem Hugo et Agatha nobis tenentur ad Scaccarium nostrum de debitis Marescallorum predictorum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod predictos Hugonem et Agatham de predictis quadraginta marcis quietos esse facias. Teste Rege apud Kenillworth xxvi die Octobris."

Robert Aguilun was an equally devoted loyalist as his brother-in-law, Hugh de Mortimer, and on the Patent Roll of the 49th year of Henry III. when the battle of Lewes had ended in the capture of the Sovereign by the rebel Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, are inserted under the heading "De securitate recipienda a Roberto Aguilun, inimico Simonis de Monteforti," four Letters with the King's teste at Northampton, 11th day of April, 1265, severally addressed to Thomas Fitz Thomas, Mayor of London, Robert Aguilon, and Master Thomas de Piwelesden, from which we learn that he had deferred taking the oath, which had been required by the rebels of those who were suspected of adherence to their opponents.

"Rex dilecto et fideli suo Thome filio Thome, maiori Londoniarum, salutem. Cum, sedata turbatione nuper habita in regno nostro, de consilio magnatorum nostrorum fuerit provisum quod a nonnullis ejusdem regni sacramentum, quod vos non latet, nobis prestaretur, ac Robertus Aguillun ad mandatum nostrum nobis sacramentum illud nondum prestiterit, de fidelitate vestra plene confidentes, vobis presentibus litteris nostris damus potestatem recipiendi a prefato Roberto, vice nostra, sacramentum predictum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod sacramentum illud a prefato Roberto nomine nostro recipiatis, sicut predictum est. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Northamptonam xi die Aprilis. Per comitem Leicestrie et totum concilium."

"Rex eidem Maiori salutem. Cum, sedata turbatione nuper habita in regno, de consilio magnatum nostrorum fuerit provisum, quod a nonnullis ejusdem regni sacramentum, in forma quam magister Thomas de Piwelesdon vobis exponet de parte nostra, nobis prestaretur, et Robertus Aguilun sacramentum illud hactenus prestare distulerit, ac, de concilio nostro predicto vobis per litteras nostras patentes, quas una cum presentibus vobis transmittimus, potestatem dedimus sacramentum illud ab eo recipiendi vice nostra, prout litteris predictis plenius continetur; vobis mandamus quod, si prefatus Robertus sacramentum predictum coram vobis prestare recusaverit vel malitiose distulerit, tunc ipsum arestari et salvo custodiri faciatis, donec aliud a nobis inde receperitis in mandatis, et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Ad hec, quia prefatus Robertus per dilationem prestationis sacramenti predicti magis se nobis reddidit suspectum, volumus quod, prestito sacramento predicto, bonam ab eo recipiatis securitatem super observatione sacramenti ejusdem, et etiam emendis competentibus nobis faciendis pro transgressione et contemptu nobis factis in premissis. Teste ut supra."

"Rex eidem Roberto salutem. Cum, sedata turbatione nuper habita in regno nostro de consilio magnatum nostrorum provisum fuerit, quod a nonnullis ejusdem regni sacramentum, quod fortassis vos latere non credimus, nobis prestaretur, ac vos sacramentum illud hactenus prestare distuleritis, propter quod Maiori nostro Londoniarum mandavimus, quod sacramentum vestrum a vobis recipiat vice nostra, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatenus in presentia dicti Maioris sacramentum illum sine difficultate prestetis in forma quam vobis injunget ex parte nostra, et hoc, sicut vos et vestra diligitis, nullatenus omittatis. Teste ut supra."

"Rex Magistro Thome de Piwelesden salutem. Transcriptum litterarum nostrarum Maiori Londoniarum directarum vobis transmittimus presentibus interclusum, vos rogantes quatinus, earum tenore plenius intellecto et vestra mediante industria, negotium illud una cum prefato Maiore compleatis, prout magis videritis expedire et prout aliis sacramentum illud injunxistis, ita quod diligentiam vestram exinde merito commendare debeamus. Teste ut supra."

Robert Aguilun was a dweller within the city of London, in the mansion which had descended to him from his ancestor Henry Fitz Aylwin, the first Mayor of London, on the north side of the church and cemetery of St. Swithin, in Candlewick-street, and to which the advowson of that church was attached, over against London Stone. The result of these commands is unknown, and if Robert Aguilun was arrested and imprisoned at this time, yet the glorious victory of Prince Edward over the rebels at Evesham, on Tuesday the fourth of August following, will have caused his release, as all the prisoners taken by the Earl of Leicester and his accomplices were upon news of the battle forthwith set at liberty without ransom. On the other hand, the Mayor of London and Thomas de Piwelesdon were arrested at Windsor by the King, who delivered them to his son, the Prince Edward, by whom they were detained in the Tower of Windsor. On the 12th day of January, 1267, 51 Hen. III. Robert Aguylon was witness to a royal charter in favour of the town of Wallingford, and on the Roll of Letters Patent of that year the following grant "pro Roberto Aguylon" is entered:—

"Rex omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod pro diutino et laudabili servitio quod dilectus et fidelis noster Robert Aguilon, qui de nobis tenet in capite, nobis impendit, concessimus ei pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod si ipse, antequam heredes sui de corpore suo procreati ad legittimam etatem pervenerint, contigerit in fata concedere, ipse ante suum decessum in suo testamento de custodia omnium terrarum et tenementorum suorum ad hos pertinentium de quibuscunque tenebantur, similiter et maritagia heredum predictorum pro sua voluntate ordinet et disponat, prout sibi et heredibus suis predictis melius viderit expedire, et nos et heredes nostri ordinacionem et dispositionem illam ratam habemus et acceptam. Et si forte, dictis heredibus infra etatem existentibus, prefatus Robertus decedere contigerit, nulla per ipsum facta ordinacione et assignatione de custodia et maritagiis predictis, volumus et concessimus quod dicti heredes sui sine impetratione nostri

vel heredum nostrorum habeant custodiam omnium terrarum et tenementorum predictorum usque ad suam legittimam etatem una cum maritagiis eorundem, salva tamen nobis et heredibus nostris servicia nobis debita de terris et tenementis predictis et homagiis dictorum heredum cum ad plenam etatem pervenerint. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Oxoniam xxiii die Octobris."

At the time of this grant Robert Aguylon was a widower, as we learn from the following entries on the Plea Rolls of Michaelmas Term, in the 51st year of the reign of Henry, son of King John, under the heading, "Placita coram Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas," eleventh membrane:—

"Hibernia. Eborum. } Convenit inter Agnetem de Vescy in legali viduitate sua ex una parte et Robertum Aguilun et Johannam de Mohun uxorem ejus ex altera, videlicet, quod dicta Agnes concessit pro se et heredibus suis predictis Roberto et Johanne et heredibus ipsius Johanne vel suis assignatis reddere annuatim tota vita Margarete Comitisse Lincolnie decem libras sterlingorum ad duos terminos anni, scilicet, centum solidos in octabas Sancti Michaelis et centum solidos in octabas Pasche, apud Novum Templum Londoniarum testimonio Magistri vel fratrum ejusdem domus, scilicet, pro molendino de Kildare quod predicta Johanna habuit in exchambium pro decem libratis terre que accident eidem Johanne de Mohun in villa de Karlion in sua purparte de hereditate Walteri Marescalli quondam Comitis Penbrok et de quo molendino dicta Comitissa Lincolnie est dotata, ita vero quod post decessum dicte Comitisse dictum molendinum cum pertinentiis predictis Roberto et Johanne et heredibus ipsius Johanne, &c. sine aliqua contradictione predicte Agnetis et heredum suorum integre et hereditarie revertetur inperpetuum. Et tunc imposterum predicta Agnes et et heredes sui quiete permaneant a predicta solucione decem librarum predictis Roberto et Johanne et heredibus ipsius Johanne vel suis assignatis facienda imperpetuum. Et si ita contingat quod predicta Agnes et heredes sui vel assignati sui de ipsa solucione facienda ad dictos terminos in aliquo cessarerint, predicta Agnes obligat se et heredes suos vel suos assignatos distringendum per dominum Regem vel per ballivos suos quoscumque predicti Robertus et Johanna et heredes ipsius Johanne voluerint eligere ad hanc districtionem faciendam per omnes terras suas in Anglia et Wallia, et per omnia bona sua mobilia et immobilia, quousque predicta Agnes et heredes sui vel sui assignati satisfecerint predicto Roberto et Johanne et he-

redibus ipsius Johanne, &c. de principali debito et de omnibus expensis et dampnis que predicti Robertus et Johanna et heredes ejusdem Johanne sustinuerint occasione dicte pecunie, ut predictum est, non solute per inquisitionem et considerationem bonorum et legalium hominum. Et sciendum est quod post decessum dicte Comitisse quando dictum molendinum cum pertinentiis reverteret predicto Roberto et Johanne et heredibus ipsius Johanne vel suis assignatis, tunc si extenta dicti molendini excedat decem libras per extentam que facta fuit per preceptum Domini Regis, sicut continetur in rotulis dicti Regis de predicta extenta quando participatio facta fuit inter heredes dicti Marescalli, predicti Robertus et Johanna et heredes ipsius Johanne id quod superfuerit de decem libris secundum predictam extentam predicte Agneti et heredibus suis annuatim per manus suas restituerint et solvent ad terminos predictos, scilicet, medietatem ad octabas Sancti Michaelis et aliam medietatem ad octabas Pasche. Predicti insuper Robertus et Johanna remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt pro se et heredibus dicte Johanne predicte Agneti et heredibus suis imperpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt vel aliquo modo habere potuerint in decem libratis terre predicte Johanne assignatis in participatione hereditatis dicti Marescalli infra manerium dicte Agnetis de Karlyun. Et ad majorem securitatem ambe partes cuidam scripto inter eos ad modum cyrographi confecto sigilla sua, etc. secundum quod plenius continetur in eodem scripto.

"Eborum. Agnes de Vescy attachiata fuit ad respondendum Roberto Aguylun de placito quare, cum inter ipsam Agnetem, unam heredem Comitum Mareschallorum, et ipsum Robertum et Johannam, quondam uxorem ejusdem Roberti, et alteram heredem Comitum predictorum, dudum convenerat quod molendina de Kyldare que fuerunt de hereditate predictorum Marescallorum et que Margareta quondam Comitissa Lincolnie nuper defuncta tenuit in dotem, reverti deberent eisdem Roberto et Johanne post decessum prefate Comitisse in purparte ipsius Johanne ipsam contingente de hereditate predicta, sicut constat domino Regi per inspectionem rotulorum cancellarie sue, eadem Agnes statim post mortem prefate Comitisse intrusit se in molendina predicta et ea adhuc detinet, propter quod dominus Rex nuper ei mandavit quod molendina illa prefato Roberto restituere juxta convencionem predictam. Agnes venit et in misericordia pro pluribus defaltis. Postea concordati sunt per licenciam, et est concordia talis, quod predicta Agnes recognoscit predicta molendina cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Roberti secundum

purportum scripti ipsius Agnetis, quod idem Robertus inde habet, et illa ei reddidit in curia in forma que continetur in scripto predicto superius scripto. Et Robertus se tenet inde contentus, et concessit quod si predicta molendina plus valeant quam valuerunt quando extensa fuerunt, predictus Robertus concessit quod reddet singulis annis predicte Agneti superplus valoris predicte extente, scilicet, medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis et aliam medietatem ad Pascha, et cetera sicut plenius continetur in scripto predicto. Ideo mandatum est domino Edwardo et Justiciario Hibernie per dominum Regem quod faciant predicto Roberto habere seisinam de predictis molendinis, sicut predictum est. Postea mandavit Dominus Rex per predictum Robertum quod ipse remisit predicte Agneti misericordiam. Et Robertus remisit ei predicta arreragia decem librarum, etc."

From this important record we are able to correct the singular blunders of former genealogists, and, as being contemporary, it far outweighs the misstatements of the later pleadings. Johanna de Mohun was the widow of John de Mohun, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son and heir of the same name, who succeeded to his grandfather, Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunster, deceased 20th Jan., 41 Hen. III., 1257, and a second son, named Robert de Mohun. In the volume of Parliamentary writs and writs of military summons of the time of Edward I. during the fifth year of his reign, 20th Nov. 1276—20th Nov. 1277, p. 202. "Somerset. West Wallia. Johannes de Mohun recognoscit servicium iii feodorum militis pro terris que fuerunt Reginaldi de Mohun avi sui et recognoscit quod debet Regi servicium sexte partis servicii quinte partis de hereditate Mareschallorum et quintam partem servicii quod Willelmus de Briwerre debuit, set quantum ignorat per se ipsum, Robertum fratrem ejus et per Thomam du Pyn milites." The writs of "Diem clausit extremum," issued upon the death of this John de Mohun, are tested at Windsor, 14th July, 7 Edw. I., 1279, and by the inquisitions taken thereon it was found that John de Mohun, his son and heir, was then of the age of ten years or thereabouts. The name of his wife was Alienora, and the several fiefs which were assigned to her in dower in the counties of Somerset and Dorset are specified in the same record. The service of his mother's share of the inheritance of the Earls Marshals had been increased to a sixth part by reason of the death of Alianora, Countess of Winchester, without issue, in the 2nd of Edward the First, when William de Leyborne had livery of the manors which had been held by her

in dower of the inheritance of Roger de Leyborne, her third husband, deceased 56 Hen. III., 1272. Alice, the mother of Reginald de Mohun, was a daughter and coheir of William Briwerre. In his account of this family Dugdale has entirely omitted one generation of the family of Mohun, and marries the grandson, who died 7 Edw. I., to Joanna the daughter of Sir Reginald Fitzpiers, citing Claus. 36 Hen. III. m. 17, for the name, and an old manuscript penes Willelmum Mohun, equ. aur. an° 1583, for her parentage. He then adds, "and died in Gascoigne upon Sunday the feast day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 7 Edw. I., 1279, leaving John his son and heir ten years of age, and Alianora his wife surviving, who had for a dowry twenty-seven knight's fees and a ninth part in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon." The death of John de Mohun in Gascony is taken from a genealogy of this family, as descended of Alicia, fourth of the daughters and heirs of William Briwerre, in the register of the Abbey of Sibton, and printed in the Monasticon under Newenham Abbey, com. Devon, founded by Reginald de Mohun, in the manor of Axminster, on the sixth day of January, 1245, when that day fell on a Sunday, where we read, "Qui supradictus Reginaldus de Mohun habuit duas uxores, scilicet, Hawysiam de Mohun et Isabellam Basset, et in dicta Hawysia procreavit unum filium, nomine Johannem, heredem ipsius. Qui Johannes predictus in Gasconia moriebatur; cujus *corpus* jacet coram magno altare inter sepulcrum Reginaldi de Mohun et Willelmi de Mohun domini de Moun-Otery et de Neweham; corpus vero apud Brewton. Qui Johannes de Mohun secundus habuit unum filium heredem nomine Johannem, qui Johannes modo tertius fuit in custodia domini Regis in tempore quo justiciarii domini Reg isitinerantes in Devonia sederunt." In the Monasticon *corpus* is a misprint for *cor*, as appears by what follows, under the heading, "Corpora istorum qui jacent humata coram magno altare de Nyweham," where we read, "Item juxta illum (i.e. Reginaldum de Mohun, principalem fundatorem) in sinistra parte sub parva petra jacet cor Johannis de Mohun, filii et heredis dicti Reginaldi, et ejus corpus jacet apud Brewton." In the fifth of Edw. I., 1277, on occasion of the expedition against Lewelin Prince of Wales, muster before the Constable and Earl Marshal at Worcester on eight days of St. John the Baptist, Robert Aguillon acknowledges the service of half a knight's fee for tenements in Dorset held by the courtesy of England, and makes fine for the same, they being of the inheritance of Joan de Mohun, his first wife, of whom

he had had issue born; but prior to his decease the only survivor was a daughter, Isabella, then married to Hugh, Lord Bardolf of Wirmegay, com. Norf. as will appear by the sequel.

On the Roll of Letters Patent of the fifty-third year of Henry III., 1269, is this entry: "Pro Roberto Aguilon. Rex omnibus, &c. salutem. Cum nuper ratione matrimonii inter dilectum et fidelem nostrum Robertum Aguillon et dilectam nobis Margaretam Comitissam Insule, uxorem suam, contrahendi et pro fideli et laudabili servitio quod idem Robertus Aguillon tam in tempore turbationis habite in regno nostro quam pacis nobis impendit, concesserimus providere eidem in ducentis libratis terre, hinc in parte satisfactionis concessionis nostre predicte concessimus ei custodiam terrarum et heredum Ricardi de Plaiz nuper defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, habendam et tenendam eidem Roberto et assignatis suis cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, cum acciderint, et omnibus aliis que hujusmodi custodibus cum custodia accidere poterunt vel pertinere, usque ad legittimam etatem heredum predictorum, una cum maritagiis eorum sine disparagatione; ita tamen quod si terre et tenementa predicte valorem concessionis nostre predicte non attingant, tunc eidem Roberto de eo quod eidem defuerit, alibi satisfaciemus. Et si valorem ejusdem concessionis excedant, tunc id quod inde superfuerit nobis remaneat. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Rege apud Wyntoniam xiii die Junii. Et mandatum est Johanni le Moyne, Escaetori citra Trentam, quod sine dilatione faciat habere eidem Roberto plenam seisinam de custodia predicta cum pertinentiis in forma predicta, et facta legali extenta de valore terrarum et tenementorum predictorum quod Regem de eadem valore quam citius certificet."

Richard de Plaiz, one of the coheirs of Richard de Montfichet, of Stanstead, com. Essex, his uncle, who did homage for Okeley Magna and other lands in Essex, parcel of the barony of Montfichet, on the 12th May, 52 Hen. III. 1268, was deceased the following year, leaving an infant heir, Ralph de Playz, aged nine years, in 3 Edw. I., being then in ward to Robert Aguilon. His paternal inheritance was the manor of Witing, com. Norf. held of the Earls Warren, together with other manors in Sussex held of their barony of Lewes. Margaret, Countess of Devon and of the Isle of Wight, was a daughter of Thomas *Comte* of Savoy, and sister of Beatrix, wife of Raymond-Berenger *Comte* of Provence, mother of Alienora wife of

King Henry III.; espoused first to Herman, Comte of Ribourg, in June 1218,* and secondly in 41 Hen. III., 1257, to Baldwin, Earl of Devon and of the Isle, the last heir male of the illustrious family of de Reviers, who in July 1262 died by poison (together with Richard, Earl of Gloucester, Ingelram de Percy, and some others of the King's household,) eaten at the table of Peter de Savoy, his wife's brother, without surviving issue, leaving a sister, then the wife of William de Fortibus, Comte of Aumale and Lord of Holdernesse, to inherit his honours,† who assumed the style of Countess of

* Herman, Comte of Ribourg, was deceased without issue at the time when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was Emperor of Germany, who bestowed his succession upon Peter, Comte of Savoy, as to all which was held of the Empire. The election of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was assented to by him on the feast of the Holy Innocents, 28th Dec. 1256, in the chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster before the King and his council, and in the following year Margaret de Savoy was married to Baldwin, Earl of Devon and of the Isle. The words of Matthew Paris are as follows: "Baldewinus de Ripariis, Domina Regina procurante, quandam alienigenam ducit in uxorem, Sabaudiensem, ipsius Reginæ consanguineam. Ad ipsum vero Balduinum spectat Comitatus Devoniæ; et sic dusatim devolvuntur nobiles possessiones et hæreditates Anglicanæ ad alienigenas. Quod scire nolunt vel dissimulant Anglici pusillanimes; quorum ignavam et supinam simplicitatem Wallensis strenuitas reprehendit." In the following year Thomas, Comte of Flanders, came to England, according to the same historian: "Ad quindenam vero Paschæ, venit Thomas comes quondam Flandriæ, Londoniis, infirmus vectus in lectica, liberatus a carcere Taurinensium, pro qua liberatione mercatores Astenses multa pecunia sunt redempti. Rex enim Francorum, ad petitionem Papæ, multos eorum cepit et ad redemptionem coarctavit; donec dictus Thomas liber in Angliam rediret, adulbera munera recepturus." Thomas, Comte of Flanders in right of his wife Joan, was second son of Thomas, Comte of Savoy, who died 20th Jan. 1233, and brother of Margaret, Countess of Devon. His decease in England is assigned to the next year (1259) by this contemporary historian.

† Baldwin de Reviers, the last Earl of Devon of this family, was born 1st Jan. 1235, according to the Book of Tewkesbury. "Amicia, filia Gilberti comitis de Clare, peperit filium Baldwino de Ripariis dum adhuc esset in custodia, in nocte Circumcisionis Domini, nomine Baldwinum;" as also two daughters, Isabella, born a°. 1237, wife of William de Fortibus, Comte of Aumale, and Margaret, a nun at Lacock. This son, husband of Margaret, whom Brooke and Cleaveland and the editors of L'Art de Verifier les Dates wrongly name Avicia, died in 1262, according to the chronicles of Gloucester, Baldwinus de Insula, Comes Devoniæ, nepos Richardi, Comitis Gloucestriæ, obiit. The writs of Diem clausit extremum to William de Weylond, escheator of the King citra Trentam, are dated apud Turrim Londoniarum xiii die Julii, anno regni nostri xlvii, 13th July, 1263, but the inquisitions are of earlier date. The jury in the county of Devon found that he held Plympton with the appurtenances, and that it was worth lx *li.* per annum in all issues,

Devon and Lady of the Isle in addition to the title of Aumale, and died 21 Edw. I. 1293, having survived all her issue. After the death of her second husband, assignation of her dower was made to his widow by the King of these manors, namely Newnham, com. Oxon. of the inheritance of Margaret de Reviers, named above, grandmother of the deceased Earl; Pyshoo, in Sawbridgeworth, com. Herts; Faukeshall, alias South Lambeth, now corruptly Vauxhall, com. Surrey; Christchurch, com. Hants, with Freshwater and Wroxhall, in the Isle of Wight; together with knight's fees in the counties of Oxford, Berkshire, Northampton, Bedford, Hertford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Essex, and the advowsons of the churches of Honiton, Buckland, and Walkhampton, in Devonshire. On the Roll of the Pleas before the Lord the King in the octaves of St. Michael, 51 Hen. III. 1266, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale, was summoned to answer to Margaret de Reviers, Countess of Devon, of a plea, wherefore, when the Lord the King long since after the decease of Baldwin de Reviers, Earl of Devon, late the husband of the same Margaret, who held of the Lord the King in capite, to whom the custody of the lands and heirs of the same Baldwin belonged, had caused to be assigned to the aforesaid Margaret of all the lands and tenements, fiefs of knights, and advowsons of churches, which had been those of the aforesaid Baldwin, through a certain and true extent thereof made by the precept of the same Lord the King, the reasonable dower of her the said Margaret as is the custom, the aforesaid Isabella had deforced her of the several knight's fees and advowsons comprised in the assignment, to the manifest loss of her the said Margaret; and therefore the aforesaid Mar-

with Honiton, Columpton, Bickleigh, Buckland, and Walkhampton, with their appurtenances, which were worth yearly xx^xx^ *li.* held of the Lord the King in capite, but they knew not by what service, and that his nearest heir was Isabella, Countess of Aumale, after the decease of the son of the same Baldwin. The jury in the county of Surrey found that Baldwin de Insula, late Earl of Devon, held on the day he died of the Lord the King in capite in that county the manor of South Lambeth, with its members, Streatham and Mitcham, worth in all issues xx *li.* xvii*s.* vi*d.*, and they say that Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale, is the nearest heir of the said Baldwin de Insula, and is of the age of twenty-five years, which inquisition was taken on the morrow of Palm Sunday, 47th Henry III. 26th March, 1263. Also the jurors of Hertfordshire for the manor of Sawbridgeworth say that his sister was of the age of twenty-four years or more. The name of this son was John, who died in his infancy in France. Baldwin of the Isle, the last Earl of Devon of this line, had interment at Bromere, an Austin priory, com. Hants.

garet, by her attorney, complains and declares that she has suffered detriment to the value of one hundred marks. And Isabella, through Martin de Campo Florido, her attorney, constituted in the presence of Robert the Falconer, who had been sent by the aforesaid King to see whom the aforesaid Countess would choose to be her attorney in the aforesaid suits, came, and the parties were brought to concord by licence of the Lord the King at the instance of the Lady the Queen. "Et est concordia talis quod predicta Isabella per predictum attornatum suum concessit predicte Margarete quod ipsa habeat omnia feoda militum et advocaciones ecclesiarum secundum quod Dominus Rex ei assignari fecit, excepta advocatione ecclesie de Honytona, tenenda in dotem tota vita ipsius Margarete, salvo eidem Isabelle jure suo ad dotem ipsius Margarete mensurandam secundum legem et consuetudinem regni Anglie per brevem domini Regis cum inde loqui voluerit. Et pro advocacione ecclesie de Honitona predicte Isabella concessit predicte Margarete advocacionem ecclesie de Wytcherche in comitatu Oxonie tenendam tota vita sua nomine dotis, et Margareta per attornatum suum se tenet inde contentam. Ideo preceptum est vicecomitibus quod de predictis feodis militum et advocacionibus ecclesiarum faciant predicte Margarete habere seisinam suam," &c.

Isabella de Fortibus,* Countess of Aumale, was also attached to answer to Margaret de Reviers, Countess of Devon, of a plea, wherefore during the late convulsion of the realm she had taken and carried off the goods and chattels of the same Margaret at Christ Church, Freshwater, and Wroxhall, in the county of Southampton, to the value of one thousand marks, and at Lambeth (Lamhethe) in the county of Surrey to the value of one hundred marks, and still detains them, to her no small loss and injury, and against the peace, &c. And Robert Falconer, sent by the Lord the King to the aforesaid Isabella to hear her acknowledgement wherefore she

* The surname de Fortibus was derived from Fors, a commune of the canton of Prahecq, arrondissement of Niort, department of Deux Sevres, in Poitou, as is evident from the following charter, copied in the register of Philip Augustus, at the Bibliothèque du Roi, Paris, No. 8408 —

"Ego Alicia, Comitissa Augi, notum facio universis presentes litteras inspecturis, quod ego terram de Forz, quam habebam in pignore pro centum et quadraginta marcis argenti, de quibus me teneo pro pagata, dimisi in manu karissimi domini mei Ludovici Regis Francie illustris, ad cujus manus devenerat ex eschaeta Guillelmi, quondam domini de Forz et Comitis Aubemarle. In cujus," etc. Actum Parisius, anno Domini M°. CC°. xxx° tercio, mense Februarii.

had so acted, returned for answer by his brief, and the aforesaid Isabella de Fortibus by her letters patent, that she had acknowledged before the aforesaid Robert that she was a debtor to the aforesaid Margaret Countess of Devon, for the fruits, issues, and other emoluments which she had received in the time of the aforesaid disturbance from the manors aforesaid, in 834 marks, 5*s*. and sixpence, to be rendered at certain terms until the aforesaid money was fully paid; and, in case of the decease of either party, their executors were to be in their room. "Et similiter predicta Isabella cognovit et concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod si mobilia ipsius Isabelle adhuc non sufficiant, obligat se et assignat eidem Margarete aut executoribus suis manerium ipsius Isabelle de Sevenhampton in comitatu Wyltscire, quod est de hereditate ipsius Isabelle, ad quorumcumque manus manerium illud devenerit, habendum et tenendum in tenenciam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quousque eadem Margareta vel sui executores de exitibus ejusdem manerii levaverint pecuniam que a retro fuerit, ita tamen quod de dicto manerio nullum faciant vastum, venditionem aut exilium, ut cum pecuniam eidem Margarete debitam levaverint, predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis heredibus predicte Isabelle restituant in adeo bono statu, sicut illud recipiant," etc.

On the Roll of Letters Patent of the 52d year of Henry III. 1268, we read as follows: "Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod Magister Gifferus, camerarius venerabilis patris O(ttoboni) Sancti Adriani diaconi Cardinalis, apostolice sedis legati, per preceptum nostrum recepit quingentas marcas ad opus dilecte nobis filie Thome quondam Comitis Sabaudie, quas sibi concessimus ad se maritandam de dono nostro de decima nobis in regno nostro concessa, videlicet, a cancellario Cicestrie de decima episcopatus Cicestrie centum et quadraginta marcas, a decano Cicestrie et Roberto de Purle canonico Cicestrie ducentas et unam marcas, a priore de Bermondeseia quadraginta et quinque marcas de decima prioratus sui, a priore Sancte Katherine Lincolnie centum marcas de decima episcopatus Lincolnie, et de abbate de Waltham quatuordecim marcas de decima abbatie sue. De quibus quidem quingentis marcis predictos cancellarium, decanum, Robertum, priorem et abbatem penitus quietamus et eas in predictis decimis volumus et faciemus allocari. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium decimo die Maii."

That this gift of the King to Margaret, daughter of Thomas *Comte* of Savoy, was made in contemplation of her marriage with Robert Aguillon,

there can be no doubt, as is evident from the fact of their being already married at the time of the grant of wardship, which bears date on the 12th of June, 1269, and from the certainty that a daughter of this *Comte* of Savoy was wife of Baldwin Earl of Devon. In the L'Art de verifier les Dates, and elsewhere, she is in error called Avicia instead of Margaret, originating in the name of the Countess of Devon, Amicia, mother of Earl Baldwin and of Isabella Countess of Aumale, and daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, whose husband had the same name of Baldwin, and died in the flower of his youth on the 15th day of February, 29 Hen. III. 1245. She survived till the 12th of Edward I. 1284, when Isabella Countess of Aumale had livery of her dower. Dugdale in his account of the family of Redvers commits a yet more inexplicable blunder at page 256, where, after stating that Margaret de Reviers, widow of Baldwin de Reviers and of Falcasius de Breauté, departed this life on the sixth of the nones of October (2nd Oct.), 36 Hen. III. (an. 1252), he nevertheless confounds her with Margaret of Savoy in this paragraph; "This Margaret held the lordships of Pishoo, Niweham, South Lambeth, Wrokeshale, and Christechirche, in dower from Baldwine, sometime Earl of Devonshire, her husband; and came at last to be the wife of Robert Aguillon, but died not till 20 Edw. I. by which it is evident that she lived to a very great age." Matthew Paris is also in error in styling Margaret de Reviers, the daughter and heiress of Warine Fitzgerold, Comitissa de Insula,* inasmuch as her husband died in the lifetime of his father, and as the following entry on the Fine Rolls of the year of her decease attests: De terris Margerete de Ripariis capiendis in manum Regis. Mandatum est Escactori Regis in comitatu Oxonie quod sine dilatione capiat in manum Regis omnes terras et tenementa que fuerunt Margerete de Ripariis in ballia sua die quo obiit, et ea salvo custodiri faciat donec Rex aliud inde preceperit. Teste Rege apud Windesoram xxix. die Septembris. She had died on the sixth of the calends of October, 28th September, 1252, and not on the day stated by that most incorrect historian, Matthew Paris.

From the 50th year of the reign of Henry III. to the close of his reign Robert Aguillon was a member of the King's Privy Council, and on the morrow of his decease, 17 Nov. 1272, John de Kirkeby delivered the seal

* The same error is also to be found in the historical narrative at p. 204 of the Appendix to this volume.

of the aforesaid Lord the King under his own seal and the seal of Peter of Winchester, Keeper of the Wardrobe of the same Lord the King, to the Lord Walter, Archbishop of York, Robert Aguillon, and the rest of the King's Councillors, in presence of the same Councillors. From this sovereign he had licence to castellate his two mansions of Perching, com. Sussex, and Adington, com. Surrey, in the 48th and 54th years of his reign.

"Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris Roberto Aguilun et heredibus suis quod mansum manerii sui de Percinges in comitatu Sussexie fossato et muro de petra et calce includere possint et firmare et kernellare ad voluntatem eorum et illum taliter firmatum et kernellatum tenere inperpetuum sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Oxoniam xv die Marcii. (15th March, 1264.)

"Rex (ut supra, mutatis mutandis) pro manso manerii sui de Adintone in comitatu Surreie. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxii die Novembris. (22d Nov. 1269.)"

After the decease of John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, 18th March 1272, Robert Aguilon was made Custos of the Castle of Arundel and of the lands of his honour, and so continued to be in the 3d year of Edward I., for on the Hundred Rolls of that date, under the heading "Civitas Cycestrie," we have this finding of the jurors:—"Dicunt quod Robertus Aguylon, custos Ricardi filii et heredis Johannis filii Alani, domini de Arundello, vi armata aliquando cum ccc hominibus, aliquando cum pluribus, approviavit sibi nundinas Sancti Jacobi extra civitatem Cycestrie, que quondam fuerunt pertinentes ad dictam civitatem et hoc ad grave dampnum tocius civitatis." At the same date he had also the wardship of John son of Thomas Malmains, who held half a knight's fee in the parish of Stoke, in the hundred of Hoo, of the King in capite, now corruptly called Maamans Hall. Among the Placita de quo Warranto tried before the Justices in Eyre at Hertford, 3d Nov. 1278, we read as follows, under this title, "Libertates Roberti Aguylon:—Robertus Aguylon clamat habere visum franciplegii cum omnibus que ad visum pertinent in manerio suo de Stapilford, quod habet ex dono et concessione Johannis le Moyne. Et dicit quod predictum manerium est de honore de Maundevylla, et quod predictus Johannes et omnes tenentes predicti manerii antecessores sui usi sunt libertatibus predictis ex antiqua consuetudine, et ipse similiter toto tempore suo postquam predictum mane-

rium devenit ad manus suas usus est eisdem libertatibus. Clamat etiam habere per cartam Regis Henrici, patris domini Regis nunc, liberam warennam et feriam singulis annis duraturam per tres dies in omnibus dominicis terris suis maneriorum suorum, scilicet, Wattone, Adingtone, et Percinges.* Et dicit quod ipse postquam predictum manerium devenit ad manus suas plene usus est eisdem libertatibus; et quod ipse nichil occupavit super dominum Regem, qui nunc est, nec predecessores suos; et quod ita sit ponit se super patriam. Et milites ad hoc electi, una cum xii de hundredo, in quibus predicta maneria sunt, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Robertus plene usus est omnibus libertatibus predictis, sicut predictum est et quod nichil occupavit super dominum Regem vel predecessores suos. Et ideo dictum est ei quod eat sine die cum libertatibus suis predictis, salvo domino Regi jure, etc." Stapleford, in Domesday Stiuicesuuorde, was then held of Geoffrey de Mandevilla by Germund, his tenant, ancestor apparently of John le Moyne.

In Surrey, among the pleas of Quo warranto before the Justices in Eyre at Guildford, 7 Edward I., 1279, is one set down on the roll in this form:— "Robert Agulun and Margaret his wife were summoned to show by what warranty they held the hundred of Lambeth in that shire. And by what warranty they claimed to have suit to the hundred aforesaid from the men of the same hundred. And by what warranty they claimed to have suit to the aforesaid hundred from the vill of Streatham. And by what warranty

* The charter here referred to is entered on the Roll of Charters of the 32d year of Henry III., 1248, in these words —"H(enricus) Rex, &c. Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Roberto Aguyllun quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis maneriorum suorum de Watton et de Adyntona et de Peringes, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Roberti et heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram x librarum. Concessimus etiam et hac eadem carta nostra confirmamus predicto Roberto, quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unam feriam apud predictum manerium suum de Watton singulis annis duraturam per tres dies, videlicet, in vigilia, in die, et in crastino Nativitatis Beate Marie, nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Robertus et heredes sui imperpetuum, &c. Hiis testibus, W(altero) Norwicensi episcopo, R(ogero) le Bigod comite Norfolcie et marescallo Anglie, Roberto Passelewe archidiacono Lewensi, Rogero de Thurkelby, Johanne de Lexinton, Paulino Peyvre, Roberto le Noreys, Willelmo Germun et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Bliburgam xxix die Marcii. (Blythburg, com. Suff.)"

they claimed to have view of frank-pledge in their court of Mitcham of the men of the same vill, who ought to come, and so were wont, to the Sheriff's turn in the hundred of the Lord the King of Brixton, which suits Guy de Rocheford long since, at the time when he had the custody of the aforesaid men and villages in commission from the Lord Henry the King, father of the Lord the now King, who then had that custody by reason of the minority of Baldwin of the Isle, deceased, had withdrawn from the same Henry the King, father, from his hundred of Brixton. And by what warranty they appropriated to themselves free warren in their lands in Adington. And by what warranty they had withdrawn from the Lord the King suit of the manors of South Lambeth and of Streatham, which they were accustomed to do to the hundred of Brixton. And Robert and Margaret came by their attorney, and as to all the aforesaid suits, warren, and view of frank-pledge, they say that they have and hold them in dower of the aforesaid Margaret of the dotation of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale, without whom they cannot bring this matter to judgment. And her they call to warrant, &c. and beg that they may be summoned, &c. Wherefore it was enjoined the Sheriff of Dorset that he summon the aforesaid Countess, that she be at Sherborne, in the county aforesaid, on the octaves of St. Hilary, &c. Afterwards, on that day (20th Jan. 1279), the aforesaid Countess came by her attorney and warranted to them, &c. as her dower, saying that she has the aforesaid liberties by hereditary descent, and that she and all her ancestors, from the time beyond memory, had used the same liberties without any occupation or usurpation made of the same upon the Lord the King or any of his ancestors, Kings of England, and this she begs may be inquired by the country. Wherefore the Sheriff was enjoined to cause 12 men to come before the King at Westminster within three weeks from Easter-day, &c., by whom, &c., and that they be those who have no affinity to the aforesaid Countess, to make that jury, &c."

Robert Aguillun was also summoned before the Justices in Eyre at Winchester, in the county of Southampton, on the octaves of St. Martin, 8 Edw. I. 1280, to show to the Lord the King by what warranty he took fines for breaches of the assize of bread and beer in Warblington, belonging to the Crown, without the assent and goodwill, &c. And Robert says that his tenements, which he holds now in Warblington, were an escheat of the Normans, and that at the time when those tenements were in the hands of the Normans they always had and took the aforesaid fines for breach of the

assize of bread and beer, wherefore he says that the Lord King Henry, father of the Lord the now King, gave to the ancestor of him the said Robert the aforesaid tenements with the right aforesaid, as freely as the Normans had held them, and by that warranty he claims to have the fines aforesaid, &c.* The result of these suits is not stated.

In the same sitting Robert Agulun and Margaret his wife were summoned to show by what warranty they claimed to have wreck of sea, return

* The grant under which Robert Aguylon put forth his claim had been made to his father, William Aguylon, in these terms, according to an entry on the roll of Charters of the 15th year of Henry III. 1231, under the heading Pro Willelmo Aguillun. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo Agullun terram que fuit Roberti de Curcy in Emeleworth et Warblinton cum redditibus et homagiis, et quam predictus Willelmus prius tenuit de ballivia Johannis Regis, etc. habendam et tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris sibi et heredibus suis, quousque terram illam reddimus rectis heredibus ejusdem terre per voluntatem nostram vel per pacem nostram, reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris ipse et heredes sui singulis annis ad Pascham unum par calcarium deauratarum pro omni servicio, et si forte terram illam reddiderimus rectis heredibus, sicut predictum est, nos vel heredes nostri faciemus eidem Willelmo vel heredibus suis rationabile excambium in wardis vel escaetis ad valorem ejusdem terre. Quare volumus, etc. pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus Willelmus et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant et teneant predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tam in redditibus quam in homagiis, bene et in pace, libere, quiete, et integre, faciendo predictum servicium, sicut predictum est. His testibus, Huberto de Burgo etc. Godefrido de Craucumbe, Johanne filio Philippi, Emerico de Sacy, Henrico de Capella, Radulfo Marescallo et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulfi Cicestrensis Episcopi cancellarii nostri, apud Windesoram xxx. die Junii. Robert de Courcy was Baron of Courcy in Normandy, now a commune of the canton of Coulibœuf, arrondissement de Falaise, departement du Calvados, and with other Normans withdrew his allegiance from King John, and transferred it to the Conqueror of his sovereign, King Philip Augustus. Warblington is a parish in the hundred of Bosmere, division of Portsdown, and Emsworth is a hamlet in the same parish. He had also a manor in the parish of Bilsington, in the hundred of New Church, lathe of Shepway, com. Kent, together with lands in Snargate, a parish in the hundred of Langport, which were also escheats of the Normans. Upon the forfeiture of Robert de Courcy his manor of Bilsington was committed to Henry de Sandwich by Letter Close of King John, dated at Winchester 30th Sept. 1204, and addressed to the sheriff of Kent. He held it up to 18th October, 1207, when the King gave the custody of it during pleasure to William, Earl of Arundel, and it continued in his descendants down to Hugh, last Earl of Arundel of the line of Albini. Hasted, in his account of this manor, which was held by the serjeanty of being Chief Butler to the King at his coronation, totally omits all notice of the tenure of Robert de Courcy, and falsely ascribes its acquisition to William de Albini in the reign of Henry I.

of the King's briefs, plea of wrongful distress, and free gallows in Christchurch, and also to take fines for breach of the assise of bread and beer in the same vill, &c. And Robert and Margaret came, and, as to the return of briefs, say that they claim nothing on that score, and were therefore to be without day as to this head. And as to the other liberties they say that they hold the manor of Christchurch in dower of the same Margaret of the inheritance of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale, with all the aforesaid liberties annexed to the aforesaid manor, and call the aforesaid Countess to warrant the same, who then came upon summons and warranted their claim, and says that, as to the franchises last named, she has a free hundred annexed to the aforesaid manor, and by that warranty she has these liberties as belonging to the hundred. So as to this head the aforesaid Countess without day, &c. And as to the wreck of sea, she says that she and all her ancestors, from the time of King Richard and before, had been in seisin of having wreck of sea in the aforesaid manor as belonging to the same manor, &c. and William de Gisselham, who follows on the side of the crown, says that she the Countess, nor her ancestors, who had held the aforesaid manor, never had wreck of sea in that manor until the time that Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who had obtained the custody of Baldwin of the Isle, father of the aforesaid Countess, from the demise of the Lord King Henry, took wreck of sea in the same manor. Wherefore he says that the Countess herself, nor any of her ancestors, took nor had wrecks of sea in the same manor, except through the occupation, which the aforesaid Richard, Earl of Cornwall, had made upon the lord the King, as aforesaid, and this he begs on the King's part that it be inquired into and the Countess likewise. Wherefore inquiry was made, and the jurors chosen for this purpose say, upon their oath, that the aforesaid Countess, and all her predecessors from time beyond memory, always up to the present time had had wreck of sea in the manor aforesaid as belonging to the said manor. And therefore it was adjudged that the aforesaid Countess thereof should be without day in respect of the aforesaid warranty, saving always the King's right, &c. And as to the plea of wrongful distress, the Countess says that, as regards it, she claims nothing beyond what her ancestors had been used to do, namely, that when any one of her tenants made complaint of the unjust caption and detention of their cattle, her bailiffs, upon such complaint, caused the same cattle to be delivered up, and held that plea as to the

unjust caption and detention. Moreover, she says that the sheriff, who might be in office at the time, could plead a plea of this sort in his county by brief or without brief as she chose, at the complaint of any one of her tenants of the manor aforesaid, and says that she and her ancestors from the time of King Richard, cousin of the King that now is, were accustomed to plead a plea of this sort in the form aforesaid, and of this she puts herself upon the country. And William de Gisselham, who follows on the King's behalf, in like manner. Wherefore an inquiry was made, of which the jurors say upon their oath that Robert Aguyllon and Margaret his wife, who hold the aforesaid manor in dower of her the said Margaret, of the inheritance of the aforesaid Countess, pleaded a plea of unjust caption and detention of cattle in their court at the complaint of any of their tenants of the manor aforesaid. And that Baldwin of the Isle, brother of the aforesaid Countess, whose heir she is, pleaded a plea of this sort in the aforesaid manor the whole time of his tenure. And they say that Baldwin, father of the aforesaid Countess, was the first who pleaded a plea of this sort in the aforesaid manor, and that plea was an encroachment upon the right of Henry the King, father of the King who now is, in the time of the same lord Henry the King. And because the aforesaid Countess claims nothing as a principal in the suit, and by the aforesaid verdict it is proved that Baldwin of the Isle, father of the aforesaid Countess, had been the first who pleaded that plea in the manor aforesaid, and that it was an encroachment upon the lord Henry the King, father of the lord the King that now is, therefore the crown had judgment.

On the Roll of Charters of the 54th year of Henry III. 1270, is entered a grant of a market weekly on Mondays, and a fair for three days, on the vigil the day, and the morrow of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, at his manor of Greatham, com. Hants, dated at Westminster, 28th day of May;*

* Pro Roberto Aguillon. Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Roberto Aguillun quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem lune apud manerium suum de Gretham in comitatu Suthantonie et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia, in die, et in crastino Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, nisi etc. Hiis testibus, Waltero de Valencia fratre nostro, Johanne de Warenna comite Surreie, Hunfredo de Bohun comite Herefordie, Philippo Basset, Roberto Walerand, Willelmo de Wintreshull, Willelmo de Aete, Petro de Chaumpvent, Willelmo Belet, Radulfo de Bagepuz, Galfrido de Percy, Waltero de Burgo, Rogero

and on that of the year following is a grant of free-warren, and a weekly market on Thursday, and a fair on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of St. Michael, at his manor of Bures, com. Suffolk, dated at Westminster, 13th day of June, 1271.* Bures is a parish in the hundred of Babergh, Suffolk, on the river Stour, and the fair is still kept up, but the day has been altered to Holy Thursday, On the Hundred Rolls for this county, 3d Edward I., 1275, under the heading, "Hundredum de Balberg de libertate Sancti Eadmundi," the jurors say that Stephen de Langton had held half a knight's fief in Bures, and Mabilia, his wife, now holds the aforesaid half fief for the term of her life of Sir Robert Aguiloun, and the said Robert holds the same of the King in capite. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, had been in the gift of the alien priory of Stoke by Clare, a cell to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, made denison in after times, until converted into a college for secular priests in 1415, by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, to which this living was appropriated at the time of the dissolution. On the Charter Roll 51 Hen. III., 1267, is an inspeximus charter of that King of one by Robert Aguylon to Stephen Marshal, of La Wyke, who in consideration of an annual rent for his life had relinquished his claim to the manor of Percings, as appears by this recital:—"Quod quidem manerium dictus Stepha-

de Wauton et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xxviii die Maii (28th May, 1270).

* Pro Roberto Aguillon. Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Roberto Aguillon quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warrennan in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Bures in comitatu Suffolcie, dum tamen terre ille non sunt infra metas foreste nostre, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warrennam pertineat sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Roberti et heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram x librarum. Concessimus etiam eidem Roberto quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum apud predictum manerium suum de Bures singulis septimanis per diem Jovis et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia et in die et in crastino Sancti Michaelis, nisi mercatum illud et feria etc. Quare etc. Hiis testibus venerabile patre W(altero) Eboracensi archiepiscopo Anglie primate, G(odfrido) Wygorniensi et R(ogero) Lichfeldensi et Coventrensi episcopis, Gilberto de Clare comite Gloucestrie et Hertfordie, Johanne de Warrenna comite Surreie, Humfrido de Bohun comite Herefordie et Essexie, Rogero de Mortuomari, Rogero de Leyburn, Willelmo de Wyntreshull, Willelmo Belet, Petro de Chaumpvent, Rogero de Wauton, Gilberto filio Hugonis et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xiii die Junii (13th June, 1271).

nus michi et heredibus meis dedit et concessit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et plenarie incartavit me in manerio meo de Percynges, in Folkinges et in Adburton," which was dated on the feast of St. Ypolitus the martyr (13th Aug.) in the 51st year of Henry III. This record is now imperfect, from the roll being torn, but enough remains to convict Cartwright in his Parochial Topography of the Rape of Bramber of a total misunderstanding of its purport, who at page 231 writes as follows:—"In 1261 Robert Aguylon died seized of the manor of Edburton," and cites in the margin at foot of the page, "Ibid. 51 Hen. III., No. 1," it being on that membrane of the Charter Roll, and 1261 is a misprint for 1267. The hamlet of Folking is in the parish of Edburton, on the east side, in the rape of Lewes, whilst Percing is a manor of the same parish in the rape of Bramber; the one in the hundred of Poynings and the other now in the hundred of Burbeach. Both manors were held of the honour of Lewes, and on the Hundred Rolls of the rape of Lewes, for that of Poynings, there is this finding as to encroachments in this parish by the jurors in 3d Edw. I., 1275:—"They say that William, late Earl of Surrey, father of John the then Earl, and the said John, had newly appropriated to themselves chaces and warrens through their whole barony of Lewes, and in the lands and tenements of Robert Aguylun, and of the others who hold of the fief of the said Earl, where the same Earl has no warren, nor of right ought to have, and strives in as much as he can there to appropriate to himself warren by placing there his armed men to hinder the said Robert Aguylun and others from their hunting with their dogs where they were accustomed to hunt from time immemorial, and of which the said Robert is still in seisin. And because the said Robert makes use of his seisin in the aforesaid lands, the said Earl caused him to be frequently distrained by the most grievous distraints, as appears by the inquest. They also say that when the said Earl, Richard de la Vache, and William Yvor, took from Robert Aguilon fifty-two oxen in the parish of Edburton *

* The account of Edburton parish in Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, vol. ii. p. 236, is extremely deficient, and he has neglected to cite the entry in Domesday relating to this parish. It is evident that this entry under Terra Willelmi de Warenne in Poninges hundred is applicable to this parish: "Osuuardus tenet de Willelmo Berchinges. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. et potuit ire quo voluit. Tunc et modo se defendebat pro iii hidis. Terra est ii carucarum et dimidie. In dominio est una et ii villani et iiii bordarii cum una caruca, et dimidium molinum de xl denariis et vii acre prati. Silva ii porcorum. In Lewes una

for the hunting of the dogs of the said Robert there, and the same Robert thereupon obtained the King's brief for the delivering up of the said oxen, and the serjeants of the King had come with the aforesaid brief to deliver the aforesaid cattle, the said Earl and his bailiffs prevented them, so that they

haga et dimidia de lx denariis. Valet et valuit xl solidos. In eadem villa tenet Tezelinus de Willelmo ii hidas et pro tanto se defendit. In Trailgi jacuere, quam tenet Willelmus de Braiosa. Bellinc tenuit de Goduino comite. In dominio est una caruca et iii villani et ii bordarii cum dimidia caruca. Dimidium molinum de xiii solidis et iiii denariis et iii acre prati. Silva ii porcorum. In Leues dimidia haga de ii denariis. Isdem Tezelinus tenet de Willelmo Fochinges. In Sepelei jacuit, quam tenet Willelmus de Braiosa. Heraldus tenuit T. R. E. Tunc et modo se defendit pro iii hidis et una virgata. Villani vi ibi sunt cum ii carucis. He duæ terre Tezelini insimul sunt. Valet et valuerunt semper l solidos. Willelmus de Wateville tenet Percinges. Azor tenuit de Rege E. et ii homines de Azor. Pro v hidis et dimidia se defendit tunc et modo. Tunc fuerunt ii[æ] Hallæ, modo in uno manerio. Terra est v carucarum et dimidie. In dominio est una, et iiii villani et iii bordarii cum una caruca. Ibi ii servi et iii acre prati. Silva iiii porcorum. De pastura vi denarii. T.R.E. valebat lx solidos et post xl solidos. Modo l solidos." Under the heading Terra Willelmi de Braiosa, in Burbece Hundredo mention is made of Trailgi, the land of Earl Godwin in the tenure of Bedling, then held by William Miles of William de Braiosa, who had seven hides, which lay in Berta, which William de Warren had in his rape. Now Tezelinus was the predecessor of Bartholomew de Cheney in the manor of Addington, com. Surrey, and the manor of Perching was belonging to his daughter, and the heirs of Bartholomew de Cheney held the two hagæ in Lewes; hence both will have been derived from this common ancestor. Truleigh, or Truly, is a hamlet of Edburton parish, and as it lay in the vill of Berchinges that place will be identical with the modern name of this parish. The church of Edburton, dedicated to St. Andrew, paid xl shillings pension to the prior of Lewes; and in the charter of William de Warren, the second Earl of Surrey, son of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, and of Gundreda his wife, we read "ad Perching decimam Willelmi filii Techelini et Willelmi filii Alfinene et ad Folkinges decimam Godefridi de Bellomonte." William, the son of Tezelin, the Domesday tenant in Berchinges, had therefore lands at Perching, and thus the identity is confirmed, as to its site in Edburton. The benefice is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lewes and deanery of South Malling, to which it was given by Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1150, and paid a yearly pension of 6*s.* and 8*d.* to the dean. It is now in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. From the context of this deed it would seem that the manor of William de Watevill had descended to Stephen Marshal, and that it was by this grant that the now principal estate in this parish, consisting of Perching and Edburton farms, was united in the same possessor. In the ninth of Edward II. Isabella Bardolf, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Aguylon, occurs in the Nomina Villarum in this form: "Hundredum de Ponyngg est Johannis Comitis Warrenne, villata de Percynge est Isabelle Bardolf;" and Thomas Bardolf, her son, in the hundred of Burghbeche, belonging to William de Brewosa,

were not able to deliver the same cattle according to the King's precept, until it had been a second time enjoined the Sheriff by the King and his council that he should go himself to the said Earl, to Richard de la Vache, and to Walter Dragun, to cause the rescue of the said cattle by the King's precept. Moreover, when certain servants of the said Robert had been taken in the liberties of William de Briouze and of the Bishop of Chichester, together with the dogs of the said Robert, and imprisoned in the Castle of Lewes, whereupon the King's brief was obtained for their deliverance, and afterwards sent to the said castle by William le Boghyere, the King's serjeant, they of the castle had not permitted the said mandate of the lord the King to be executed, but had absolutely contemned the order to do so, so that the Sheriff in his own proper person was with difficulty able to execute the King's said mandate. The jurors of the hundred of Bottynghull found by their verdict that John de Boun and the bailiffs of the Earl of Surrey had pursued the men of Robert Aguylon with horses and arms as far as to the house of Robert Burnell in Henfield, and there took them and led them to the Castle of Lewes and imprisoned them, against the dignity of the Crown, until they were set free by the King's writ." A similar finding

as follows: "Villa de Edburton et Thrule est Willelmi de Northo, Hugonis de Hamme, Thome Bardolf." From this valuable record it would seem that Perching and Folking were both in the Hundred of Poynings and Rape of Lewes, and that Edburton and Truleigh (Berchinges, Trailgi) were the vills in the Hundred of Burbeach and Rape of Bramber. Another hamlet of this parish has name Peathorne, or Pawthorne, and in Domesday of the land of William de Warene in the hundred of Poninges we read, "Tresenot tenet de Willelmo Pavorne. Ipse tenuit de rege E. et potuit ire quolibet. Tunc se defendebat pro iii hidis, modo pro una hida et dimidia, quia aliæ sunt in rapo Willelmi de Braosa. Terra est i carucæ et ibi est in dominio cum ii bordariis. In Lewes iii hagæ de xviii denariis. Valet et valuit xxx solidos." The land of William de Braose in Burbeach hundred comprised the vills of Beeding, Erringham, Shoreham, Truly, Totington, together with eight hides which lay in Redmelle, which William de Warene holds in his rape, and seven hides which lay in Berts Berchinges which William had also in his rape. In the Nomina Villarum those in the Hundred of Poynings are Perrynge, Nytymber, Ponynggrs, and Picoumbe; and in the hundred of Burbeach, Edburton et Thrule, Horton et Erringham, Beding, and Old Shoreham. In the Nona returns this parish has the name of Edbourghton. The only church mentioned in Domesday is that of Poynings in the hundred of that name, and in Beeding in the hundred of Burbeach there were two churches. Radmell and Shipley are the other places named above. The chapel at Perryng is now destroyed.

was made by the jurors of the hundred of Paling, in the rape of Arundel, who declared that the men of Robert Aguylon had been captured, with their dogs, upon the liberty of the Bishop of Chichester at Henfield, by John de Boun, and had been incarcerated by the same, namely, in the Castle of Lewes, and thereupon the King's writ had been obtained for their deliverance, and the keeper of the castle aforesaid had denied and refused to deliver the said prisoners to the officers of the Sheriff by a precept of this kind, until the Sheriff came in his own person. On the other hand, the jurors of the hundred of Avisford brought in verdicts for misdemeanours against Richard de Niton and John de Pollingfeud, successively bailiffs of the liberty of Arundel by appointment of Robert Aguylun; and the jurors of the burgh of Arundel declared that the then Sheriff came with the King's brief on the eve of All Saints, to receive the Castle of Arundel by virtue of the same brief on behalf of the King, and that John de Pollingfeud detained the said castle, and still detains it, in contempt of the King. From a petition to Parliament in the 6th year of Edward I., addressed by Robert Aguylun to the King and his Council, we learn that, whereas Stephen de Pencestre and Robert de Sandwich had been appointed justices to inquire, hear, and determine, according to the law and custom of the realm, what malefactors had hunted in the free-warren and chace of the Earl of Warren; and he, Robert, and others were indicted therefore, and the justices sent to the Sheriff to seize the persons of Robert Aguylon and the others, and to place their lands and castles in the King's hands, and this on the first day of the inquest, and that he bring their bodies to Kingston, in a different county; on which day those attached put in essoigns, which the justices would not allow, but amerced their mainpernors, at their will, against the custom of the realm; and besides, though their letters patent only gave them power to inquire as to the free chase and the injuries done to the men of the Earl, they, beyond their authority, inquired and made him answer as to the chaces, without inquiry of the Earl of Warren if he had free chace there or not; notwithstanding that he, Robert Aguylun, was ready to aver that his people had not hunted save where he and his ancestors were accustomed to hunt, and of right ought to hunt, the judges refused to receive the averment, and charged the jury to his grievance, of which he prays remedy and of the imprisonment he prays remedy, of him and of his people, who are still in prison, as it seems to him that imprisonment does not lie in this case.

"Responsio:—Sequatur versus Justiciarios, et audiatur et fiat ei Justicia." Another petition against this transgressor, John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, is on the Roll of the same Parliament, couched in these terms:—

"Johan de Warenne, Cunte de Surre, tient la Baronnie de Lewes et cleyme aver guarenne et foreste e chase en toutes celes terres de Sussex, aussi bien en les terres les chivalers et les frans hommes, comme en ses demeynes, a grant deseritesun a ceus du pays et saunz garant de nul Roy et encuntre Real dignite, e amercie la gent et emprisune pur les bestes et pour les leures, dunt le pays est en grant grevaunce de ce tort, et bien fut trove par enquest devant Sire Barthelmeu de Briaunçon, ke poer aveyt de enquer de ceus choses; pur la quele chose Sire Robert Aguylon prie nostre Seigneur le Roy, ke il voyle faire venir meimes cel Cunte par breif a demustrer par quel garaunt il cleyme cele Franchise tenir; e prie le avaundit Robert ke il puisse seure pur le Roy e pur lui meymes pur le tort fit a Roy e al pays."

"Responsio. Sequatur per breve de Cancellaria."

The result of this quarrel between the lord of the barony of Lewes and Sir Robert Aguylon, knight, his feudatory, is learnt from the Placita de juratis et assisis coram Johanne de Reygate et sociis Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Cycestriam in comitatu Sussexie in crastino Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici septimo. On that occasion John de Warenn, Earl of Surrey, was summoned to be there on that day, 25th June, 1279, to show by what warranty he claimed to have free warren and free chace in the vills of Adburton, Folking, and Percing, together with divers others there named, in that county; and as to which William de Giselham, the King's attorney, says that William de Warren, father of the aforesaid Earl, had the aforesaid warren and chace in the aforesaid vills through encroachment upon the lord King Henry, father of the then King, and the aforesaid Earl yet holds them by wrongful occupation, to the damage of the lord the King of 1,000 *li*. Answer was made by the Earl, who called upon the King to be his warranty, and afterwards in the octaves of St. Martin, (18th Nov.) at Chichester, the aforesaid Earl came and says that he has in Worth, Cuckfield and Ditchling, his parks, and asks if the King claims any thing in the same parks. To which answer was made that the King claimed nothing at that time in those parks; and the Earl set forth his right to those franchises as being prior to the time of King Henry. Six knights and six lords of vills were then chosen, by the consent of the

King's attorney, William de Heure, and of the said Earl, who gave their verdict in favour of the Earl, as belonging to the honour and barony of Lewes. They found also that in the vill of Adburton as much as was of the fief of William de Briouze, and likewise in Lindfield as much as was of the fee of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the aforesaid Earl had not nor claims to have chace or warren. So that, with these exceptions, it was adjudged that the King should take nothing by his brief, and that John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, on this score should be without day.

On the Hundred Rolls are copies of an inquisition respecting the manor of Newenham in the hundred of Bullington, com. Oxon. 7 Edw. I., at the time of its being held in dower of the Countess of Aumale by Sir Robert Agulon and Margaret Countess of Devon and of the Isle, his wife, to this effect: The jurors say that the manor of Newenham is held of the King in capite by serjeanty, as they believed, and the service of the Chamberlainship, and that for the manor of Newenham and other lands he who is lineal heir will have of right the third key of the receipt of the lord the King. And they also say that the lord the King in times of old gave the manor with the appurtenances to Sir William de Courcy, and so the manor had descended from heir to heir, and that Sir Robert Agulun now holds the manor in dower with Margery his wife, whom one of the heirs had previously espoused. Also the manor has attached to it several franchises, namely, view of frankpledge, infangthief, and gallows to execute judgment upon him who should be taken with stolen goods within the manor; also fines for breaches of the assise of bread and beer, and for shedding of blood, with hue and cry within the manor, and every other franchise save what belongs of right to the crown. Also the lord had park and warren and the water of the Thames, with the bank from Bunseloke as far as the mill of Stokgrave. The jurors also say that Sir William (misprinted Galfridus) de Courcy, son and heir of William de Courcy, gave to the lord Abbot of Abingdon and to the convent the advowson of the church of Newenham, and two parts of all the tithes of the same manor, except hay, and one virgate of land with the appurtenances, which is called La Wike, with the water and the meadow belonging to it, and a certain meadow which is called Koumede, from Hockday (the second Tuesday after Easter) until thefeast of St. Peter ad Vincula (1 August), and after that day to revert to the lord of Newenham. And the lord Abbot was bound to give to

the mowers on the day of mowing the meadow of the lord eleven pence, and on that day they were of right to fare upon the best sheep, save one, and the second best cheese; and also the men who customarily raked up the hay into cocks were entitled to fare in like manner. The names of the several free tenants follow, with the quantities of land held by each, and the service and rents due to Sir Robert Agulon, among whom Adam de la Penne held four virgates of land subject to suit of court only in lieu of all service, which Margaret de Reviers had given to Richard de la Penne in frank marriage with Eleanora, his wife, whose heir the same Adam was. By tenants in vassalage 38 roods of land were held at the will of the lord, and there were 17 cottarii at will, besides others who paid rents in money or fowls or both. This manor in the time of William the Conqueror was belonging to Richard de Courcy, Baron of Courcy-sur-Dive in Normandy, and after his decease was apportioned to his second son, William de Courcy, who by marriage with Emma, daughter and heiress of William de Falaise, acquired the manor of Stoke, com. Somerset, the site of a castle, the caput of the barony which was inherited by his descendants, now corruptly written Stokegursey. Of his gift the abbey of Abingdon, under the invocation of St. Mary, acquired the church of Niweham, otherwise Newenham, dedicated to All Saints, with the glebe and tithe and a fishery, to which his son and heir of the same name added the meadow and pasture, with the counsel and goodwill of Robert de Courcy, his brother, the reputed founder of the nunnery of Cannington, of which the Blessed Mary was patron, in the vicinity of the vill, which gave name to the hundred in which the castle of Stokecourcy was situate.* The heiress of this illus-

* The cartulary of the abbey of Abingdon, Cotton MSS. Claudius B. vi. which has a chronological statement of the several benefactions made to the abbey in the lives of each abbot, contains this notice of the gift of the church of Newnham in the time of the abbot Faricius, who was elected in 1100, and died 23 Feb. 1117 under the rubric De ecclesia de Newham.

Willelmus de Curceio, Regis dapifer, hunc [illegible] abbatem [illegible] amore. Hujus [illegible] erat Newham trans fluvium Tamesim sita, villæ vero quæ Culeham dicitur [illegible], [illegible] in gestis Abbatis Athelelmi fit mentio. Idem itaque Regis dapifer [illegible] ecclesiam cum terra, [illegible] cyrcewettis, [illegible] abbati Faricio et monachis in Abbendonia perpetue [illegible] partiones [illegible]. Hujus autem rei [illegible] Mariæ [illegible] his testibus con[illegible], [illegible] Episcopo de Sancto Nigello [illegible] Faricio et multis aliis. [illegible]

trious family has been named above, but this manor never descended to her, as her mother, Gundreda de Warren, held it in dower during her life, which was prolonged beyond that of her daughter, as we learn from this

the seat of the Bishop, in whose diocese the castle of Courcy was situate, and Serlo, abbot of St. Evroult, had been consecrated bishop of that see on the 22nd June, 1091 ; the other witness was the abbot of Burton-upon-Trent.

Under the rubric "De decima ejusdem ville" the narrative is thus continued: "Non multo post vero tempore predictus abbas cum eodem Willelmo de duabus suprascriptis porcionibus decime sermonem habuit, et de quadam piscatione, que Anglicè nominatur Sotiswere, quatinus et istam cum predicta donatione ecclesie Sancte Marie et sibi condonaret. De his quoque rebus, dum abbas se intromitteret apud eundem virum, per viginti marcas argenti finem fecit, ita ut ipse concessum cum litteris sigillatis Regis prefati (Henrici) de omnibus jam dictis donationibus requireret, et requisitum Abbendoniam deferet, et die festivitatis Romani Rothomagensis archiepiscopi (23 October) coram omni conventu monachorum et presentia horum laicorum super altare sancte Marie offerret, Willelmi Regis camerarii, Wini et multorum aliorum. Et misit ipse Willelmus dapiferum suum, Goisfredum, et saisavit inde ecclesiam et abbatem per Willelmum Cellerarium. Piscationi adjacent xvii. acre telluris. Que tali ipse abbas decretione monasterii officinis locavit ; capellam predicte ville cum rebus suis universis edituo. Duas vero decime dominii partes elemosinario. Piscariam cellerario impertiri curavit."

Under the rubric "Confirmatio Regis Henrici" we read as follows: "Henricus Rex Anglorum Roberto episcopo Lincolnie et Willelmo vicecomiti de Oxeneforda et omnibus baronibus Francis et Anglis de Oxenefordscira, salutem. Sciatis quod concedo Sancte Marie de Abbendona et monachis ejusdem loci perpetuo habendam ecclesiam de Neweham et terram et decimam totam ipsius manerii, et alia que ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinent, et piscariam cum omnibus sibi pertinentibus, sicut Willelmus de Curci, dapifer meus, eis dedit et concessit. Testibus Rannulfo Episcopo Dunelmensi et Rogero Bigod per Goiffredum Peccatum apud Corneberiam in die Sancti Luce Evangeliste (18 October.)

This royal concession is of earlier date than the battle of Tenchebray, fought on Saturday, the eve of St. Michael, 1107, when Robert, Duke of Normandy, was made prisoner by Waldric, the King's chaplain, qui militibus sociatus in certamine constitit, Chancellor of England in 1108, and afterwards ordained Bishop of Laon by Pope Paschal at Avignon in 1109, which diocese he held about three years, up to the 25th April, Friday in Easter week, 1112, when he was assassinated in the cloisters of his cathedral. Woodstock, Cornbury and Whichwood were the names of the demesne forests of the King in Oxfordshire at the time of the Survey in Domesday, and the park of Cornbury was doubtless in the vicinity of Woodstock. Under the rubric "Carta Henrici Regis de diversis rebus quas abbas Faricius adquisivit," we have again this recital: "Et ecclesiam de Niweham cum terra sibi pertinente et decimam ejusdem ville et unam piscariam cum rebus sibi pertinentibus, sicut Willelmus de Curceio predicte ecclesie dedit in elemosina ;" which charter has

entry on the Fine Roll 9th Henry III. 1224, under the heading De villa de Newenham capta in manum Domini Regis.

"Mandatum est Vicecomiti Oxonie quod capiat in manum Domini Regis

the signatures of King Henry, his Queen Matilda, his son William, Ralph Archbishop of Canterbury, Thurstan Archbishop of York, William Bishop of Winchester, William Bishop of Exeter, [illegible] Bishop of Worcester, Roger Abbot of Fecamp, and Rannulph Chancellor of King Henry; and not those printed by Dugdale in the Monasticon, vol. i. p. 108, [illegible] taken from this very manuscript, where we read of a Theobald Bishop of Winchester, a [illegible] of that compiler. The date of this charter may be assigned to the year 1120, as Thurstan was only consecrated to his see at the Council of Rheims, held in October 1119, and the son of King Henry perished in the Blanche Nef 25th November of the year following.

The decease of William de Courcy is mentioned by this chronicler in these words — "Post [illegible] William, [illegible] Willelmus donationem patris sui taliter confirmavit," which precede the rubric "Carta Willelmi junioris de Curcio de ecclesia de N[illegible]" [illegible] the charter [illegible] the [illegible]

"[illegible] Willelmus de Curcio [illegible] Deo et Sanctae Mariae et ecclesiae de Abbendonia elemosinam [illegible], videlicet, ecclesiam de Niwetham, et unam [illegible] terrae [illegible] et unam piscariam [illegible] et x vaccarum in mea [illegible] Canado, unde ego accrevi elemosinam [illegible] Roberti, et militum meorum. Et volo ut ecclesia [illegible] et libere et honorifice et ut nullus eam inquietet. Qui [illegible] violaverit, maledictionem Dei [illegible] Mariae [illegible]. Huic autem redditioni vel donationi interfuerunt [illegible], Robertus [illegible] Dapifer, Willelmus de Estuna, Hugo Walensis, Herveus [illegible] presbyter, Willelmus Nepos, Rogerus de Lalle-[illegible] [illegible] de Newham."

[illegible] was living in 1131, the date of the earliest Pipe Roll, [illegible] of lands in Wales [illegible] to whom the King had [illegible] in the hundreds where their fief was [illegible] is unfortunately omitted on this roll. [illegible] of Stephen, as the only one of the witnesses, [illegible] who held half a knight's fief of William de C[illegible] was Dapifer Regis Angliae. By his wife, [illegible] W[illegible] [illegible] John, 24 May 1201 – 22 May 1202, as [illegible] Pipe Roll [illegible] Gundreda de W[illegible] [illegible] continetur in Rotulo [illegible] and [illegible] de Courcy was his sister and heir, as mentioned in the text.

villam de Newenham, quam Gundreda de Warrenna tenuit in dotem, et que est hereditas partibilis inter Johannam uxorem Hugonis de Nevilla et Margaretam uxorem Falkasii de Breauté, et eam salvo custodiat donec inter eas partita fuerit per preceptum domini Regis, salvis executoribus testamenti ipsius Gundrede catallis, que ibidem habuit ad faciendum inde rationabile testamentum suum. T(este) R(icardo) Sarum Episcopo apud Westmonasterium vi. die Decembris."

The last mention of Alice de Courcy occurs on the Close Roll 18th John 1216, where is a letter to the sheriff of Gloucesterehire, dated at Cirencester, 2nd day of September, letting him know of the King's grant to Alice de Curcy, the wife of Warine Fitzgerald, of the manor of Dumhamenell (Down-Amney) with its appurtenances, which had been that of John des Preaux, together with all the chattels which had been those of the aforesaid Warine in the said manor, for her support, and enjoining him to cause her to have seisin thereof. Warine Fitzgerold was present at the conference at Runnimede on the 15th day of June, 1215, on the side of the King, but his name is among those of the barons who swore to obey the mandate of the twenty-five barons chosen as conservators of Magna Charta. The following Letter Close furnishes proof of his adherence to the barons, and is on the Roll of the seventeenth year of King John, and bears date at Rochester, 25th day of November, 1215.

"Castrum. Rex Johanni Marescallo salutem. Mandamus vobis quod committatis Priori de Stokes terram Warini filii Geroldi in eadem villa de Stokes, retento in manu nostra castro ejusdem Warini, quod habuit in eadem villa, ita quod exitus et proventus ejusdem terre cedant in usus ipsius Warini per manum predicti Prioris, et ne ipse Warinus aliquam jacturam vel dampnum habeat in predicta terra bene concedimus quod ipse Prior ponat tres vel quatuor de hominibus suis in predicto castro una cum hiis qui ex parte nostra in eo sunt, qui terram predictam protegant et defendant, et vos providatis quod castrum illud ad opus nostrum salvo custodiatur. T(este) me ipso apud Roffam xxv. die Novembris."

The Priory of Stokes was a cell to the monastery of Lonlay, in the diocese of Le Mans, but in a territory annexed by William the Conqueror to the Duchy of Normandy, and of the foundation of William de Belleme in 1026, who was then lord of this tract and owner of several castles in

Normandy. To this abbey William de Falaise and Geva his wife gave the church of St. Andrew of Stokes, as appears by Martin's extracts out of the muniments of Eton College, as quoted by Tanner in his Notitia Monastica, p. 468, note h, and the grants of William de Courcy and Hugh de Nevill were mere confirmations of the original foundation. At the time of the survey by William the Conqueror, William de Falaise held of the King in Somerset the manors of Stoche, Otone, and Worspring, of which the last-named was of the frank-marriage of his wife, the daughter of Serlo de Borci; the manor of Otone is Wootton-Courtenay, in the hundred of Carhampton. By Letter Close, dated at Corfe, 16 July, 1216, addressed to Alan de Bocland, he was informed that the King had committed the vill of Stokes Curcy to William Briwerre, his lord, and enjoining him to take that land into his lord's hands; and of the same date is a Letter Patent to the free tenants and others of Stokecurcy of Warine Fitzgerald, bidding them know of this custody, and enjoining them to obey the same William in everything. As to the castle, order had been sent for its destruction four days earlier, as we learn from this Letter Patent.

"Rex priori de Stoke Curcy et Herevico Pilet salutem. Mandamus vobis quod castrum de Stoke Curcy sine dilatione dirrui et penitus prosterni faciatis. Et in hujus, etc. fieri fecimus. T(este) me ipso apud Corfam xii° die Julii anno regni nostri xviii°."

In another Letter Close, dated at Hereford, 26th July, addressed to Henry Fitz Count, he lets him know of his having committed to William Briwerre the manor of Stoke Curcy with Wootton and all its appurtenances, which had been the property of Warine Fitzgerold, and warns him not to intermeddle with the aforesaid lands. The year of these several orders was the last of his reign, and of their being executed we may safely doubt at the moment of a general insurrection, which would have placed a rival prince, son of the King of France, upon his throne, had not death terminated his days on the 19th day of October following at Newark. In this interval of time King John appears to have forced a marriage between his favourite, Falcasius de Breauté, and Margaret de Reviers, daughter and presumptive heiress of her father, Warine Fitzgerald, as appears by the following entry upon the Rolls of Letters Close of the first year of Henry III. within less than a month after his father's decease:—

"Mandatum est Vicecomiti Sumersete quod faciat habere Falkesio de Breauté plenariam saisinam de manerio de Stokescurcy cum pertinentiis quod contingit uxorem suam, quam habet de dono patris domini Regis. Datum ut superius proximo, *id est*, t(este) W(illelmo) Marescallo Justiciario Anglie apud Bristollum xiii die Novembris."

On the Charter Roll 1 John, 1200, there is a copy of a charter of King John dated at Porchester, 28th day of April, in the first year of his reign, reciting a convention made between William de Vernon, Earl of Devon, and Hubert de Burgh, the King's Chamberlain, in regard of the marriage of Joanna, younger daughter of the said earl, whom the said earl had given to be a wife to the aforesaid Hubert at the request and with the goodwill and assent of the King. By it the earl assigned to his eldest born daughter the caput of his honour in Devonshire, with the Castle of Plympton, as hers by right of primogeniture, and with a reasonable portion belonging to her of his inheritance; and to Joanna, his younger daughter, the entire Island of Wight, and Christchurch, com. Hants, with a reasonable portion belonging to her of his inheritance. Then follows this saving clause: "Idem vero comes fecit memoratum Hubertum capere homagium baronum et militum suorum de Insula salva fidelitate Domini Regis et ipsius Comitis; salva etiam fidelitate heredis masculi, si forte heredem masculum habuerit de uxore sua; salvo etiam dominio et saisina ipsius Comitis in vita sua de omnibus terris et feudis suis. Si vero contingat ipsum comitem heredem masculum habere de uxore sua, tunc remanebit eidem Huberto lx libratas terre et feuda decem militum in maritagio cum predicta Johanna in loco competenti." This contingency actually occurred, and the birth of his son and heir will have been subsequent to this date; thus proving that the marriage with Margaret Fitzgerald subsisted up to the year 1216, as otherwise the age of puberty would not have been reached by the husband. The register of the Abbey of Ford correctly fixes the time of his decease on the first day of September, 1216, leaving an only son, Baldwin; so that in this space of one month and nineteen days, between the 1st of September and 19th of October, his widow, Margaret, had been compelled by the ruthless tyrant to marry his favourite against her will, in her weeds, and without her father's consent.

Within a few months after the accession of Henry III. Warine Fitzgerold quitted the party of the Barons, and returned to his allegiance, as appears by these Letters Close on the Roll of the first year of his reign:—

"Rex Vicecomiti Oxonie salutem. Scias quod Warinus filius Geroldi rediit ad fidem et servicium nostrum. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod sine dilatione plenam ei saisinam habere facias de omnibus terris suis in ballia tua unde prius disseisitus fuit. Et quum sigillum non habuimus, has litteras sigillo fidelis nostri Comitis W(illelmi) Marescalli fecimus sigillari. T(este) me ipso apud Notingeham xi° die Januarii per Comitem W(illelmum) Marescallum. Eodem modo scribitur Vicecomitibus Norhamtonie, Sumersete, Wiltescire, Warewici, Lincolnie, Eboraci, Bedefordie, Hertfordie, Essexie, et Gloucestrie. T(este eodem)."

The Battle of Lincoln, fought on Saturday in Whitsunweek, June 20, 1217, against Prince Lewis and the Barons, was won chiefly through the bravery of Falkasius de Breauté, who forced his way into the besieged castle, which still held out for the King, and, though taken prisoner in a sally from the fortress, his knights and bowmen succeeded in effecting his rescue. The approach of the royal army, which entered the town, was followed by a speedy victory, many of the Barons and the Comte of Perche having fallen in the battle, and Robert Fitzwalter and others being made prisoners. His services on this occasion were amply rewarded by divers grants of custody and wardship; and on the 9th of September following a Letter Close, witnessed by the Earl Marshal at Chertsey, was sent to the Sheriff of Lincolnshire, enjoining him to cause his beloved and faithful Falkasius de Breauté to have the land of Yreby, with its appurtenances, which was the frank-marriage of his wife, as Baldwin, son of the Earl of the Isle, had held it, as he affirmed. The manor of Irby, in the hundred of Bradley, in the reign of Henry I. was parcel of the barony of William Meschines, brother of Rannulph Meschines, Earl of Chester, his tenure consisting of three carrucates and four bovates in Irby, and one carrucate and three bovates in Coates, in Bradley wapentake, according to a contemporary record, Cott. MS. Claudius C. v. By his marriage with Cecilia de Romeilli, lady of the honour of Skipton, he had a daughter, Avicia de Romeilli, wife first of William Paynell, Lord of Irnham, com. Linc. and Drax, com. Ebor., by whom she had an only daughter, Adelicia, and secondly of William de Courcy, of Stokecurcy, named above, living in 1168, when, in the Carta of Robert de Gant, the second husband of her daughter Adelicia and in her right possessed of the honour of her father, the tenure in dower is thus described:—"Avicia, mater Willelmi de Curci, tenet feoda duorum militum."

Through this marriage the manor of Irby and an extensive honour in Lincolnshire, as also the manor of Harewood, com. Ebor., derived from her mother, descended in the line of the family of Courcy to the heiress, Alice de Curcy, named above. There is also a Letter Close on the same roll to this effect:—

"De dote. Mandatum est Roberto de Cardinania quod nisi Comes de Insula sine dilatione plenariam seisinam faciat Falkesio de Breauté et Margarete uxori ejus de rationabili dote que ipsam Margaretam contingit per Baldwinum de Insula, quondam virum ipsius Margarete et filium ipsius Comitis, tunc dotem suam eis habere faciat sine dilatione secundum consuetudinem regni Anglie. Et quum, etc. Teste ipso Comite apud Oxoniam xx die Februarii."

William de Vernon, Earl of Devon and the Isle, was deceased on the tenth day of September, 1217, and custody of his lands in Devonshire was granted to Henry de Pont Audemer by Letters Close directed to the Sheriff of Devon 12th Nov. following, and in other counties to Ralph de Wilitona; and by other Letters Close of the 9th April, 1218, his lands in Middlesex and Surrey were committed to Falcasius de Breauté. In the same year he obtained the custody of the infant heir of the Earl of Devon, with the castle of Plympton, and also the third penny of the county of Devon, as William, Earl of Devon, had been accustomed to receive it in the name of his Earldom, together with the arrears from the time in which the custody of the same heir had come into his hand by the King's precept. In the course of this second year of Henry III. Warine Fitzgerold was deceased before the 27th May, 1218, on which day the King received the homage of Falcasius de Breauté of all the land which had been his in the several counties named above, being inclusive of the castle of Stokecurcy and the fiefs of sixty knights. Eventually, his outrageous conduct in ordering his knights, lodged in the castle of Bedford, to seize upon the King's Justices in Eyre, who in their session at Dunstaple had amerced him for divers spoliations, which resulted in the capture and imprisonment of Henry de Braybroc in the castle of Bedford, which the garrison refused to deliver up to the King, unless they had an order to that effect from their lord, caused such indignation in the monarch's breast that not only was the castle besieged, but the Archbishop and all the Bishops with lighted candles excommunicated the said Falcasius and all who were in the castle. Siege

who, by reason of his having taken the cross, dismissed him, when he straitway set out on a journey to Rome in company with Robert Passelewe, his clerk. In England the Legate Otho had in vain interceded for his restoration to the royal favour, wherefore, having dispatched his affairs at the Court of Rome, he hastened to return to England, but falling sick on his journey he ended his flagitious life at St. Ciriac in Languedoc in the course of the following year.*

In the Testa de Nevill, com. Wiltescira, are these entries, "Hundredum de Crickelade. Margeria de Ripariis est de donatione Regis et est maritanda: Margeria de Ripariis tenet villam de Cricklade de cameraria Domini Regis ad Scaccarium. Eadem Margeria tenet villam de Sevenhampton cum pertinentiis de domino Rege per predictum servicium. Oxonia, Heyford Magna. Margeria de Ripariis tenet in eadem feodum unius militis de Honore de Walingford. Eadem Margeria tenet Newenham pro uno feodo militis. Eborum. De honore de Curcy. Margeria de Redveieriis feodum unius militis et dimidii in Harewood." The castle of Stoke Courcy, Wootton, Hartham com. Wilts, and a moiety of the Honour of Courcy, had been severed from the barony, held entire by her late husband, and was at this date transferred to Hugh de Nevill, the Protoforester of England, and husband of Jean de Cornhill, her uterine sister, to whom King Henry III. granted freewarren in his manor of Stoke-Courcy, by charter at Westminster, 28th April, 1228. From him it descended to John de Nevill, his son and heir, also Protoforester, husband of Hawisia, daughter of Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okhampton, com. Devon, who had with her in frankmarriage twenty librates of land out of the manor of Wotesdon com. Bucks. The death of John de Nevill took place in the month of June, 1246, whose illness was the effect of grief at his condemnation to the payment of 2000 marks for various transgressions in his office of forester.

* Dugdale concludes his biography of Falcasius de Breauté, misprinted Breant, with a remark that he had a daughter called Eve, second wife to Lewlyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales, citing in the margin, History of Cambria, by David Powell, p. 315. The edition of that work, 1774, concludes the life of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, deceased in 1240, in these words "he had issue by his only wife Joan, daughter to King John of England, one son called David who afterwards succeeded in the Principality of Wales; and a daughter named Gwladys who was married to Sir Ralph Mortimer." Hence, if taken from some older edition, that writer saw reason to discredit the fiction in the one of later date.

According to Matthew Paris he breathed his last at his manor of Wethersfield in Essex, and had interment in the abbey church of Waltham, near the sepulchre of his father, leaving his wife surviving, and two sons, Hugh and John de Nevill, under age. On the Fine Roll of the 30th year of Henry III. is an entry with the King's teste at Woodstock on the 28th day of August after his decease, notifying that John de Courtenay, his brother-in-law, had made fine with the lord the King for 2500 marks, for having the custody of the land which had been that of John de Nevill, and which had been in the King's hand until the full age of the heirs of the same John, together with the marriage of the same heirs, and enjoining Henry de Wingham, the escheator, that having taken security for the payment of the said fine at certain fixed terms, he should cause the same John de Courtenay to have full seizin of all the lands with the appurtenances, and of the castle of Stokecurcy, which had been those of the aforesaid John de Nevill, and which had been in the King's hand. On the Roll of the 48th year of Hen. III., 1263, is this entry pro Johanne de Curtenay. "R(ex) perdonavit Johanni de Curtenay c libras de fine cccclxvi *li.* quem fecit cum R(ege) pro custodia et maritagio Hugonis filii et heredis Johannis de Neville habenda. Et de residuis ccclxvi libris concessit ei quod reddat R(egi) per annum ad scaccarium R(egis) xl marcas, &c. donec predicte ccclxvi *li.* R(egi) persolvantur. Et mandatum est Baronibus de Scaccario quod predictum Johannem de predictis c li. quietum esse et eidem terminos predictos habere et sic fieri et irrotulari faciant. T(este) R(ege) apud Windesoram xxiii die Decembris." In the following year the battle of Lewes, fought 15th day of March, placed the King in the power of the rebel Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and at the foot of a letter patent committing Dover Castle to the cuotody of Henry de Montfort, son of the Earl, with the King's teste at Westminster, 28th day of May, we read in the Roll per Regem et R(obertum) Aguilon.* Hugh de Nevill, and his brother John de Nevill, warmly

* In the Roll of Arms compiled in the reign of Henry III., MCCXL—MCCXLV, we read, "Robert Agulon porte de goules ov ung fleur de lis argent," and "John de Nevill le Forrestier d'or ung bende de gules, cróiselles noire." In the 51st year of Henry III., 1267, Robert Agulon exercised the office of Sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Surrey for three parts of that year and for the first quarter of the following year, being also governor of Guildford castle. By Letter Patent, dated at Reading, 5th October, 1267, King Henry III. granted to Robert Agulon the land which had been that of William Marmion, situate at Berwick, a parish in the hundred of Long-bridge, rape of Pevensey, com.

embraced the faction of the party now in power, and the former was made prisoner at Kenilworth on the 1st of August, 1265, four days prior to the defeat and death of his rebel leader. The place of his confinement was the castle of Norwich, from which he succeeded in making his escape; and having carried on the war in the behalf of the younger Simon de Montfort, in the Isle of Axholme, for some months, was eventually obliged to submit to the King and place himself at his mercy in the week of Christmas following. During the course of next year, whilst the royal army was besieging the castle of Kenilworth, the King admitted him to favour upon his subscribing to the conditions set forth in the following instrument, which is copied on a schedule attached to the Roll of Letters Patent of the 50th year of his reign, 1266.

" Le Roy salue tote gent. Cum Huge de Neville se fust ahers a Symon de Montfort jadis Cunte de Leycestre, nostre enemi e nostre felun, e a ses empris en tens de la guerre muwe entre nus e le dit Cunte a la bataille entre nus e li ferue, e apres la mort l'avantdit Cunte pus s'ahert a Symon de Montfort, fiz de l'avantdit Cunte, nostre enemi, fesant nuvele guerre en nostre reaume. E pus a Bykerdich* al Noelle le an de nostre corone-

Sussex; and in the same Roll of Letters Patent in which this grant is entered is also an inspeximus of a charter of Hugh de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, com. Hereford, demising to Robert Agulon the annual rent of 12 *li.*, which William Marmion, son of Robert Marmion, used to render to him out of his lands in Wygeton and Berwic, having these witnesses, Sir John de Lynde, Robert de Brewes, William de Faukesham, Henry de Ponynges, Hugh Boffy, Robert de Kokefield, Robert Peake, Walter Perfynga, Peter de Nevill, William de Wyntrinton, William le Covert, and others. William Marmion had forfeited this manor of Berwick by reason of his adherence to the revolted barons, but it was eventually restored to his son and heir, John Marmion.

* Bicker is a parish in the hundred of Kirton, parts of Holland, Lincolnshire, lying between Boston and Folkingham, and it was doubtless whilst lurking in one of its dykes that Hugh de Nevill, on seeing the approach of the royal forces, came forth and threw himself upon the mercy of the King. On the same Patent Roll is also this letter of the King on his behalf, given on the same day as this dictum, after the King's return from the siege of Kenilworth to Warwick, which castle only surrendered on the feast of St. Martin, 11th Nov. following

" Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis &c. salutem. Sciatis quod perdonavimus Hugoni de Nevilla transgressionem, quam fecit frangendo prisonam nostram de Norwyco et ab ipsam evadendo, et etiam utlagariam, si qua in ipsum ea occasione promulgata fuerit, et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concedimus. In cujus rei &c. Teste Rege apud Warrewicum [illegible] die Junii."

ment cinquantieme se meist l'avantdit Huge en nostre dit e en nostre ordeinement de tote rien, sauve vie e membre e prisun. Nus pur ce que l'avandit Huge se mist en nostre dit e en nostre ordeinement a le avaunt e en pees se seit tenu e porte sanz mesprendre vers nus, puisqu'il se fut mis en nostre dit, si come avantdit est, li voluns en ceste partie fere grace especiale. E num del Pere e del Fiz e del Seint Esprit recevoms l'avantdit Huge a nostre pees, e li pardonums nostre rancur e nostre indignation e tuz les trespas qu'il ad fet par encheson de l'avantdite guerre en quanque en nus est e a nus apent. Estre ce par le assen e la volonte nostre fiel Robert Walerand, a qui nus avums done totes les terres e les tenemens qe furent a l'avantdit Huge od le dowere sa mere, quant il escherreit, nous rendoms e grauntoms a l'avantdit Huge les maners de Wakeringe e de Wetherfeld od les aportenances e od l'avantdit dowere sa mere, quant l'escherrat, od totes les aportenances, e od les feez des chivalers qe ele tent ensement en dowere e le homage e la servise Phelip Basset, Willame de Fegny, e des heirs Robert de Eston, a aver e tenir a l'avantdit Huge e a ses heirs, fesant a nus e a nos heirs les deus parties des servises qe l'avantdit Huge deveit tant cum il tint les avantdits terres enterement, e fesant les servises qe as autres seigneurs apendent; issi neporquant qe l'avantdit Huge se porte ben e leaument devers nus e nos heirs desoremais.* E qe l'avantdit Huge quitecleime pur li e pur ses heirs a l'avantdit Robert e a ses heirs le chastel

* Wakering, a parish in the hundred of Rochford, com. Essex, distinguished from another of the same name by the epithet Magna, *Anglicè* Much Wakering, was of the inheritance of Henry de Cornhulle, father of Joan, the wife of Hugh de Nevill, the Forester, as we learn from an entry in the Testa de Nevill, under Hundredum de Rochford. " Wakeringa est in manu Hugonis de Neovilla per dominum regem cum filia Henrici de Cornhulle, et tenetur per servicium unius militis, et valet xl li. cum stauro." Weathersfield, a parish in the hundred of Hinkford, in the same county, was of the inheritance of the family de Courcy, as we learn from this entry on the Rotulus de Dominabus, pueris et puellis de Essex, in 1185, 31 Hen. II. under Hundredum de Henigforde. " Willelmus filius Willelmi de Curci est in custodia Domini Regis, et per eum in custodia Roberti le Poher, et est xx annorum. Werefeld, terra sua, valet per annum xx libris, et dictus Robertus habuit custodiam jam xv annis." By his wife Gundreda de Warren this William de Courcy was father of a son of the same name, in ward of his mother as late as 3 John, 1201-2, who is among the debtors to the crown in Wiltshire on the Pipe Roll of that year in 100 marks for having the custody of William her son, who died without issue, and of Alice, wife, first of Henry de Cornhulle, and secondly of Warine Fitzgerold.

e le maner de Stokecurcy e les maners de Radeweye od le Hundred e Harham od les aportenances, e les homages e services de Symon de Grindham, Felipe de Columbers, Water de Badle, e des heirs Michel de Spictes-wyk des feez qu'il tenent.* E les queus chastel, maners, hundred e feez od les aportenances nus avoms done a l'avantdit Robert pur son homage e pur son leal servise a aver e a tenir a li e a ses heirs de nus e de nos heirs par la terce partie de la service qe l'avantdit Huge nus deveit pur totes les terres avantdites. E qe l'avantdit Huge face a l'avantdit Robert e a ses heirs tote la seurte qe nus vodrons e qe cele Robert voderat, issi qu'il ne ses heirs desormais ne pussent chalenger nule manere de dreit ni de cleim en les avantdits chastel, maners, hundred e feez od les aportenances a toz jurs. Estre ce nus pardonums a l'avantdit Huge totes les dettes, qu'il ou ses ancestres nus deveient la meite. E de l'autre meite grantoms a li e a ses heirs termes a paer vint marcs par an a nostre escheker. En est nostre dit donne en cele manere qe si l'avantdit Huge desormais face chose qe seit encontre nostre fei ou de nos heirs apertement on qu'il ou ses heirs mettent contencion ou chalenge en les avandits chastel, maners, hundred e fees, lesquels nus avums done a l'avantdit Robert, totes les avantditus terres e tenemens, les queux nus avums rendu a l'avantdit Huge, seient a nus e a

* Radway is a hamlet in the parish of Cannington, which, with Week, a hamlet, in the parish of Stoke-curcy, were members of the Honour. The hundred of Cannington was given by King Henry III. to the elder Hugh de Neville. The church and manor of Cannington had been made parcel of the endowment of a nunnery, established there by Robert de Courcy in the reign of Stephen. West Harnham is a chapelry in the parish of Combe Basset, in the hundred of Cawdon and Cadworth, com. Wilts, and is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill under the heading Feoda Johannis de Nevill, in that county. "Walterus de Lilleton unum feodum in Myddelton; Willelmus Gerbert unum feodum in Oldestok; Johannes de Nevilla unum feodum in Harreham de Honore de Stokecurci." Oldstock is a parish in the same hundred, and Milton Lilbourn a parish in that of Kinwardstone. In 1168 Robert Gerbert held one knight's fief of William de Curci, the steward, of the old feofment, and of the new feofment by his father Walter de Lilletone held one knight's fief. Michael de Spichwic was then a tenant of the barony of Mewhines, then belonging to his mother Avicia de Romeilli. Michael de Spichewyk died seized of the manor of Spicheswicke, in the county of Devon, owing suit of court to the manor of Stokecurcy, in 33 Edw. I. (Esch. 33 Edw. I. n. 42.) Philip de Columbers, in 45 Hen. III., died seized of one knight's fief in Honibere, held of Hugh de Nevill, and worth yearly 10*l*., leaving Philip his son and heir, aged 33 years, the person named. Honibere is a tything of the now parish of Lilstock, formerly a chapelry to Stoke curcy.

nos heirs encorus, ensement od les feez e od la dowere, quant il escherrat. E totes celes terres e tenemens somes tenus a rendre a l'avantdit Robert ou a ses heirs enterement, si cum nus li avions avant done, sanz nul contredit, e qe tute nostre grace avantdite seit pur nule e de tut repele. Derechef a le requeste cele Huge recevums a nostre pees Johan de Neville, sun frere, qe se fut ahers a l'avantdit Cunte en la guerre avantdite, e li pardonoms nostre rancur e nostre indignation. E grantoms a l'avantdit Huge le maner de Arnhale * od ses aportenances, lequel l'avauntdit Johan aveit du don Huge sun frere, a aver e tenir de nus e de nos heirs a li e a ses heirs od totes les

* Arnhale, Arnall, otherwise Arnold, is a parish in the hundred of Broxtow, com. Nottingham, and by charter, dated at Winchester, 4 May, 1204, King John gave to Hugh de Nevill his manor of Ernhale, with all the soke and all its appurtenances, and with the advowson of the church, to hold of him and his heirs in feefarm, rendering therefrom annually ten pounds by tale, payable at the Exchequer of London; namely, at the Exchequer of St. Michael, and doing the service of the fourth part of the fief of one knight for all service and demand in that behalf. After the death of Hugh de Nevill it was held by Herbert de Nevill, a younger son, by the concession probably of his elder brother, John de Nevill, whom he survived. In the Testa de Nevill is this entry: "Herbertus de Nevill tenet totam villam de Arnhall et quartam partem ville de Wudeburg, pro quibus reddit per annum x libras." The following Letter Patent, on the Roll of the nineteenth year of Henry the Third, fully establishes this seizin in contradiction to Thoroton, who supposed that Herbert was a misprint for Hugo. "Rex liberis hominibus tenentibus terras de Herberto de Nevilla in Arnhale et in soka, salutem. Rogamus vos quatinus prefato Herberto domino vestro, qui auxilio nostro indiget ad se sustentandum in servicio nostro et ad debita sua acquietanda, rationabile auxilium benignius impendatis, ita quod eundem dominum vestrum in hiis, que penes ipsum habebitis expedienda, promptiorem et benigniorem invenire merito debebatis, nosque devotionem vestram, quam erga dominum vestrum geritis memoratum, habere debebamus ob hoc merito commendatam. T(este) R(ege) apud Windsoram vii° die Junii." Woodborough is a parish adjoining Arnall, but in a different hundred, that of Thurgarton, concerning which we have these entries. "In Wudeburg est una bovata terre de dominico Regis de Arnhal, quam Hugo de Nevill tenet infra firmam de Arnhal de dono domini Regis Johannis, qui respondet de xxviii *s.* x *d.* In Oxton est una parva bovata terre, que perficit illam magnum bovatam de Wudeburg, et debit respondere ad Hernhal." Oxton is in the same hundred, and there were two bovates in Strelley, anciently of the soke of Arnall, rendering iii *s.*, and other two in Broxtow by the same service of the same soke, and one bovate in Bilborough, rendering vii *d.* to the soke of Arnall. Strelley and Bilborough are parishes, but Broxtow, which gave name to the hundred, was only a chapelry in the last-named parish. The statement of Thoroton that Hugh de Nevill held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Arnall, which Hugh de Nevill, his father, held, citing Testa de Nevill, is utterly false, as there is no such

franchises qe solerent apendre a cel manere devant la guerre avandite, rendant a nus e a nos heirs a nostre escheker le meite de la value de ce manere par estente par an a tuz jurs. En tesmoine de ceste chose nus avoms fes mettre nostre seel en cest escret doblee, dunt le un remaunt a le avantdit Huge e l'autre a l'avantdit Robert. Par ces tesmoins Water, par la grace de Deu esveque de Baa e de Welles, Humfrey de Boun cunte de Hereford e de Essex, Johan de Warenne cunte de Surreye, Willame de Valence notre frere, Roger de Mortemer, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leyburn, Robert Agulon, e autres. Tesmoins mei memes, a Kenilleworthe, le vintequarte iur de Jun, le an de notre coronement avantdit."

This dictum incidentally attests the presence of Sir Robert Agulon at the siege of Kenilworth, and explains the mode in which the castle and manor of Stokecurcy, with its fiefs and members, were transferred to an utter stranger in blood to the line of its ancient possessors, which the topographer of Somersetshire sought to account for in this absurd paragraph: "After the death of this Hugh de Neville, the manor and borough of Stoke-curcy came to the possession of Robert de Walerond, who was affianced by marriage to the said Hugh de Nevill, and held the lands 1 Edward I." Prior to the 4th of February, 1273, 1 Edw. I. Robert Walerand was deceased without issue, seized of this castle and manor of Stokecurcy, and it was found that his heir was Robert, son of William Walerand, brother of the aforesaid Robert, and then of the age of seven-

entry, and Hugh de Nevill had no son of that name. On the Fine Roll, 30 Hen. III., 1246, is also an entry, pro Herberto de Nevill, in these words: "Quia constitit Regi quod Johannes de Nevill in vita sua legavit Herberto de Nevill custodiam terre et heredum Willelmi de Nevilla, que fuit in manu ipsius Johannis, habendam et tenendam usque ad [illegible] maritagio eorundem, mandatum est [illegible] comitatu Surreie, quod de custodia predictorum terre et heredum [illegible] Herberto plenam [illegible] habere faciant cum omnibus catallis et [illegible] quando illam capi fecerunt in manum Regis. Teste Rege apud Wudestokam [illegible] die Augusti." William de Nevill was probably another brother [illegible], a parish in the hundred of Landridge, com. Surrey, of [illegible] John de Cornhull, as the following entry in Testa de Nevill [illegible] "Hugo de Nevilla tenet quandam partem in Aestede in capite de domino Rege [illegible] militum et dimidii de Honore Bolonie; quam cepit cum filia Henrici de Cornhulla." Herbert de Nevill, as appears by the dictum, died without issue, so Arnall reverted to the elder line.

teen years. This second Robert Walerand was succeeded by a brother John Walerand, who was deceased without issue in the month of March, 2 Edw. II., 1309. Both these last possessors were idiots, and though it was eventually proved that they had two aunts, both of the name of Alicia, of whom one was abbess of Romsey and the other married to Alan de Plugenet, whose son of the same name acquired other manors of his uncle Robert Walerand to the exclusion of the heir, and died in the lifetime of one or other of his cousins, 27 Edw. I., 1299, leaving a son, Alan de Plugenet, who in 2 Edw. II. was declared to be the legitimate heir of John Walerand after a solemn trial; yet the castle and manor of Stokecurcy, and all included in the above dictum, except Harham, reverted to the crown, and in the following year were granted to Robert Fitzpayne; whence the hamlet of Radway has now the adjunct of Fitzpayne.

In the second volume of the Rotuli Hundredorum, p. 38, are inserted copies of the inquisitions made before the justices in eyre, in the county of Oxford, 39 Hen. III., 1255, of the rights and liberties and other things belonging to the King, and as being of earlier date than the marriage of Robert Aguilon with Margaret, Countess of Devon, it would seem that he had acquired that portion of Newnham which had been of the inheritance of Joan de Cornhulle, the wife of Hugh de Nevill, some ten years or more previous to this inquiry. The following entries concern this manor, according to the verdict of the jurors of Bulenden hundred. "Newenham. In Niwenham sunt x hide, quas Baldewinus de Insula qui est in custodia domini Regis tenet in capite de domino Rege per servicium unius feodi militis, et valet manerium xxx li. Non sequitur hundredum." Below follow the answers of the jury to the several heads of inquiry, one of which was as to those who had view of frankpledge without warranty, where we read, "Domina Regina tenet visum franci plegii apud Newenham racione warde heredis Baldewini de Ripariis." Again, to the inquiry as to youths and girls, who are and ought to be in custody of the lord the King, who have them, and through whom, and how much their lands are worth by the year, we have this answer: "Dicunt quod Baldewinus de Insula est in custodia domini Regis cum Newenham quod valet per annum xxx libras, ut supradictum est, quam wardam domina Regina habet per dominum Regem." Lastly, to the inquiry as to the religious who had entered upon the fief of the lord the King, whereby the King loses wardship, relief, and tallage, who

and from what time, we read as follows: "Dicunt quod Priorissa de Clerkenewell feffata fuit xiiii annis elapsis de dono Margerie de Ripariis de vi virgatis terre et dimidia in Newenham in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum quodam redditu annuo xxiii solidorum et vi denariorum. Terra preter redditum valet xl solidos. Item prior de Bissupesgate habuit in eadem villa centum solidatas terre et redditus de dono Roberti Aguilun jam x annis elapsis vel amplius, et deffendit pro dimidio feodo militis."

The charter of Margaret de Reviers in favour of the nunnery of Clerkenwell, as far as regards the rent from the manor of Newenham, is copied into the Register of that House, contained in the Cotton MS. Faustina, B. xi., and Dugdale has inserted a short abbreviation of its contents in the Monasticon, so mutilated as to make it unintelligible, it being applicable to a rent from two manors in Oxfordshire; namely, Newnham Courtenay, and Heyford Warine, which last manor had been held by Sir Thomas de Breaute, brother of the aforesaid Falcasius, and had the adjunct of Warine from its having been of the inheritance of her father, Warine Fitz Gerold.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Margareta de Redeveris salutem in Domino eternam. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse in ligia potestate et viduitate mea pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et Baldewini filii mei primogeniti et aliorum puerorum meorum Deo et beate Marie de Clerkenewelle et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quinquaginta solidatas quieti redditus in auxilium ad vestiendum conventum ejusdem loci, unde eosdem tenear de testamento Alicie de Churci, matris mee, annuatim percipiendas, videlicet, in manerio de Newenham xxv solidatas, scilicet, De Johanne Algar et heredibus suis xii^{cim} solidos per annum. De Johanne Passemer iii *s.* De Waltero Golding iii *s.* De Muriella relicta Fabri ii *s.* De Saida de Wyke et Muriella ii *s.* De Matilda relicta Gregorii vi denarios. De Ricardo Crispo xii *d.* Et in manerio meo de Heyford xxv solidatas quieti redditus, scilicet, De Rogero serviente xviii *d.* De Willelmo filio Radulfi xviii *d.* De Thoma de Cherleton xviii *d.* De Willelmo de Rollesham xviii *d.* De Johanne Capellano xviii *d.* De Hereberto xx *d.* De Johanna persona xviii *d.* De Willelmo filio Herberti xviii *d.* De Agneta vidua xviii *d.* De Alano filio Galfridi xviii *d.* De Rogero Chipping xviii *d.* De Ada Piscatore xviii *d.* De Willelmo de

Bradestoke xviii *d*. De Henrico Nono xviii *d*. De Ada de Northbroc xviii *d*. De Petro xviii *d*. De Rogero Parvo vi *d*. De Roberto Bovet vi *d*. Habendas et tenendas et recipiendas eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis in perpetuum in prenominatis duobus maneriis et a prenominatis hominibus et eorum successoribus ad quatuor anni terminos, scilicet, ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste xii *s*. et vi *d*. et ad festum Sancti Michaelis xii *s*. et vi *d*. et ad festum beati Thome Apostoli xii *s*. et vi *d*. et ad festum Beate Marie in Martio xii *s*. et vi *d*. sine ullo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum vel aliquorum meorum sub pena decem solidorum. Que quidem pena, si forte commissa fuerit, eisdem monialibus ad districtionem ballivorum meorum vel heredum meorum solvitur. Has vero quinquaginta solidos quieti redditus tantum dictis monialibus assignavi, salvis et retentis mihi et heredibus meis serviciis, taillagiis, consuetudinibus et aliis omnibus, que de eisdem accidere possint in eisdem locis. Et ego Margareta et heredes mei prenominatum redditum, sicut predictum est, Deo et Beate Marie de Clerkenwell et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus imperpetuum warrantizabimus sine aliquo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum contra omnes gentes. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio firma et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat presentem paginam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus, Rogero tunc Londoniarum episcopo, Roberto Sarum episcopo, Galfrido tunc decano Sancti Pauli, Magistro P(etro) tunc archidiacono Londoniarum, Ricardo tunc priore S(ancte) Trinitatis, Fratre Waltero tunc priore Predicatorum, Magistro Roberto de Suwerk, Domino Gileberto de Bolebek, Willelmo de Berchamsted, &c.

The names of the witnesses accord with the testimony of the jurors that this gift was made in the year 1241, and it furnishes direct evidence of one of the numerous false assertions of Matthew Paris, who designates her as Countess of the Isle. The Priory of Bishopsgate was a hospital under the government of a prior and canons regulars of the order of St. Augustin, of the foundation of Walter Brun, citizen of London, and Sheriff in the year 1202-3, and of Rohesia his wife, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, in the suburb of the city of London without the Bishop's Gate, and usually designated St. Mary Spittle. In the deed of foundation there is this mention of a tenement demised by Henry Fitz Aylwin, Mayor of London, to the said Walter and his heirs, for the render of a pound of cinnamon. "Item totam terram illam, quam Henricus Maior Londoniarum mihi, Waltero, et

heredibus meis dimisit, que jacet intra terram que fuit Godardi filii Eilredi versus aquilonem et terram que fuit Reginaldi Herbarii versus austrum et continet secus vicum regium in latitudine xxv ulnas et tres quarteria, et in capite orientali xxiiii ulnas et unum quarterium, et in profunditate xlii ulnas de ulnis ferreis Regis Johannis Anglie, reddendo inde annuatim eidem Henrico vel heredibus suis unam libram cinnamoni infra viii dies Sancti Michaelis." In a charter of King Edward II. dated at Westminster, 20th March, 1318, confirming the possessions of this hospital in London, is also this recital:—"Dimissionem, etc. quas Willelmus Aguillon fecit eisdem de quadam domo ex opposito dicti hospitalis in parrochia Sancti Botulfi extra Bishopesgate apud Hundesdie." Tanner in his Notitia Monastica, p. 312, cites Placita in com. Oxonie, 13 Edw. I. assis. vol. 12, pro messuagio et centum acris terræ in Newenham, under the heading of St. Mary Spittle, or New Hospital of our Lady without Bishopsgate; and from the quantity specified it is of accord with the half of a knight's fief given by Sir Robert Aguilon. His holding property in this manor doubtless led to his first acquaintance with Margaret of Savoy, Countess of Devon, who had it in dower of her first husband.

In the expedition against Llewelin Prince of Wales, of which the muster was for the 6th July, 5 Edw. I., 1277, at Worcester, Henry le Taillur did the service for Sir Robert Aguilon of one foot soldier with a bow and twenty-five arrows, by which serjeanty he held his manor of Watton-at-Stone, com. Herts. In 10 Edw. I., for a like expedition against the Welch, muster at Worcester, 17 May, 1282, he was summoned by the King's writ, dated at Devizes, 6th April preceding; and in the same year, under the heading, Proffrum factum apud Rothelan die Mercurii proxima post festum Beati Petri ad vincula (5 Aug.), we read as follows: "Willelmus de Pagham recognoscit servicium pro Roberto de Aguillono existente in partibus transmarinis, id est, servicium unius feodi militis et unius hominis peditis cum arcu et viginti et quinque sagittis pro manerio de Watton. Quod quidem servicium Rex de gratia sua per absenciam ipsius Roberti respectuari fecit usque reditum ejusdem. Et mandetur ei quod cito accedat servicium illum facturus." His absence in parts beyond the sea was probably owing to his being on a visit with his wife in her native land of Savoy. The mortal career of this illustrious Baron terminated on Friday, 15th February, in the fourteenth year of Edward I., whose writ of Diem clausit extremum to

Master Henry de Bray, Escheator of the King hitherwards of Trent, with instruction to take his lands into custody until further order was sent, bears date at Westminster, 17th day of February, 1286, and is endorsed Sussex, Surrey, London, Kent, Hertford, Buckingham, Norfolk and Suffolk.

The extent of the manor of Sir Robert de Aguylon of Crofton, com. Bucks, taken on the Sunday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 10th March, describes it as held of Sir William de Say, by what service was unknown; its value vi *li.* v *s.* 6*d. ob. quad.* and therefrom was owing to the lord the King for hidage 13 *d.* Residue vi *li.* iiii *s.* v*d. ob. quad.* The jurors say that Isabella, daughter of the aforesaid Sir Robert, is his next heir, and is the wife of Sir Hugh Bardolf, and is of the age of 24 years and more. They also say that he was deceased on the 15th day of February. This manor of Crofton, in the parish of Mentmore, hundred of Cotslow, Bucks, was held by Robert de Nouuers (St. Martin-des-Noyers, Calvados, arr. de Lisieux, c. de Livarot) of Gislebert Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux; and in 1168 Ralph de Nuers held the fief of one knight of Walchelin Maminot, whose honour was of the inheritance of William de Say in the reign of Henry III., as appears by the Testa de Nevill, in which record we have "Willelmus de Agulun tenet dimidium feodum in Crofton de dicto Willelmo, et ipse de Rege."

The extent of the lands and tenements of Sir Robert de Aguylon in Edmonton (Adelmeton), com. Midd. taken on Friday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 15 March, describes his tenure to consist of nine acres of meadow, each acre being worth 11*s.*, and were held of William de Say by an annual rent of 10*s.*, besides an annual assised rent of 20*s.* from ten free tenants, payable quarterly. The jurors say also that Isabella, daughter of the aforesaid Robert, is his next heir, and is the wife of Sir Hugh Bardolf, and was of the age of 28 years on the Purification of Blessed Mary last past, and that the aforesaid Robert died on the 15th day of February, 14 Edw. I. Value 38*s.*, out of which 10*s.* were owing to Sir William de Say, residue 28*s.* Edmonton was of the honour of Mandeville at the time of the Survey, which was likewise of the inheritance of Sir William de Say.

The inquisition of the lands and tenements, which had been those of Robert Agyyllun deceased, at Greatham, com. Suthhampton, taken at Greatham on the day next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 13 March,

describes him to have held the said lands and tenements of the lord the King in capite on the day on which he died, by the service of 18*s*. by the year, to be rendered to the lady the Queen, for releasing the suit due to her hundred of Alton, total value ix *lib*. ii*s*. ix *d*. Moreover 40 acres of wood extended were not included in the value, because they could not be cut down without the license of the lord the King by view of the forester. They say that the said Sir Robert died on Friday next after the feast of St. Valentine, 14 Edw. I., and that Isabella, the daughter of the said Robert, who is the wife of Sir Hugh Bardolf, is his next heir, and of full age. Also at Emelsworth are 100*s*. of assised rent belonging to the manor of Persinges. Greatham, a parish in the hundred and deanery of Alton, com. Hants, was of the King's demesne at the time of the Survey, and afterwards parcel of the honour of the Earls Warren, save one portion on the borders of Watmere Forest, which is all that is comprised in this extent; the church is a rectory dedicated to St. John Baptist.

The extent of the lands and tenements which were those of Sir Robert Agyloun in the vill of All Saints of Hoo, taken there on Wednesday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 6 March, 14 Edw. I. before Robert de Periers, subescheator in the county of Kent, describes all the lands and tenements, with the rents and every thing else, which the aforesaid Robert held in the vill of Hoo, to have been held of the Abbot of Reading by an annual rent of 25*s*. 3*d*. *ob*. *qua*. at the four principal terms of the year, and doing suit for the same to the court of the said Abbot in the said vill, from three weeks to three weeks. Also the aforesaid jurors say upon their oath that Isabella, daughter of the said Sir Robert Agyloun, is his next heir, and will be of the age of 28 years at the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary in the 14th year of King Edward. Entire value vi *li*. vi *s*. viii *d*., out of which are paid to the Abbot of Reading xxv *s*. iii *d*. *ob*. *qu*. and so the clear sum is c *s*. xvi *d*. *et quadrans*. The manor of the Abbot of Reading in the parish of All Saints or All Hallows in Hoo, had the name of Windhill.

Inquisition of the lands and tenements which were those of Robert de Agulon in com. Norf. taken on Friday before the feast of the Annunciation of blessed Mary, 14 Edw. I., 22nd March, describes the capital messuage of Scrouteby, containing three roods in Scrouteby, which was that of the aforesaid Robert, to be worth, with the herbage of the court, iiii*s*., and

that there was annexed to it a dovecot in bad condition, worth annually xii*d.* The jurors say that Robert de Aguilon held his manor in Scrouteby of the Bishop of Norwich in capite, by the service of the sixth part of one knight's fief, rendering annually to the ward of the castle at Easter xviii *d.* They also say that Isabella, daughter of the said Robert, who is now the wife of Hugh Bardolf, is the next heir of the same Robert, and is of the age of 24 years and more. They also say that the said Robert held nothing in capite of the Lord the King in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. They also say that he died on Friday next after the feast of St. Valentine, 14 Edw. I. Sum total of the extent xi *li.* iii *s.* viii *d.*

Extent of the manor of Watton, com. Herts, which was that of Sir Robert Aguylon, made there on Thursday after the feast of St. Mathias the Apostle, 28th Feb. 14 Edw. I. The jurors say that the said Robert held the manor of Watton with its appurtenances of the King in capite, by the serjeanty, namely, of finding one foot soldier in the King's army for forty days at his own cost. They also say that Isabella, daughter of the said Robert, married to Sir Hugh Bardolf, is his next heir, and was of the age of twenty-six years at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary in the year aforesaid. Sum xvii *li.* iii *s.* ii *d.* out of which are paid to the Lord the King annually by the hand of the sheriff of Hertfordshire vi *s.* ii *d.* *ob.* to Robert de Gravele i *d.* and to Richard Cook i *d.* so it is of the value of xvi *li.* xvi *s.* ix *d.* *ob.* The same jurors also say that the said Sir Robert held in Stapilford near Watton vii acres and a half of meadow, with the advowson of the church of Stapilford, and worth annually xvi *s.* ii *d.* Also that there is of assised rent xi *s.* vi *d.* two pounds of pepper worth xii *d.* one pound of cummin worth 2 *d.* and one pair of white gloves worth 1 *d.* and of annual common fine vi *d.* together with a water mill worth xiii *s.* iiii *d.* All which said lands, tenements, and adowsons are held of the heirs of John le Moygne by the service of one clove of gillyflower. Sum xli *s.* vii *d.*

Extent of the manor of Percynge, with its members, in com. Sussex, which was that of Sir Robert Agyloun, made on Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday, 26th Feb. 14 Edw. I. before Robert de Periers subescheator in com. Sussex. The jurors say upon their oath that the said manor of Percynge, with its member of Homewood, is held of the Lord the Earl Warren in chief by the service of the fief of one knight, doing thereof annually to the said Earl at Lewes suit of court from three weeks to three

weeks, and towards inclosing the Park at Dycheninge, namely, on the feast of St. Nicholas each year, xx *d.* *ob.* and two bushels of corn, with xii *d.* to be paid up at the said feast, and also for doing the work yearly to Roger Waspe xii *d.* Also the said Robert Agyloun held there of Sir William le Say a certain tenement, which had been that of Sir William Beawmund, by the service of half a knight's fief, and owed a contribution to the same Earl Warren on behalf of William le Say to enclose the said park, of two bushels of beans, on the chair of St. Peter, worth viii *d.* Also the said Robert Agyloun held of Sir William Grandyn a certain tenement by the service of half a knight's fief and a sixth part. Also the said Robert held a certain tenement of John de la Mare, of the Prior of Lewes and Nigel de Brok, rendering therefrom annually to John de la Mare v *s.* and to Nigel de Brok ii *d.* and to the said Prior of Lewes ii *s.* and to the sheriff's aid *ob. quad.* Also the said jurors say that the capital messuage, with the fruit of the garden, was worth yearly x *s.* Also the aforesaid jurors say upon their oath that Ysabella, daughter of the said Robert Agyloun, and wife of Hugh Bardolf, is his next heir, and will be of the age of twenty-eight years upon the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in the year aforesaid; and that the said Robert Agyloun ended his last day on Friday the morrow of St. Valentine in the year aforesaid. Sum of the whole extent lvii *li.* vi *s.* vii *d. quad. et dimid. quad.* out of which x *s.* xi *d. dim. quad.* were annually paid to the different capital lords, as it appears.* This manor was his principal and favourite residence, and here he died on the 15th day of January, 1286, having in his will bequeathed to the Priory of Tortington, of the order of St. Augustin, in the parish of that name in the rape of Arundel, hundred of Avisford, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, with his body, his mansion in the parish of St. Swithin, London, with the advowson of the church.† The writ of the King to Ralph de Sandwich, guardian of

* There is also an extent of the manor of Addington, with lands in Waldingham and Crowhurst, com. Surr. from which a rent of three shillings and three pence was payable on the feast of the Purification of St. Mary to Reginald de Ymmesworthe, and other sums at the terms of Easter, St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael, as also a pound of cummin to the Prior of Lewisham in Kent; but it is now utterly illegible.

† Tanner, in his Notitia Monastica, under Tortington near Arundel, page 5[illegible], cites Plac. ad Husting London. 14 Edw. I. de mansione in parochia Sancti Swithini London. cum patronatu dictae ecclesiae, etc. legato dicto Prioratui per Robertum d'Aguilon cum corpore suo.

the city of London, enjoining him to ascertain by a jury of citizens of London the value of the tenements and rents in the same city, which Robert Aguillon, late deceased, had held on the day of his decease, and to inquire as to the liberty of the same city, whether it were such as that in his will he could bequeath them to whom he chose, as if they were a chattel, or not; and if they be in the same condition as his other lands and tenements are without the city, so that they ought to descend to his right heirs after his decease, and if he could not transfer them by legacy into the hands of others by reason of the aforesaid liberty or otherwise, is dated at Woodstock, 9th March, 1286.

"Inquisitio capta apud Londonias die Jovis proxima post festum Annunciationis beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi xiiii. (28th March,) de terris et tenementis de quibus dominus Robertus Aguylun fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit in Londoniis per sacramenta Henrici le Coffrer, etc. (26 jurors.) Qui dicunt quod dictus Robertus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de uno mesuagio et quatuordecem libris, octodecem solidis, duobus denariis et obolo redditus in Londoniis et tenuit dicta tenementa de domino Rege in capite per socagium reddendo inde Domino Regi annuatim sexdecem denarios die Dominica proxima post mediam quadragesimam. Et dicunt quod predictum mesuagium valet per annum in omnibus exitibus xxxix *s.* iiii *d.* et dicunt quod dictus redditus redditur annuatim ad Pascham, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Sancti Michaelis, et ad festum Natalis Domini. Dicunt etiam quod dictus Robertus fuit patronus ecclesie Sancti Swythini in Candelewykestrete, que valet per annum octo marcas et quod advocacio ecclesie predicte pertinet ad capitale mesuagium predictum. Dicunt etiam quod domina Isabella filia dicti Roberti, quam Dominus Hugo Bardolf desponsavit, est heres dicti Roberti propinquior, et fuit etatis xxviii annorum ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie anno supradicto. In cujus rei testimonium predicti juratores huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Summa xvi *li.* xvi *s.* ii *d. ob.* salvo redditu inde debito."

Another inquisition had been previously taken before the same guardian, and Walter le Blund and John Wade, the sheriffs of the same city, by precept of the Lord the King at London on Thursday next after the feast of St. Edward King and Martyr, 14 Edw. I. (21st March) by the oaths of

twenty-four jurors, in answer to the matters suggested in the King's writ, who gave their verdict that all the lands and tenements and rents of the aforesaid Robert de Aguillon, late deceased, in the city of London, on the day on which he died were of the liberty of the same city, and liable to the same condition as others in the city, and that he could bequeath them in his will as his chattel to whomsoever he chose, according to the custom of the aforesaid city; and that they were not as other lands without the city; adding nevertheless that they ought to have descended to the right heirs by hereditary right, unless they had been bequeathed in his will according to the liberty and custom of the city, as is aforesaid. Pursuant to this finding the mansion and advowson continued to belong to the Priory of Tortington until the Dissolution, when Hen. VIII. in the 31st year of his reign granted it to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and hence it was sometimes called Oxford Place.

Margaret de Savoy survived her last husband more than six years, dying in the year 1292, as we learn from the following writs of Edward I. of Diem clausit extremum, and from the inquisitions held pursuant to them. She appears to have been most richly endowed by both Baldwin Earl of Devon and of the Isle, and Sir Robert Aguillon.

"Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilecto clerico suo Masculino de Harley, Escaetori suo citra Trentam, salutem. Quia Margareta de Rypariis, quondam Comitissa Devonie, que de nobis tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum, ut accepimus, vobis mandamus quod omnes terras et tenementa, de quibus eadem Margareta fuit seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo in ballivia vestra die quo obiit, sine dilatione capiatis in manum nostram et ea salvo custodiri faciatis, donec aliud inde preceperimus. Et per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de ballivia vestra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiratis quantum terre eadem Margareta tenuit de nobis in capite in ballivia vestra die quo obiit, et quantum de aliis, et per quod servicium et quantum terre ille valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis. Et inquisicionem illam inde distincte et aperte factam nobis sine dilatione mittatis et hoc breve. T(este) meipso apud Spalding xiii die Maii anno regni nostri vicesimo.

"Edwardus ut supra. Malculino de Harleye Escaetori sua ultra Trentam,

salutem. Quia Margareta, que fuit uxor Domini Roberti Aguillon, etc. ut supra. T(este) meipso apud Berewik super Twedam sexto die Junii anno regni nostri vicesimo."

This writ is endorsed Pro domino Hugone Bardolf, and at its date the King was beyond Trent.

Under the first writ the following inquisitions were taken in respect of her dower, as Countess of Devon; the first is for her manor of Newnham, com. Oxon:—

"Inquisitio capta vicesimo octavo die Junii anno regni Regis Edwardi xx° super articulis subscriptis, videlicet quantum, &c. (as in the writ,) per xii juratos subscriptos, videlicet per Robertum de Lulle, &c. qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dicta Margareta nichil tenuit de domino Rege in capite in comitatu Oxonie, sed tenuit manerium de Neweham in eodem comitatu in dotem de dotatione Baldewini de Insula, quondam viri sui, et de hereditate Ysabelle de Fortibus Comitisse Albemarlie et Devonie et ad ipsam Isabellam reverti debet post mortem ipsius Margarete tanquam heredem propinquiorem predicti Baldewini et plene etatis. Et tenebit manerium predictum de domino Rege in capite per serjanteriam, ita quod ipse qui tenet manerium dabit domino Regi aquam ad lavandas manus suas die Natalis Domini, et asportabit et habebit pelves et manutergium pro servicio predicto, et valet manerium per annum in omnibus exitibus quadraginta libras. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerant. Datum apud Neweham die et anno supradicto."

The next is for the manor of Pishobury in Sawbridgeworth, com. Herts:—

"Inquisitio facta in manerio de Pyshoo die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste (21 Jun.) anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo, de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Margarete de Rypariis, Comitisse Devonie et de Insula, defuncte in comitatu Hertfordie per Galfridum de Sacham, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicta Margareta Comitissa Devonie nullam terram tenuit in predicto comitatu in capite de domino Rege. Dicunt etiam quod predicta Margareta tenuit manerium predictum de Pyshoo et hoc in dote post mortem Baldewyni de Insula, quondam mariti sui. Idem Baldewynus tenuit predictum manerium de domino Willelmo de Say in capite per servicium trium feodorum militum et dimidii et unius quartarii, et valet predictum manerium per annum xl libras in

omnibus exitibus. Dicunt etiam quod Isabella de Fortibus Comitissa Albemarlie et Devonie ac Domina Insule est heres propinquior predicti Baldewini et predicti manerii de Pyshoo, et est plene etatis. Dicunt etiam quod predicta Margareta nullas terras tenuit in Sabrictworth nisi per dotem tantum, neque in comitatu Hertfordie."

The third inquisition is for the manor of Vauxhall, or South Lambeth, com. Surrey:—

"Inquisitio capta apud Suth Lambeth de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Margarete de Ripariis die lune in vigilia Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste (23 June) anno regni Regis Edwardi xx° per xii juratos de hundredo de Bryxeston, videlicet Johannis le Ermener, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod capitale messuagium cum gardino apud Faukeshalle valet per annum ii *s*. Item sunt ibidem iiii^xx acre terre, et valet acra per annum iiii *d*. Summa xxiii *s*. viii *d*. Item sunt ibidem xxix acre prati, et valet acra per annum iii *s*. Summa iiii *li*. vii *s*. Item redditus assisi libere tenentium per annum xxxix *s*. iiii *d*. Item redditus assisi custumariorum per annum xiii *li*. viii *s*. xi *d*. *ob. quad*. Opera custumariorum per annum nichil valent per quod possent extendi, quia plus capitur pro opere quam valeat. Item placita et perquisita curie valent per annum iii *s*. viii *d*. Item heriet et relevium per annum valent iiii *s*. Et valet manerium predictum per annum in omnibus exitibus xxi *li*. viii *s*. vii *d*. *ob. q*. Et predicta Margareta tenuit predictum manerium nomine dotis ex dotatione Baldewyni de Insula, Comitis de Insula, quondam viri sui de hereditate Isabelle de Fortibus Comitisse Albemarlie. Item dicunt quod predicta Isabella est soror et heres propinquior predicti Baldewyni, et est etatis liiii annorum. Et tenetur idem manerium de domino Rege in capite pro homagio. In cujus, &c. Indorsed, Surreia pro Isabella de Fortibus Comitissa Albemarlie."

Extents of three manors in Hampshire follow, Christchurch, Freshwater, and Wroxall; the two last in the Isle of Wight.

"Extenta manerii de Christi ecclesia in comitatu Suthantonie quod fuit Margarete de Ripariis quondam Comitisse Devonie, facta die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli (12th June) anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo, per sacramentum Rogeri de Bocloud, &c. qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Margareta de Ryparius tenuit manerium de Christi ecclesia nomine dotis de Isabella Comitissa Albemarlie et domina Insule de domino Rege in capite per servicium scutagii. Item dicunt quod predictum

manerium valet per annum in omnibus exitibus cum redditibus, pratis, pasturis, serviciis et consuetudinibus iv libras. Item dicunt quod Isabella de Fortibus, Comitissa Albemarlie, est propinquior heres dicte Margarete, et est plene etatis.

"Extenta manerii de Fressewater in com. Suthhantonie, quod fuit Margarete de Ripariis quondam Comitisse Devonie, facta die Jovis in crastino festi Sancti Barnabe Apostoli (12th June) anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo per sacramentum Willelmi de Clyve, &c. qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Margareta de Ripariis tenuit manerium de Fressewater, nomine dotis de Isabella Comitissa Albemarle in capite, et dicta Isabella in capite per servicium militare. Item dicunt quod manerium de Fressewater valet per annum in omnibus exitibus cum redditibus pratis, pasturis, serviciis et consuetudinibus et omnibus aliis exitibus xxv libras. Dicunt etiam quod Isabella de Fortibus, Comitissa Albemarlie, est propinquior heres predicte Margarete, et est plene etatis.

"Extenta manerii de Wrockeshale quod fuit Margarete de Ripariis quondam Comitisse Devonie, facta die et anno supradicto per juratos predictos qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Margareta de Ripariis quondam Comitissa Devonie tenuit manerium de Wrockeshale de Isabella Comitissa Albemarlie nomine dotis, et dicta Isabella de domino Rege in capite per servicium militare. Item dicunt quod predictum manerium de Wrockeshale valet in omnibus exitibus xv libras. Dicunt etiam quod predicta Isabella de Fortibus predicte Margarete est propinquior heres et plene etatis. Indorsed, Coram Domino Cancellario.

"Pro Isabella Comitissa Albemarle. Quia Rex accepit per inquisitiones, quas per Malculinum de Harle Escaetorem ultra Trentam fieri fecit, quod Margareta de Ripariis quondam Comitissa Devonie nuper defuncta nichil tenuit de Rege in capite die qua obiit, et quod tenuit maneria de Pisshoo, Neweham, Suth Lambeth, Fressewatre, Wrokeshale, et Cristechirche, in dotem de dono Baldewini de Insula quondam comitis Devonie viri sui, et quod Isabella Comitissa Albemarlie est soror et propinquior heres predicti Baldewini et plene etatis, mandatum est prefato Malculino quod eidem Isabelle maneria predicta cum pertinentiis, una cum omnibus inde perceptis a tempore capcionis eorumdem in manu Regis liberet tenenda, salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste Rege apud Berewicum super Twedam vii die Julii."

Under the second writ these several inquisitions were taken, of which the first is for the manor of Addington, com. Surrey.

"Inquisitio capta apud Croyndon die Sabbati proximo ante festum translationis sancti Thome Martiris (5 July), anno regni Regis Edwardi xx° per, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod capitale messuagium cum gardino de manerio de Adyuton valet per annum v solidos, quod quidem manerium Margareta de Ryparii Comitissa Devonie tenuit. (Extent.) Item redditus assisi libere tenentium de Adyngton lix*s.* v*d.* *ob.* Item redditus assisi libere tenentium de Crowehurst, que est pertinens ad predictum manerium x*s.* x*d.* Item redditus libere tenentium in Waldyngham que est pertinens ad idem manerium xi*s.* et unde idem manerium reddit per annum ad firmam vicecomitis per annum iiii*s.* iii*d.* *ob.* et ad curiam de Wykham per annum iiii*d.* et xi*s.* et ii*d.* ad curiam de Immeworth, et v*s.* ad curiam de Farnlegh per annum. Et xi*s.* solvendos Roberto Russel et Priori de Suwerk, vi*d.* Et valet manerium predictum de claro in omnibus exitibus, ix *li.* ii*s.* et vi*d.* Et dicunt quod Margareta de Ypariis Comitissa Devonie, defunata, tenuit predictum manerium in dotem de donacione Roberti Agulon defuncti, qui illud manerium tenuit de domino Rege in capite per servicium unius ferculi die coronacionis domini Regis, et vocatur illud ferculum Maupygernon. Et dicunt quod Isabella, filia Roberti Agulon, quam dominus Hugo Bardolf desponsavit, est propinquior heres predicti Roberti, et est etatis triginta annorum. In cujus," &c.

Sir Robert Aguylon would have had an opportunity of executing the office of cooking this dish for King Edward I. at his coronation on Sunday, 19th of August, 1274, but how made up, or of what it consisted independent of the stuffing wherewith the meat was crammed or fatted, has not come down to posterity; of its extreme antiquity there can be no doubt, as the following extract from Domesday proves that this manor was granted to his cook, Tezelinus.

"Sudrie. In Waleton Hundred. Tezelinus, coquus, tenet de Rege Edintone. Godric tenuit de Rege E[duuardo]. Tunc se defendebat pro viii hidis, modo pro una hida. Terra est iiii carucarum. In dominio sunt ii caruce, viii villani, et ix cotarii cum ii carucis et dimidia. Silva de xx porcis. Valet et valuit c solidos."

Crowhurst, Waldingham, and Farley are parishes in the hundred of

Tanridge, com. Surrey. Emsworth is a hamlet in the parish of Warblington, com. Hants, and West Wickham is a parish in the hundred of Ruxley, com. Kent, adjoining Addington. There is also an inquisition before Richard de Pympe, on Monday, the feast of the translation of blessed Thomas the Martyr, as to the lands in All Hallows Hoo, held of the abbot of Reading, in which the age of Isabella Bardolf is said to be twenty-seven years; and another as to the lands in Edmonton, taken there on Sunday, on the feast of the apostles St. Peter and Paul, where she is said to be of full age, and are merely repetitions of the inquisitions taken 14 Edw. I. as above. The inquisition as to the manor of Crofton taken there on Thursday next after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, which was extended at c*s.* xviii*d.* has, as to the heir, this finding: Item dicunt quod predicta Margareta tenuit omnia predicta tenementa in dotem per mortem Roberti le Aguylon, quondam viri sui, qui de domino Rege tenuit in capite per servicium dimidii feodi militis, et dotata fuit per Hugonem Bardulf, qui desponsavit Isabellam, filiam et heredem predicti Roberti propinquiorem, et etatis xxviii annorum. The following inquisitions furnish new details as to the property held by her in dower of this her last husband.

"Inquisitio de terris et tenementis que Margareta de Ripariis quondam Comitissa Devonie, quondam uxor Roberti Aguillon, tenuit in comitatu Suthhantonie die quo obiit tam nomine dotis quam de hereditate sua propria facta apud Gretham xxvii° die Junii anno regni Regis Edwardi xx° per juratos, &c. Qui dicunt quod dicta Margareta nichil tenuit de domino Rege in capite nec de aliis die quo obiit in comitatu predicto de hereditate sua propria. Dicunt tamen quod tenuit die quo obiit nomine dotis per mortem domini Roberti manerium de Gretham cum foro ejusdem et etiam centum solidatas redditus in manerio de Emlesworth una cum quadam bruera et aliis pertinentiis, que quidam tenementa remanere debent Isabelle filie et heredi domini Roberti, uxor domini Hugonis Bardulf, per mortem dicte Margarete. Et valent aysiamenta curie de Gretham iii*s.* per annum, et forum predictum valet per annum xii*s.* (Extent.) Et dicunt quod eadem Margareta tenuit omnia tenementa predicta, tam in Gretham quam in Emlesworth, nomine dotis, per mortem dicti Roberti de Hugone et Isabella, ut predictum est, una cum brueria predicta in Emlesworth, et iidem Hugo et Isabella de domino Rege in capite, reddendo inde annuatim domino Regi

pro tenementis predictis in Gretham iii*d.* et domino de Warblington pro dicta bruera vi*d.*"

"Inquisitio de terris et tenementis, que fuerunt Margarete, que fuit uxor Roberti Aguillon, in comitatu Sussexie, facta apud Plumpton die Mercurii proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi xx°. Dicunt, &c. quod dicta Margareta tenuit nichil in capite. Dicunt tamen quod dicta Margareta tenuit in socagio ad terminum vite sue ex hereditate Isabelle, filie et heredis Roberti Aguillon, quoddam mesuagium et quinquaginta acras terre arabilis apud Bissenersse in comitatu Sussexie de Thoma de Hautentot per servicium unius oboli et dimidii quadrantis solvendi per annum ad Natale Domini, et dicta Margareta tenuit dictum mesuagium et dictam terram ad terminum vite sue quia conjunctim feofata fuit cum Roberto Aguillun in quadam carta ad tenendum ipsum mesuagium, et ipsam terram dicto Roberto et dicte Margarete et heredibus dicti Roberti. Summa valoris dicti mesuagii et dicte terre cum redditu per annum viii*s.* ix*d.*"

"Inquisitio facta apud Bures vii die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi xx° de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Margarete quondam uxoris Roberti de Agulon, per xii juratos, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dicta Margareta nichil tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit in comitatu Suffolcie, sed tenuit manerium suum de Bures Tany de Ysabella filia Roberti de Aguylon, ad terminum vite sue nomine dotis per mortem Roberti Aguilon per servicium duorum denariorum annui redditus. Item dicunt quod dictum manerium debet revertere Ysabelle, uxori domini Hugonis Bardolfi, tanquam filie et heredi Roberti Agulon patris sui. Summa totalis extente xl*li.* ix*s.* viii*d.* *ob.* de quibus debent resolvi per annum Abbati de Sancto Edmundo iii*s.* et ii*d.* et *ob.* pro warpany. Et sic remanet de claro xl*li.* viii*s.* et v*d.*"

"Pro Hugone Bardolf et Isabella uxore ejus. Quia Rex accepit per inquisitiones quas per Malcolmum de Harleye Escactorem suum ultra Trentam fieri fecit, quod Margareta, que fuit uxor Roberti Agullun, nuper defuncta, nichil tenuit de Rege in capite die quo obiit, set quod tenuit maneria de Gretham, Adinton, Heo et Burestany et viginti solidatas et quatuor denaratas terre et redditus cum pertinentiis in Emlesworth, centum solidatas decem et octo denaratas terre et redditus cum pertinentiis in

Crofton, et quadraginta solidatas terre et redditus cum pertinentiis in Edelmeton in dotem de dono predicti Roberti, quondam viri sui, et quod Isabella, uxor Hugonis Bardolf, est filia et heres propinquior predicti Roberti et plene etatis, mandatum est predicto Malculino quod dicta maneria, terre et redditus predicti, que occasione mortis predicte Margarete capta sunt in manu Regis, se de cetero in nullo intromittat, et exitus inde medio tempore per ipsum perceptos illis, quibus fuerunt, restituat. Teste Rege apud Stanhope, xxix die Julii."

"Quia Rex accepit per inquisitionem, quam per predictum Escaetorem fieri fecit, quod Robertus Aguillun et Margareta uxor ejus nuper defuncta conjunctim fuerunt feoffati de uno messuagio et quinquaginta acris terre cum pertinentiis in Disshenersse, habendis eisdem Roberto et Margarete et heredibus ipsius Roberti, et quod Isabella uxor Hugonis Bardolf est filia et propinquior heres predicti Roberti et plene etatis, mandatum est predicto Escaetori quod de predictis messuagio et terra, que occasione mortis ejusdem Margarete capta sunt in manu Regis, se de cetero in nullo intromittat. Teste ut supra."

These Letters Close are on the Roll of the 20th year of Edward I., and as regards this last acquisition its site appears to have been in the manor of Lindfield, hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, com. Sussex, anciently within the limits of the hundred of Street, rape of Lewes, according to the Nomina Villarum, 9th Edw. II. 1316, where we read Villata de Lyndefeld est Archiepiscopi Cantuarie. Isabelle Bardolf. Prioris Ecclesie Christi Cantuarie et Prioris de Lewes. Plumpton, where the inquisition was taken, is a parish in the same hundred of Street, and Ditchling is also in the same division.

Of Hugh Bardolf, Baron of Wormegay, com. Norf., we have this description in the Roll of Caerlaverock, among those of the squadron of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

> Hue Bardoulf de grant maniere,
> Riches homs, preus e courtois,
> En asure quint fuelles trois
> Portoit de fin or esmeré.*

* The term esmeré signifies richly wrought, and is unnoticed by Sir Harris Nicolas in his translation. (Roquefort, Glossaire, p. 517); and that of de grant maniere has been mis-

This rich, gallant, and courteous knight was eldest son of William Bardolf by his wife Juliana, only daughter and heiress of Hugh de Gournay, and born on Michaelmas day, 29th Sept. 1259.* Upon his marriage with Isabella, daughter and eventually heiress of Sir Robert Aguilon, his father settled upon him and his bride the manor of Plumpton, com. Sussex, to have and to hold to the same Hugh and Isabella conjointly, for the term of their lives, with remainder to the heirs of the said Hugh. On the other hand

understood. "Hugh Bardolf, a man of mighty deeds, rich, gallant, and courteous, bore upon azure three cinquefoils of pure gold beautifully wrought." The same editor in his biographical notice of this baron prefaces it with this uncalled for observation, "the particulars, which have been preserved of this individual are exceedingly few and unsatisfactory," and, as a specimen of his accuracy, he tells us that his ancestors had been possessed of baronial rank by tenure of the lordship of Bradwell in *Suffolk* from the reign of Henry the Second. Now it so happens that Bradwell is a parish in the hundred of Dengy, Essex, situated on the sea shore, and had been given in part by Thomas Bardolf in frank marriage to three of his daughters, wives respectively of William Bacun, of Robert de St. Remy, and of Baldwin de Thony. The entry is in the Testa de Nevill, under the heading De serjantiis arentatis in comitatu Essexie per Robertum Passelewe tempore Henrici filii Regis Johannis, and reads as follows, Willelmus, frater Domini Regis Henrici, dedit Bradwell per servicium unius militis Thome Bardolf et Thomas Bardolf dedit tres partes ville tribus filiabus suis in maritagio, scilicet, Roberto de Sancto Remigio, Willelmo Bacun et Baldwino de Thony; et idem Thomas retinuit dimidium feodum militis, scilicet, quartam partem, quam Baldwinus de Thony et Thomas de Borfare tenent, et quartam partem, quam Simon Cocus tenet in eadem villa. Et quando Normanni dimiserunt terras suas dominus Rex Johannes dedit partem Willelmi Bacun et partem Roberti de Santo Remigio Thome filio Bernardi, et postea dedit Alicie de Gargenvilla, que modo tenet per servicium dimidii militis. In the Rotuli Normanniæ, p. 127, we read, Essex. Bradewella Terra, que fuit Thome Bardolf, et modo est Willelmi Bacun et Roberti de Sancto Remigio, whose portions, of the value of 20*l*. with the stock, were then in the King's hands, as escheats of the Normans. The suzerainte of this fief, with the advowson of the church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, continued in the line of Bardolf till the attainder of the Lord Bardolf in the reign of Henry IV.

* The writ of Diem clausit extremum to the escheator, Henry de Bray, for taking into his custody the lands of the deceased William Bardolf, as well those of his own inheritance, as those of the inheritance of Juliana de Gournay, his wife, has the King's teste at Westminster, 23rd day of December, 18th year of his reign, 1289. The finding of the jurors at Mapledurham, com. Oxon, on the 3rd day of January following, which manor he had held of the inheritance of his wife, by the service of one knight's fee of the Earl Warren, as to the age of his son and heir at that time is thus expressed, Item dicunt quod dominus Hugo Bardolf filius dicti Willelmi Bardolf, propinquior heres est dicti Willelmi, et fuit etatis triginta annorum circa festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi xvii°.

his father-in-law made over to him and his daughter his capital messuage and manor of Watton-at-Stone, where Thomas, their eldest son and heir, was born, on the feast of St. Francis, 4th October, 1282, as we learn from the inquisition taken after the decease of his father, 33rd Edw. I., who died seized of this manor in right of his wife, who was herself born on the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, 25th March, 1258.

"Hertfordscira. Watton. Inquisicio facta de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Hugonis Bardolf defuncti, qui de Rege tenuit in capite, facta coram Escaetore Domini Regis apud Cestrehunte xxviii° die Octobris anno regni Regi Edwardi xxxii. per Thomam de Scoland militem, Robertum de Melkeley militem, Ricardum de Gatisbury militem, Willelmum de Hurst, Petrum de Tany, Johannem filium Radulphi, Gamelum de Ware, Petrum de Beauchamp, Thomam de la Mare, Johannem de la Mare, Sampsonem Gregori, Eudonem de Peletot, Ricardum de Heylee, Johannem de Wandlyngton, Willelmum de Chelseu, Johannem de Netherwik, Robertum de Kersebrok, Johannem de Blomvill, Stephanum le Blak, Willelmum de Berkyng, Petrum atte Halvehide, Johannem de Melkelee, Thomam de Whiteberwe, Reginaldum clericum de Repindon, et Willelmum Gernoun. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Hugo Bardolf die quo obiit tenuit unum mesuagium et unam carucatam terre cum pertinentiis in Watton Stone in comitatu Hertfordie, ut de hereditate Isabelle, que fuit uxor predicti Hugonis, que adhuc superstes est. Et dicunt quod messuagium et terra predicta cum pertinentiis tenentur de Rege in capite per serjantiam inveniendi domino Regi in guerra Wallie unum hominem peditem cum arcu et sagittis per xl^{a} dies ad custos suos proprios, et valent in omnibus exitibus xv *li.* Summa xv *li.*"

"Dicunt etiam predicti jurati quod Thomas Bardolf filius predicti Hugonis est ejus heres propinquior, et fuit etatis viginti et duorum annorum die Sancti Francisci proximo preterito. Requisiti qualiter hoc sciunt; dicunt quod ipse Thomas natus fuit in predicta villa de Watton die Sancti Francisci anno regni Regis Edwardi nunc decimo, et quod ipsi et eorum quilibet tunc temporis fuerunt in visneto predicti manerii residentes, per quod bene recolunt quod tantum tempus est elapsum. In cujus rei testimonium predicti Jurati huic inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt."

"Facta fuit inquisicio predicta apud Cestrehunte in comitatu predicto pro eo quod predictus Thomas Bardolf natus fuit apud Wattone Stone in

eodem comitatu, ut predictum est, et huic inquisicioni faciende interfuerunt Prior de Cruce Rois, Prior de Hertford, Prior de Wilmondele, Johannes de la Legh vicecomes Hertfordscire et alii domini Regis fideles, qui omnes singulariter examinati in fide, quam debent Regi, concordant quod predictus Thomas est etatis viginti et duorum annorum et amplius, ut predictum est."

The several Priories of Hertford, Royston, and Wymondeley Parva are all situate in the county of Hertford, and this testimony to the birth of the eldest son may be taken in proof of the marriage having been solemnized in the preceding year. Upon the decease of Sir Robert Aguillon, this manor of Watton and that of Perching devolved upon the Lady Isabella Bardolf, as his heiress, and upon the death of his father on the first of December, 18th Edw. I. 1289, her husband succeeded to the barony of Wormegay, com. Norf., of the inheritance of Beatrix, daughter and heiress of William de Warren, wife first of Doun Bardolf, and secondly of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, together with a moiety of the barony of Shelford, com. Notts, of the inheritance of Rosa Hanselyn, and to the ancient inheritance of his family at Fillingham, a parish in the hundred of Aslacoe, part of Lindsey, Lincolnshire. To these possessions the decease of Margaret, Countess of Devon, added the land of her jointure in 20th Edw. I., and that of his mother in 23rd Edw. I., all the lands of the barony of Gournay, except Mapledurham, com. Oxon., which was inherited by his younger brother, Sir John Bardolf. He was summoned as a baron to attend Parliament from 8th March, 27th Edw. I. 1299, to 29th Sept. 30th Edw. I. 1302, and was the twenty-second peer who subscribed the letter to the pope at Lincoln, 12th Feb. 1300, 29th Edw. I. by the style and title of Dominus de Wirmegeye. The earliest inquisition taken after his decease is dated at Bures on Tuesday the morrow of St. Matthew the Apostle, 22nd Sept. 1304, which manor was of the inheritance of his wife, and held of the king in capite by the service of the fifth part of one knight's fief, and he will have died in that month. Under the heading Extenta terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Hugonis Bardolf defuncti, we have this summary of their value. Norfolcia, Manerium de Wyrmegay cum Rungeton, Fyncham, Stowe et Well, Quynbergh, Cantley, Castre et Strumpshagh. Summa clxxvli. vis. iiid.* Bedeford. Redditus in Houtone, ixs. id. Nottingham. Shelford

* Wirmegay is a parish in the hundred of Clackclose, com. Norf., and its castle was the caput of an extensive honour in that county, held by Hermerus de Ferrariis under

x *li.* xviii *d. ob. quad.* Bucks. Bledelowe, Wendover et Huccote, xi *s.* xi *d.* Sussex. Berlyng et Bercamp, xxxiiii *li.* xvii *s.* i *d. et ob.* Summa cxxxv *li.* xviii *s.* vii *d. ob. quad.** On the Close Roll, 33rd Edw. I. are these entries:

William the Conqueror, whose immediate descendants assumed the local surname from this residence, a proof that he was a younger brother of Henry de Ferrariis, baron of Ferrieres in Normandy. In 1168, William de Wormegai held in capite of the king fourteen knight's fiefs and a half, all of whom had been enfeoffed in the time of King Henry I., except Richard, son of Wace, whom his father had enfeoffed of his demesne afterwards, whereof he did the service of the fourth part of a knight. Of the see of Norwich he also held ten knight's fiefs. The inquisition on the death of Hugh Bardolf describes Wormegey cum membris, Rungeton, Fincham, Stowe et Welle et Quynberg as held by barony, and the render of eight shillings each month towards the custody of the castle of the king at Norwich. Of the foundation of the family of Warren, was a priory of canons of the order of Saint Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist, who were patrons of the parish church under the invocation of St. Michael, which curacy has been described by Ecton and Willis as that of the Holy Cross. Cantley and Caistor were parcel of the inheritance of Juliana de Gournay, and Strumpshaw was an acquisition from Sir Stephen de Strumpshaw, who in the fourth year of the reign Edw. I., 1276, enfeoffed William Bardolf and Juliana de Gournay, his wife, of this manor, with its appurtenances, and was held of Sir John de Wauton by the service of half an ounce of silk or muslin annually, or 6*d.* at Michaelmas.

* Houghton, near Dunstaple, com. Bedf., Bledlow, Wendover, and Hulcott, com. Bucks, and Birling, near Eastbourne, com. Sussex, were all of the barony of Gournay, and Shelford com. Notts was the caput of the barony of Ralph Hanselyn. The inquest taken at Shelford on Friday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 16th Oct., 1304, describes the lands in Shelford to be held with other lands in divers counties of the lord the King in capite by the service of the moiety of one barony. The same jury say that Thomas Bardolf is the next heir of the said Hugh, and is of the age of 22 years and more, and that the court then was worth annually xiii *s.* iiii *d.* Sum of the whole extent x *li.* xviii *d. ob. quad.* Stoke Bardolf was also part of the same moiety, owing the service of one knight's fief, and valued at xvi *li.* vi *s. ob.* As early as the 8th year of Henry I., 1108, the barony of Geoffrey Alselin had been divided between his nephew's son, Robert de Caux, and Geoffrey Halselin, his own son, as appears by this entry in Jerburc wapentake containing the amount of land held by each tenant in capite at that date, Cotton. MS. Claudius C. v. Rodbertus de Chalz et Goffridus Halselinus in Wragebi iiii carucatas, et v bovatas et tertiam partem unius bovate. At the time of Domesday survey, Geoffrey Alselin was tenant of Wrawby, and Ralph, his nephew, held it under Geoffrey, as also of a berewick and soke of this manor in Elsham and Kettleby, which descended to their heirs. In 1131, Ralph Halselin rendered account of 200 marks of silver, and one mark of gold, for the relief of the land of his father, Geoffrey, in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. In the last named county Ockbrook was of the inheritance of Ralph Alselin, and was held by William and Hugh Bardolf, for half a knight's fief, as part of the barony of Shelford.

"Pro Isabella que fuit uxor Hugonis Bardolf. Rex dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Gloucestria Escaetori suo ultra Trentam, salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per vos fieri fecimus, quod Hugo Bardolf defunctus, qui de nobis tenuit in capite die quo obiit et Isabella conjunctim feoffati fuerunt per Willelmum Bardolf patrem predicti Hugonis de manerio de Plumpton cum pertinentiis in comitatu Sussex, habendum et tenendum eisdem Hugoni et Isabelle et heredibus ipsius Hugonis, et manerium illud sic conjunctim tenuerunt die obitus predicti Hugonis; quodque manerium illud tenetur de herede Johannis de Warrenna, quondam Comitis Surreie defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite infra etatem et in custodia nostra existente, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Isabelle de manerio predicto, et ideo vobis mandamus quod eadem Isabella manerium predictum cum pertinentiis, quod occasione mortis prefati Hugonis quondam viri sui captum est in manum nostram, una cum exitibus per vos inde perceptis in tempore capcionis ejusdem in manum nostram sine dilatione liberetis tenendum juxta formam feoffamenti predicti, salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste Rege apud Brustwyk xxv° die Novembris."

"Rex prefato Waltero, &c. salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem, quam per vos fieri fecimus, quod Hugo Bardolf defunctus, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, et Isabella uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt de hereditate ipsius Isabelle, die quo idem Hugo obiit, quasdam terras et quedam tenementa in Scroteby in com. Norff., manerium de Pereyng cum pertinentiis in com. Sussex, quedam tenementa in Crofton in com. Buk., quedam tenementa in Hoo in com. Kanc., quedam tenementa in Gretham et Emlesworth in com. Suhant., manerium de Bures cum pertinentiis in com. Suff., quedam tenementa in Watton Stone in com. Hertf. et manerium de Adyngton in com. Surr.,* vobis mandamus quod, retentis in manu nostra qui-

Hallaughton, com. Leicester, was also parcel of this barony, which descended in the line of Bardolf.

* The inquest taken after the decease of Hugh, Lord Bardolf, respecting the manor of Addington in Surrey, contains the fullest and most correct details as to its tenure, and is as follows: Inquisitio facta coram Escaetore Domini Regis apud Adyngton xxiii° die Octobris anno xxxiii regni Regis Edwardi de terris et tenementis, que fuerunt Hugonis Bardolf in comitatu Surreie, die quo obiit, per sacramentum, &c. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod dominus Hugo Bardolf tenuit die quo obiit in comitatu predicto manerium de Adyngton de domino Rege in capite de hereditate Isabelle uxoris sue, filie et heredis Roberti Aguillon, que superstes est, per servicium ad inveniendum unum coquum

busdam de causis dictis tenementis in Emlesworth et Watton et dicto manerio de Adyngton, donec aliud a nobis super hoc habueritis in mandatis,

ad coronamentum domini Regis ad faciendum unum ferculum pro domino Rege, quod vocatur Mees de Geroun, sumptibus domini Regis in una olla lutea. Et dicunt quod predicta hereditas simul cum aliis terris descendebat prefato Hugoni et Isabelle uxori sue ut jus et hereditas ipsius Isabelle per mortem predicti Roberti Aguillon post matrimonium inter prefatum Hugonem et Isabellam contractum. (Extent.) Dicunt etiam quod est ibidem quoddam capitale mesuagium cum gardino adjacente, una cum aysiamentis grangie de Waldyngham et valet per annum xviii *d.* Summa totalis huius inquisitionis xi *li.* *quadrans.* Inde in auxilium Vicecomitis Surreie ad festum Natalis Domini viii *d.* ad Pentecosten xxi *d.* et ad festum Sancti Michaelis xxi *d.* Item Johanni de Bures ad Pascham v *s.* et ad festum Sancti Michaelis v *s.* Item custodi de Mertone Hall Oxonie ad Pascham et ad festum Sancti Michaelis v *s.* per equalem porcionem. Item Roberto Russel ii *s.* ad predictos terminos per equalem porcionem. Item domino de Wykham ad festum Sancti Michaelis iiii *d.* Item Priori Sancte Marie de Suthwerk ad predictum terminum vi *d.* Item Priori de Levesham unam libram cumini, pretium i *d.* *et ob.* ad predictum terminum. Summa Redditus resoluti xxii *s.* i *d.* *ob.* et sic remanet de claro ix *li.* xvii *s.* x *d.* *ob quad.* Et dicunt quod Thomas filius predicti Hugonis est heres ejus propinquior, et fuit etatis viginti et duorum annorum die Sancti Francisci ultimo preterito.

Suthantonia. Inquisitio capta apud Wordy in comitatu Suthhantonie secundo die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxii de terris, &c. ut supra. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Hugo Bardolf, die quo obiit, nichil tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de domino Rege in capite nec de aliis in comitatu predicto. Qui dicunt quod unum tenementum in Gretham cum pertinentiis et quatuor marce annui redditus in Emmesworth tenta de Domino Rege in capite per quod servicium ignorant sunt hereditas Isabelle, que fuit uxor Hugonis Bardolf, que eidem Isabelle descendebant post mortem Roberti Aguilloun, patris sui, ut filie et propinquiori heredi ejusdem Roberti; qui quidem Robertus Aguillon obiit nunc ad decem et octo annos post tempus quo dictus Hugo dictam Isabellam desponsavit et ex ea prolem suscitavit; et post mortem dicti Roberti dicta tenementa seisita fuerunt in manum domini Regis et ex postfacto dictis Hugoni et Isabelle restituta, dicte Isabelle tanquam hereditas. Item dicunt quod est in dicto tenemento de Gretham una grangia et una boveria debilis cooperta cum stramine et valet cum exitu unius gardini per annum xii *d.* (Extent.) Item sunt apud Emmesworth xvi custumarii reddentes iiii[or] marcas pro omnibus serviciis in grosso. Item dicunt quod Thomas Bardolf, filius predicti Hugonis, est eius heres propinquior et est etatis viginti et duorum annorum die beate Francisci post festum Sancti Michaelis in anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxii *s.* Interrogati quare hoc sciunt, dicunt quod bene recolunt quod natus fuit in comitatu Hertfordie apud Wattonam in anno regni Regis decimo, et magno fuit inde locucio et noticia in partibus istis ita quod bene recolunt quod tantum tempus est elapsum.

Summa totalis vii *li.* vii *s.* *ob.*

This last inquest relates only to what was held of the king in capite in the county, and not to the manor of Greatham itself, which was held of the Earls of Surrey.

On the back of the membrane on which these Letters Close are written is this copy of a charter of the Lady Isabella Bardolf, bearing date at

parcel of the inheritance of the junior branch of the great family of Warren, mentioned above.

Ruskington is a parish in the hundred of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, Lincoln, and with its hamlets of Digby and Leasingham, now parishes, was parcel of the barony of Shelford, as also Rowston and Brancewell named in the extent.

Fillingham, a parish in the hundred of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, west riding, was at the time of the survey of Domesday the land of the Saxon Colsuan ; and in 1108 Robert de Haia held in Figlingaham six carrucates and six bovates, to whom this estate had been granted after the decease of its previous tenant. Of his son Richard de Haia Doun Bardolf held one knight's fee in 1168, and had two sons, Doun Bardolf and Thomas Bardolf. The first named gave to the Premonstratensian abbey of Blanchelande, in the diocese of Coutances, of the foundation of Richard de Haia, in 1154, on the day of the dedication of the new church, 14th Jan. 1185, an annual rent of four marks of silver out of his manor of Fillingham, and assigns this rent in this manner ; namely, six bovates of the land of his demesne in the same vill, each bovate of nine acres of arable land, and three of meadow, together with two tofts in the north part of the vill ; and other six bovates, with the villains upon them. His brother, Thomas Bardolf, who married Rosa, daughter of Ralph Hanselyn, heiress of Ralph Hanselyn, her grandfather, left issue a son, Doun or Dodo, the heir to his father and uncle, who was of age in 1198, when he paid a fine to have livery of his Honour. The inheritance of Richard de Haia, by descent through the families of Canville and Longespée, came to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in right of marriage with Margaret Longespée. The inquest on the decease of William Bardolf, father of Hugh Bardolf, 18th Edw. I., describes this manor as held of the Earl of Lincoln by the service of one knight's fief, and the sum total of the extent to amount to xi *li.* x *s.* v*d.* *ob.*, whose heir, Hugh, was then of the age of thirty years and more. The church of Fillingham, dedicated to St. Andrew, rendered annually ten shillings to the church of Cameringham, which had been an alien priory, subject to Blancheland.

Strumpshaw is a parish in the hundred of Blofield, com. Norfolk; and in the 4th year of Edward I., 1276, Sir Stephen de Strumpshaw and Margaret his wife conveyed the manor of Strumpshaw, with lands in Redham and Tunstal, and the advowson of St. Peter's church in North Birlingham, after the decease of the survivor, to William Lord Bardolf and Juliana his wife. On the decease of William Lord Bardolf the jury, upon the inquest taken at Strumpshaw on Wednesday next after the Circumcision of the Lord in the year of the reign of King Edward xviii., 4th Jan., 1290, declared that the aforesaid Juliana, his wife, had been in full and peaceful seisin of this manor, together with her aforesaid husband, up to the day of the decease of the aforesaid William, and that the aforesaid manor was held of Sir John de Wauton by the service of half an ounce of silk yearly, or sixpence on the feast of St. Michael. Sum of the extent xix *li.* iiii *s.* viii *d.* Upon the inquest taken after her decease at Cantley, 23rd Edw. I., 1295, the jury found that she also held lands in the same vill of the Bishop of Norwich, and of Sir Robert de

tinentiis in comitatu Suthhantonie, que dictus Hugo tenuit die quo obiit de hereditate Isabelle uxoris sue, et que de nobis tenentur in capite, simul cum aliis terris et tenementis, que fuerunt ipsius Hugonis die predicto, capi fecerimus in manum nostrum, ac nos, dictis maneriis sic in manum nostram existentibus, ceperimus homagium ejusdem Isabelle de eisdem maneriis, ipsaque Isabella per scriptum suum concesserit, remiserit et omnino quietum clamaverit pro se et heredibus suis imperpetuum nobis et heredibus nostris totum jus et clamium que habuit vel aliquo modo habere potuit in maneriis supradictis; Nos, volentes eidem Isabelle et Willelmo filio suo gratiam facere specialem, concessimus eidem Isabelle maneria predicta cum pertinentiis tenenda et habenda prefate Isabelle ad totam vitam suam adeo plene et integre, sicut in manum nostrum capta fuerunt, ita quod post mortem ipsius Isabelle maneria predicta cum pertinentiis remaneant prefato Willelmo habenda et tenenda sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo legittime procreatis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Et si idem Willelmus sine herede de corpore suo legittime procreato obierit, tunc maneria illa cum pertinentiis ad rectos heredes ipsius Isabelle integre revertantur tenenda de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia predicta imperpetuum. Quare volumus, &c. sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus, venerabili patre Waltero Coventrensi et Lychefeldensi episcopo, Henrico de Lacy comite Lincolnie, Johanne de Britannia juniore, Amaneuo de la Bret, Hugone de Veer, Willelmo le Vavasur, Willelmo de Ryther, Roberto de la Warde senescallo hospicii nostri. Datum per manum nostrum apud Brustwyk xxviii° die Novembris. Per ipsum Regem nunciantem W(altero) Coventrensi et Lychefeldensi Episcopo."

On the Close Roll is the King's letter to Walter de Gloucester, the escheator beyond Trent, reciting the contents of the above charters of Isabella Bardolf and of himself, and adding, "Nos volentes eidem Isabelle gratiam uberiorem facere in hac parte, vobis mandamus quod eidem Isabelle omnia bona et catalla nostra in eisdem maneriis existentia, simul cum omnibus exitibus a predicto vicesimo primo die Novembris inde perceptis liberetis de dono nostro speciali. Teste Rege apud Brustwyk xxviii° die Novembris."

The entail of these manors upon William Bardolf, second son of Hugh Lord Bardolf and of the Lady Isabella, never took effect, owing to his decease in her lifetime without issue. In the 6th year of Edward the

Hundredum de Waltone. Villa de Adington est Isabelle Bardolf. Under Sussex, Hundredum de Bercompe. Villata de Bercompe est Isabelle Bardolf, Radulfi de Camoys, Prioris de Lewes.—Hundredum de Ponyngges. Villata de Percynge est Isabelle Bardolf.—Hundredum de Strete. Villata de Lyndefeld est Isabelle Bardolf.—Hundredum de Burgbeche. Villa de Edburton et Thrule est Thome Bardolf.—Hundredum de Wylindon. Villa de Berlyng est Thome Bardolf. Under Nottinghamshire, Wapentacha de Byngham. Shelford. Newton. Thomas Bardolf.—Wapentacha de Thurgarton. Nether Colwyk et Over Colwych, Carleton, Gedeling, Stokes. Thomas Bardolf. Under Derbyshire, Morleston Wapentagium. Alwaston cum membris respondet pro villa integra. Thomas Bardolf.

Of her own inheritance the Lady Isabella Bardolf was possessed of the advowson of the church of Stapleford, com. Herts, dedicated to St. Mary, and during her widowhood she presented to this living John de Wagham, 3rd June, 1307, Robert de Lexham, accolyte, 13th June, 1308, William de Assele, accolyte, 2nd Dec. 1316, and William de Grendon, priest, 6th Nov. 1322. Of her dower was the advowson of the church of Fincham St. Martin, com. Norf., to which living she presented William de Rotyngdene in 1310, and Simon de Ayscheles in 1314.

Before the end of the month of May, in the sixteenth year of Edward II. 1323, the Lady Isabella Bardolf was deceased, in as much as the writ to the escheator beyond Trent notifying this close of her life, and directing him to take her lands into the King's hand, bears date the 28th day of May, at Bisshopthorpe, in the vicinity of York. Pursuant to this writ record is made of these several inquisitions; at Lewes, on Tuesday, after the feast of the Apostles St. Peter and Paul, 4th July, the jurors found that she had

le dit plee pent. et la dite Isabelle de tout en ad nettement oste. Dount la dite Isabelle prie, q'ile peusse estre restitut a les avant dits tenemenȝ selon ley de terre et usage du reaume. Et que les justices en le ple et le proces devant eux pendauntȝ aillent au juggement, pour le droit notre Seignur le Roi declarer et droite faire, si plesir ly soit.

Responsio. Quoad primum articulum. Habeat breve in cancellaria ad communem legem. Et quoad secundum articulum. Habeat breve ad excitandum Justiciarios, &c. quod procedant ad judicium, &c. Et si difficultas interfuit quare id facere non possint, hinc mittant Recordum et processum in Parliamento.

Robert le Ewer was Lord of Warblington, of which parish Emsworth is a hamlet, pleasantly situated close to the sea, and, as her son, Thomas Bardolf, died seized of these tenements, 3rd Edw. III., 1330, Isabella Bardolf will have had judgment in her favour.

held the manor of Plumpton with its appurtenances, together with forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and one water mill at Fletching, of Thomas Bardolf, son and heir of Hugh Bardolf, for the term of her life, of the gift of William Bardolf, grandfather of the said Thomas, by the service of one penny paid yearly for all services, and of which manor the reversion ought to belong to the said Thomas under the feoffment aforesaid. Clear value xxx*li* yearly. They also found that the same Isabella held the manor of Barcombe (Berekompe) in dower of the inheritance of the aforesaid Thomas, and worth ten pounds annually. They found also that the aforesaid Isabella held twelve pounds of rent, with the appurtenances, in Berwick and Wilmington (Wyngeton), for the term of the life of the said Isabella, of the inheritance of Hugh (de Mortimer) of [illegible], by the service of one clove gillyflower yearly in lieu of all services, of the gift of Master James de Mohun, and of which the reversion was belonging to the aforesaid Thomas by virtue of the said gift. All these places are in the vicinity of Lewes; but that of the manor of Perching in Edburton does not now remain among the inquisitions, and it would seem that this manor was granted by Isabella Lady Bardolf, as well as Bures in Suffolk, to the family of Poynings, subsequent to 9th Edw. II. 1316, at which date Margeria, widow of Sir Michael Poynings, was returned as lady of the manor of Bures St Mary, in Suffolk. Perching Magna and Perching Parva were of the inheritance of Thomas Lord Poynings, deceased 49th Edw. III., leaving his brother Richard his heir, then seventeen years of age, who also died seized of Perching Parva.

The jurors on the inquisition at Watton, 16th day of June, found that the manor of Watton, of her inheritance, was held of the lord the King in capite by the service of one petty serjeanty, namely, of finding one footman with bow and arrows for forty days in the King's service in his war of Wales, and that her lands and rents in Stapleford, together with the advowson of the church of Stapleford, were held of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Those on the inquisition taken at Strumpshaw, com. Norfolk, 23rd day of July, 17th Edw. II., found that the aforesaid Isabella held on the day on which she died the manor of Scroteby, in that county, for the term of her life, of the gift and feoffment of Master James de Mohun, who had enfeoffed her Isabella by fine levied in the King's court of the said manor, to hold to the same Isabella for the term of her life, and with reversion after

her decease to Thomas Bardolf and his heirs for ever, which manor was then held of Lawrence de Huntyngfield, by what service was unknown, and worth c *s*. yearly in all issues, and they state the age of Thomas Bardolf to be forty years and more, he being in fact in his forty-first year.

The jurors on the inquisition taken at Croydon, com. Surrey, on the last day of August, 17th Edw. II., found that she had held the manor of Adyngton, in the aforesaid county, for the term of her life only, by the service of making a certain dish called Maupigernoun at the coronation of the lord the King, and that after the decease of the said Isabella it was to remain to Thomas Bardolf and his heirs, by fine thereof levied in the court of the said lord the King by charter of licence between the said Isabella Lady Bardolf and Master James de Mohun, to hold of the lord the King and his heirs by the service aforesaid. It is evident from the age of Thomas Lord Bardolf, severally stated on these inquisitions as of thirty years and more, of forty years and more, and fifty years and more, that her successor in these manors was her only surviving son and heir Thomas Lord Bardolf, and that owing to the decease of William Bardolf her second son without issue, such manors as had been settled upon him by the feofment of King Edward I., reverted in fee to the Lady Isabella Bardolf, whereupon by fine, to which this Master James de Mohun, probably the son of her mother by her first husband, John de Mohun, was a party, they were resettled upon her eldest son, who by the jurors of the inquisition taken at Lewes is described in these words, et dicunt quod predictus Thomas est filius et propinquior heres predicte Isabelle de sanguine, et est etatis triginta annorum et amplius. On inquisitions of later date, after the failure of the male issue of Isabella Lady Bardolf, the charter of Edward I. above recited was produced before the jurors, who supposing that the entail had taken effect, they falsely describe this elder brother, Thomas Bardolf, to have died without issue, and that William Bardolf, his brother, left a son of the name of Thomas Bardolf, who was the common ancestor, at variance with the findings upon these contemporary inquisitions, taken immediately after the decease of the Lady Isabella Bardolf.

Thomas Lord Bardolf married a lady of the name of Agnes, whose lineage remains unknown, and the assertion of the continuator of Mr. Blomfield's Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk, that she was the daughter of the Lord Grandisson, is contradicted

by contemporary evidence. Agnes, daughter of William de Grandisson, a Baron of Parliament, by his wife Sibilla, daughter and coheir of John de Tregoz, who had name from the commune of Troisgots, in the canton of Tessy, arrondissement of St. Lo, departement of La Manche, in Normandy, and was a Baron of Parliament, was the wife of John de Northwode junior, eldest son of Sir John de Northwode, so named from a manor in the parish of Milton, anciently Middleton, in the hundred of the same name, lathe of Scray, com. Kent, deceased in the lifetime of his father, leaving his wife surviving, and a son Roger de Northwode, who had livery of the lands of his grandfather 1 Edw. III. 1327. At the time of this marriage her father granted to her for life the manor of Lydiard Tregoz, com. Wilts, of which manor so held she died seised on the fourth day of December, 22 Edw. III. 1348, and of which the reversion had been granted to Roger de Beauchamp and Sibilla his wife, and his heirs male, by Peter de Grandisson, her brother. Agnes Lady Bardolf, who had been left a widow by the decease of her husband, Thomas Lord Bardolf, on the 15th day of December, 2 Edw. III. 1328, having had issue by him three sons, John the next Lord Bardolf, born on the feast of St Hilary, 13th Jan. 1312, Thomas and Edmund, as we learn from the inquisitions taken after his death,* survived him well

* The writ to John de Bolyngbroke, the escheator of the King beyond Trent, notifying the decease of Thomas Lord Bardolf, has the King's teste at Kenilworth [illegible] day of December, [illegible] year of his reign. Before this escheator an inquisition was taken at Stoke Bardolf, a hamlet in the parish of Gedling, hundred of Thurgarton, Notts, [illegible] Monday next before the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary the Virgin, [illegible] Edw. III [illegible] Jan. on which the finding of the jurors was, that Thomas Bardolf held [illegible] as of fee on the day on which he died, in the county of Nottingham, the manor of Stoke Bardolf, with meadows, rents, and woods belonging to the same manor in Stoke [illegible], and elsewhere beyond Trent, which are not extended in this extent, of the Lord the King in chief as of his crown, by the service of the fief of one knight. [illegible] Pasture of Aldenheim, and a certain ferry over Trent, as also a certain wood with [illegible] and pasture of no value because in the forest of Sherwood. They also say that Thomas held on the day of his death, in the aforesaid vill of Stoke, one messuage of Adam de [illegible]ham by military service and by suit of court of the same Adam at [illegible], from three weeks to three weeks, and worth annually as regards the herbage [illegible]. Sum total, [illegible] and no more, because the rest of the manor are beyond Trent. They also say that John Bardolf, son of the aforesaid Thomas Bardolf, is his next heir, and was of the age of 17 years on the day of St Hilary last past. Another inquisition was taken before the same escheator at Shelford on the Monday following, [illegible] Edw. I[illegible], on which the

nigh thirty years, the Monday next after the feast of the Conception of the blessed Virgin Mary, 11th December, 31 Edw. III. 1357, being the day

finding was that Thomas Bardolf died seized of a moiety of the manor of Shelford with the appurtenances, of the Lord the King in chief by the service of half a knight's fief, and they say that there are no messuages and no lands in demesne belonging to the same moiety, but that the sum of the value of the said moiety of the manor of Shelford was 8*li.* 5*s.* At Ockbrook, a parish in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, the lands and tenements held of the King in chief by military service, were valued at 12*li.* 6*d.* The extent of the lands and tenements which had been those of Thomas Bardolf made by the escheators of the King beyond Trent was returned at 218*li.* 17*s.* 1*d.* and those on the hither side of Trent made the sum total of 253*li.* 8*s.* 10*d.* and one farthing. In Leicestershire he held the manor of Halloughton of the King in chief, as parcel of the moiety of the Barony of Shelford, by the service of one knight's fief, and of the same honour were the manors of Ruskington with its members, Westborough with its members, and Wrawby with its members, in Lincolnshire, that of Middleton alias Milton Malsor in Cambridgeshire, and Alvaston, Ambaston, Thurlston, Eskinton, and Breason in Derbyshire. He also held these advowsons, half of the church of Gedling, com. Notts, the churches of Tilney, Morley, Westbriggs, Fincham St. Martin, and North Rungton in com. Norfolk; of Owmby, Brinkhill, Ruskington, and Westborough, Lincolnshire; of Plumpton, com. Sussex; of Stapleford and the chapel of Whemsted, com. Herts; and of Bradwell, com. Essex. At the time of the survey of Domesday, Goisfridus Alselin was lord of Shelford, and in several entries mention is made of Ralph, his nephew, and before the year 1108, 8th Henry I. this barony of the Domesday tenant was in moieties between Robert de Caux (Chalz or Calz) and a second Geoffrey Halselin, the son of Ralph, as appears by this entry in a record of that date. Rodbertus de Chalz et Goffridus Halselinus in Wragebi 4 carrucatas, et 5 bovatas, et tertiam partem unius bovate, under Jerburc wapentacha. In Domesday, this manor in Yarborough wapentake is thus described under Terra Goisfridi Alselin. Manerium. In Waragebi habuit Tochi ii carrucatas terre, et iii bovatas, et v partem unius bovate ad geldum. Terra vii carucarum. Ibi nunc in dominio ii carrucæ, et xvi villani, et xv bordarii habentes iiii carrucas. Ibi ecclesia et presbiter et c acræ prati, et c acræ silve. Pastura per loca. Tempore Regis Edwardi valuit x libras, modo vi libras. Tailla xx solidi. Radulfus tenet de Goisfrido. Soca. In Eleham ii carucatæ terre et ii bovatæ ad geldum. In Chetelbi iii bovatæ terræ et iii pars i bovate ad geldum. Terra vi carrucarum. Soca et inland in Waragebi. Ibi nunc in dominio i carruca, et xi sochmanni, et iiii villani, et viii bordarii cum ii carrucis, et cxiiii acræ prati. This Robert de Caux had apparently married the daughter and heiress of Geoffrey Aselin, and the barony descended in moieties to each of these representatives of the two tenants in Domesday. In the Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I. under the heading Nova Placita et Nove Conventiones in Notinghamscira et Derbiescira, we read Radulfus Halselinus reddit compotum de cc marcis argenti et i marca auri pro relevatione terre patris sui; and this Ralph will have been son of Geoffrey living in 1108, and was

on which she departed this life at her manor of Ruskington, hundred of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, which she held in dower of her son, John Lord Bardolf, parcel of the inheritance acquired by the marriage of Thomas Bardolf with Rosa Hanselyn, in the reign of Henry II. and reckoned as parcel of the barony of Shelford, com. Notts.

John Lord Bardolf, though yet a minor at the time of his father's decease, being in the sixteenth year of his age, was nevertheless already the husband of Elizabeth, daughter and only child of Roger Damory, a Baron of Parliament, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, by his wife Joan of Acre, daughter to King Edward I., and sister and coheir of her brother, Gilbert de Clare, the last Earl of that illustrious family, slain at the battle of Bannockburne near Stirling, without surviving issue. This niece of King Edward the Second had married in succession John de Burgh, eldest son of Richard Earl of Ulster, deceased in his father's lifetime, leaving a son by her, William Earl of Ulster, and Theobald de Verdon, a Baron of Parliament, from which match the issue was an only daughter, Isabella, wife of Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby, com. Leicester, prior to this third marriage with Roger Lord Damory, who, having taken part in the insurrection of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was stayed by sickness at Tutbury Castle, which terminated in his death prior to the close of the sixteenth year of Edward II. when his lands, which had been seized as an escheat of the crown by reason of his being an enemy and a rebel, were restored to his widow as her dower, with reversion to his daughter, Lady Bardolf, after her decease. By King Edward III. the custody of two-thirds of the lands until the heir should attain his majority was by letters patent committed to John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, as his mother was entitled to the other third as her dower.

[illegible]

Owing to certain charters of feofment made in his lifetime by Thomas Lord Bardolf, in favour of his sons to the exclusion of his widow's right, the latter was obliged to sue them in the King's court, and to demand their restitution from their guardian. After a long process, of which record is annexed to the inquisitions post mortem, the Earl consented to restore her dower upon finding that the King by his brief had upbraided Sir John de Stonore, and the other justices of his bench, for having delayed to give judgment in the suit upon view of his letters patents; whereupon, a new extent was ordered on her behalf of the manors so claimed, as specified in this writ, of which copies in the same words were addressed to each sheriff of the counties wherein the lands were situate.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti Sussexie, salutem. Cum Agnes que fuit uxor Thome Bardolf defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, nuper petivisset coram justiciariis nostris de Banco per breve nostrum versus Johannem filium Thome Bardolf et Elizabetham uxorem ejus terciam partem manerii de Plumpton ut dotem ipsius Agnetis, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Thome, quondam viri sui, et iidem Johannes et Elizabetha placitando coram justiciariis predictis vocassent inde ad warrantum Johannem filium et heredem predicti Thome infra etatem et in custodia Johannis de Warenna comitis Surreie, cui custodiam duarum partium terrarum et tenementorum, que fuerunt ejusdem Thome usque ad legittimam etatem heredis predicti commisimus sub certa forma habendam, existentem, ideoque comes nomine predicti heredis per licenciam curie nostre prefate Agneti predictam dotem suam reddidisset, per quod consideratum est quod eadem Agnes habeat de terra predicti heredis in custodia predicti comitis existentis ad valorem dotis supradicte, sicut per recordum et processum inde habitum que coram nobis in cancellaria nostra venire fecimus, plenius apparet, nos super verum valorem manerii predicti premissa occasione certiorari volentes, tibi precipimus quod manerium predictum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva tua, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter extendi facias, quantum, videlicet, valeat per annum ut in dominiis, homagiis, serviciis, redditibus et aliis exitibus terre juxta verum valorem ejusdem, et extentam inde factam nobis sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Croyndon primo die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto." (1 March, 1331.)

this John Lord Bardolf, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, appointed John de Lasceles junior to deliver in their name to the said Lady Avice seisin of the fourth part of the manor of Kirkby-under-Knoll, to which were two seals: one of the Lord Bardolf, azure, three cinquefoils or; the other a large and round seal, in the centre the arms of Bardolf, in the summit and base, or, a plain cross gules in a bordure sable, the arms of De Burgh differenced to distinguish an eldest son; on the right side three shields of arms, 1st, argent, a lion rampant gules, Leon; 2nd, or, three chevrons gules, Clare; 3rd, gules, a castle triple-towered or, Castile: on the left side other three, 1st, Castile; 2nd, barry of six argent and gules nebuly, a bend over all azure, Damory; 3rd, Leon. The illustrious lady, through whom this royal descent was conveyed to her daughter and her descendants, by the title of "Elizabeth de Bourg, Dame de Clare," made her will on the 25th day of September, in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1355, containing these bequests; "Item, je devise à ma fille Bardolf mon lit de vert velvet raié de rouge ove quantque a ce attient, ensemblement ove une coverture d'un drap murré ove la paane de minever purée, une dymy coverture de la seute, et une coverchief d'Ynde samyt ove la paane de blammer et i coverture de tanne mesle ove la paane de grys. Item, je divise à ma dite fille une grand shale de worstede, le champe tanne ove paperayes et cokerele de blu et quantque a ce appent. Item, je divise à ma dite fille mon grant char ove les houces, tapitz et quissyns et quantque a ce appendent. Item, je divise à Monsieur Johan de Bardolf et a ma dite fille, sa compaigne, joyntement en mes manoirs de Calthorpe et Clopton de furment pur le semail, come appartient a seson yvernaille, xxvi quarters. De mixtilon et segle viii quarters iiii busseaux. Item, pur la seson quaresmel des pois xvii quarters iiii busseaux. D'orge xxviii quarters, iiii busseaux. De draget ix quarters, iiii busseaux. Des aveignes xxii quarters, i bussell. Des chivaux charettes iiii. Des affres, xii. Des boefs xvii, ensemblement ove mes charettes et carues qe as dits manoirs appartinent et tut leur apparail. Item, je divise à ma joefne fille Isabel Bardolf, en eide de lui marier un hanap plat d'or, ii grant draguers amaillez en parcelle et xii grosses sausers d'argent, mon lit de sandal murré ove une coverture de cendryn mesle ove la paane de menever. Item, à Agneis sa soer en eide de lui marier, i croiz d'argent, ii chaundelabres, ii salers, i godet, i grant esquile pur l'aumerie, i hanap d'argent pounsoné, i nief pur

Pursuant to these writs, John Dabernun sheriff of Sussex, John Scures sheriff of Southamptonshire, Ralph de la Lunda sheriff of La... shire, Ralph de Bulmer sheriff of Yorkshire, and the sheriff of Norf and Suffolk, each sent copies of the extents made of the manors of Plump... Greatham, Fillingham, Herthill, Strumpshaw, and Scrotelby.

"Extenta quorundam terrarum et tenementorum, que fuerunt Theo Bardolf facta per diversos vicecomites:

"Extenta manerii de Plumpton . . . iiii^xx ix *li.* xviii*s.* id. *ob.*
"Extenta manerii de Gretham . . . xx *li.* xvi*d.*
"Extenta manerii de Filingham . . . xxxi *li.* xv... *d.*
"Extenta manerii de Herthill . . . xiii *li.* ... *d. q.*
"Extenta manerii de Strumpeshey . . . xxix *li.* xv... *d. q.*
"Extenta manerii de Scroutebi . . . xi *li.* ... *d. q.*
"Summa totalis . . . cliii^xx xii *li.* ... *d. q.*
"Inde duo partes . cxxx *li.* xv*s.* et duo partes unius quadrantis.
"Inde tercia pars . lxii *li.* xv*s.* vi*d.* et tercia pars unius quadrantis."

Notwithstanding these returns, other lands, with the exception of Fi... ham, were eventually assigned to her in dower, inasmuch as at the ... of her decease she held the advowson of the church of Bradwell, ... hundred of Danesey, and two knight's fiefs in the tenure of Johan... widow of John de Orreby, com. Essex, a knight's fief in Midd... Milton, in the tenure of John de Mallesores, com. Northampton ... suage, &c. in Halloughton, com. Leycester, two carucates of land ... brook, com. Derby, the manors of Birling and rent in Berwy... Sussex, and the manors of Ruskington, Westborough, and Fillinghar... Linc. Of his other lands John Lord Bardolf had livery 9th E... 1335, on doing his homage, he being then of age.

Of the inheritance of Roger Damory was a fourth part of the ... Kirkby-under-Knoll and Eskrick in Yorkshire, parcel of ... which had been that of Roger de Lascelles, a Baron of Parlia... the purparty of Johanna, his eldest daughter, wife of Th... Wenne, who having enfeoffed Sir Saron Ward of this her ... conveyed it to Roger Damory, and in right of his wife it w... Lord Bardolf until the 12th year of Edward III. 1339, w... it to the Lady Avice, late wife of Sir Robert Constable ... one of the coheirs of Roger de Lascelles. By deed dat...

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encens, i encenser, i mors del annunciacion, et vi chargeors novelles . Item, a la dite Agnes un lit d'Ynde, dont la ... et contepo camelot de trype ove les appurtenances, et i coverture de blu ove la gris."

Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, died on the fourth day of 34 Edw. III. 1360, and the writ of diem clausit extremum to Kelby, the King's escheator in the county of Lincoln, to take h the King's hand, is dated from Westminster, on the sixth following. Pursuant to it an inquisition was taken at Cayt eleventh day of December next ensuing, on which the findi was to this effect, namely, that Elizabeth de Burgh was not demesne as of fee of any lands or tenements in the county the day on which she died, but that a certain Gilbert de seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Caythorpe tenances in the county aforesaid, and of the same mano tenances enfeoffed Roger Damory and the aforesaid I wife of the said Roger, to have and to hold to the same R and to the heirs of the said Roger. And the aforesa whose decease the aforesaid Elizabeth had been se manor with its appurtenances, as of her frank tenement said feoffment, and of such tenure and no other d manor with the appurtenances was held of the L by the service of one knight's fief, and was wo xxvli. xiii. viiid. Adding that the aforesai fourth day of November, in the 34th year of the beth, daughter of the aforesaid Roger and Eliza de Bardolf knight had taken to wife, is the Roger, of the manor aforesaid with the appurte thirty years and more.

Another inquisition made at Staundon, in de Wulferton, the King's escheator in the before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, beth de Burgh held on the day on which sh certain manor, called Le Dons, in the vi county, of the inheritance of Elizabeth w heir of Roger Damory.

spectantibus, de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia inde prius debita et consueta imperpetuum, in valorem quinquaginta marcarum terre per annum in partem satisfactionis centum libratarum terre annuarum, de quibus eidem Rogero pro servicio suo predicto sibi et dictis heredibus suis habendis promisimus providere, prout in litteris nostris Patentibus inde confectis plenius continetur, Nos, de assensu Prelatorum, Comitum, Baronum et Procerum predictorum concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefato Rogero pro se et dictis heredibus suis centum marcas percipiendas singulis annis ad Scaccarium nostrum ad festa Sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales portiones, quousque dictas centum marcatas terre annuas de dictis centum libratis terre adhuc remanentes sibi et heredibus suis predictis fecerimus provideri; ita tamen quod si sibi et heredibus suis predictis inde particulatim per nos et heredes nostros provisum fuerit, tunc de dictis centum marcis annuis tantum decidat, quantum sibi vel dictis heredibus suis per Nos vel heredes nostros provisum fuerit, ut est dictum. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Goseford in Northumberland xii° die Augusti, anno regni nostri tertiodecimo.

three charters on the Patent Roll, 10th Edw. II., pro Rogero Dammory et Elizabetha uxore ejus

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis, quod cum, pro bono et laudabili servicio, quod dilectus et fidelis noster Rogerus Dammory nobis nuper in conflictu inter nos et Scotos inimicos et rebelles nostros apud Stryvelyn habito impendit, promisissemus dare eidem Rogero centum marcatas terre per annum, habendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, Nos, volentes promissionem nostram sic factam observare, prout decet, et eo libentius quia idem Rogerus Elizabetham de Burgo consanguineam nostram carissimam duxit in uxorem, ipsamque Elizabetham, una cum eodem Rogero, prosequi volentes gratiose, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Rogero et Elizabethe manerium de Faukeshall cum pertinentiis, quod Ricardus de Gernseye, nuper Pincerna Regine nostre, tenuit ad terminum vite sue, et quod post mortem ejusdem Ricardi ad manum nostram jam devenit, Habendum et tenendum eisdem Rogero et Elizabethe et heredibus ipsius Rogeri, una cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, et omnibus aliis ad manerium illud spectantibus, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, in valorem viginti librarum terre per annum, in parte satisfactionis dictarum centum marcatarum terre. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Northamptonam sexto die Julii. Per ipsum Regem.

By previous charters, dated respectively at Clarendon, 11th Feb., and at Windsor, 3rd May, 1317, the manor of Halghtone of the value of 7l., and the manor of Sandhale of the value of 20l., were granted to the same parties in like form.

Gosforth is the name of two villages in Castle ward, (anciently in the parish of St. Nicholas,) Newcastle, now distinguished by the epithets North and South, and in the last named village is a chapel, whence it may be inferred that there was here a royal residence in the immediate vicinity of that town. In company with the King at Newcastle were the Earls of Lancaster, Pembroke, Arundel, Hereford, Warren, and the Earl Marshall, the King's brother, also Hugh Despenser, Roger Dammory, and Hugh de Audley, who were the three heirs of the earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford, by their marriages with the three sisters of the late Earl, Gilbert de Clare. The chronicle of Lanercost thus notices the further progress of the royal army :" eodem etiam anno, 1319, facta concordia finali, ut credebatur, inter Regem et comitem Lancastrie, intraverunt ambo circa festum Assumptionis Virginis gloriose terram Scotie cum magno exercitu, et posuerunt se ad invadendum villam Berwici." Upon news of the victory of the Scotch army at Myton upon Swale, the siege was raised, and the army disbanded as soon as it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn into Scotland, taking their route by Staynmore, and Gillesland, and the western parts. The Earl of Lancaster and the Earl of Hereford not long afterwards were defeated at Boroughbridge on Tuesday 16 March, 1323, when the last named was slain and the former made prisoner; who was subsequently, on the morrow of St. Benedict, 22 March, beheaded on a small hill in the vicinity of Pontefract. " In this year, 15 Ric. II. in Lent, Thomas, Earl of five counties, was beheaded, the Earl of Hereford slain in battle, and barons and knights killed and put to death after trial, and imprisoned in castles," writes our chronicler; and by the monk of Lanercost he is thus described: " ditior comes mundi, utpote qui quinque habuit comitatus, scilicet, Lancastrie, Lincolnie, Salisburie, Leicestrie et Ferrers. The manor of Sandal Parva, otherwise Kirk Sandal, was of the lands of the Earls Warren; but in its immediate vicinity is the hamlet of Long Sandal, in the parish of Doncaster, which was of the land of the Earl of Mortain, and subinfeuded at the time of the survey to Nigel Fossard, and of his descendants the family of De Mauley this manor will have been held by Sir Gerard Salvin, and by him surrendered to the king. The manor of Holton, in the hundred of Bullington, com. Oxon. Eltone in Domesday, and then the land of Roger d'Ivry, was subsequently parcel of the Honour of St. Walery, which had been given to Richard Earl of Cornwall, King

of the Romans, and descended to his son, Edmund Earl of Cornwall, of whose gift Bartholomew de Kancia held it for his life, who was living 9th Edw. II. 1316, when he was returned Lord of the vill of Halghtone in Bolindene hundred. Of the manor of Faukeshalle, of the inheritance of the family of Reviers, and after the decease of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale and of Devon, the property of the crown, we have already made mention, and together with the manor of Kennington,* also situate in the extensive parish of Lambeth, com. Surrey, it was exchanged by the parties on whom it had thus devolved, with King Edward III. for the two manors of Clopton and Ilketsall, as we learn from these entries on

* The charter of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale and Devon, and Lady of the Isle, by which she granted to King Edward I. the whole Isle of Wight, the manor of Christchurch in Twynham, in Hampshire, ac manerium de Lambeth, in comitatu Surreie, simul cum manerio, quod vocatur La Sale Faukes, in Parochia de Lambeth, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, for 6000 marks, bears date apud Stokwell prope Lanbethe die lune proximo ante festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, Anno Domini Millesimo ccnonagesimo tertio, and was witnessed by the Lord Anthony, Bishop of Durham, Sirs Richard de Aston, Gilbert de Knovill, Richard de Waldegrave, Jordan de Kingeston, Robert de Glaumorgan, and John Heynonia, knights, John de Grymstede, Philip le Tanga, Roger de Gardino, Walter de Langton, clerks, and others. On the same day she made her will, and named by her fingers her executors, namely, the Abbot of Quarr, the Prior of Brommore, the Prior of Christchurch, and Gilbert de Knovill, and being thereby fatigued, she retired to rest. After having partaken of the holy communion at the hands of Brother William of Gainsborough, her confessor, between midnight and dawn, 12 Nov. 21 Edw. I. she expired, and on the same day, the feast of St. Martin, the aforesaid sum of money was paid to the merchants of Spina in the house of the Bishop of Durham, who were to answer thereof to her executors, when they should claim it. The hall of Falcasius, otherwise Faukeshalle, now corruptly Vauxhall, doubtless owes its name to some construction erected by Falcasius de Breaute in this extensive parish, when he had the custody of Baldwin de Reviers, Earl of Devon and the Isle, the son of his wife, Margaret de Reviers, named above. In the Nomina Villarum for the county of Surrey, 9th Edw. II. 1316, under Hundredum de Bryxiston, we read, Villa de Kenington est Comitis Warenne, Villa de Lambethe et Stockwell est Domini Regis et Juliane Romayne, Villa de North Lambethe est Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. In the Testa de Nevill under Surrey is this entry. Baldwinus, filius et heres comitis de Insula, est in custodia Falconis de Breaute, qui debet esse in custodia domini Regis, et terre ejus in hundredo de Brixiston, et valent per annum xviii. libras. Kennington was granted to King Edward the Second by John Earl Warren, on the [illegible]th day of June, 9th Edw. II. 1316, and subsequently to the date of this exchange it was a royal seat.

the Rolls of Charters and Letters Patent of the eleventh year of his reign, 1337.

Pro Elizabetha de Burgo. Rex Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecte consanguinee nostre Elizabethe de Burgo, que fuit uxor Rogeri Dammory, duas partes manerii de Ilketelleshale cum pertinentiis in comitatu Suffolcie, que fuerunt Johannis nuper Comitis Cornubie, fratris nostri,* necnon illas viginti libratas redditus, quas Johannes de Sekford nobis ad terminum vite ipsius Johannis annuatim reddere tenetur pro manerio de Clopton cum pertinentiis in eodem comitatu, quod tenet ad terminum vite sue ex concessione dicti Comitis;† que quidem due partes una cum eodem redditu viginti librarum ad manus nostras per mortem ipsius Comitis devenerunt, et reversio dicti manerii de Clopton post mortem prefati Johannis de Sekford ad nos spectat, eo quod idem Comes obiit sine herede de corpore suo procreato; Habendas et tenendas, videlicet dictas duas partes cum pertinentiis ad totam vitam prefate Elizabethe, ac dictum redditum ad terminum vite ipsius Johannis de Sekford, si ipsam eundem Johannem supervivere contingat, una cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, parcis, boscis, warrennis, feriis, mercatis, libertatibus, consuetudinibus et servitiis tenentium tam liberorum quam nativorum et omnibus aliis ad dictas duas partes et redditum predictum qualitercumque spectantibus, de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis pro omni servicio; ita quod post mortem predicte Elizabethe predicte due partes cum pertinentiis, simul cum

* John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Edward the Third, according to the Scotichronicon, died of a wound received from the King at Perth, during the month of September, 1336; tandem sibi occurrit ad villam de Perth frater ejus Johannes, Heltham nomine, per partes occidentales Scotiæ iter agens, que terras, quas frater suus nuper ad pacem acceperat et ecclesiam Prioratus de Lesmahago gladio et igne consumpsit, ac plures animas ad ecclesias confugientes, igne supposito, cum ipsis ecclesiis extinxit et penitus delevit. Cumque idem Rex, ante magnum altare Sancti Johannis, super præmissis ipsum, ut debuit, argueret; et ipse Regi indignanti animo responderet, subito fratris spata sive cultello extracto percussus, rebus exutus est humanis. Dugdale suppresses this imputed assassination, describing him to have merely fallen sick at the town of St. John, and to have there departed this life, without wife or issue; whence his body was brought to the Abbey of Westminster, and buried in St. Edmund's chapel under a monument, which yet remains, without any epitaph to tell the sad story of his unhappy end.

† John de Sekford had a confirmation of the grant of the manor of Clopton for life in the sixth year of Edward III. 1322. (Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. III. pars prima.)

feodis, advocacionibus, parcis, boscis, warrennis, libertatibus et omnibus aliis predictis, necnon dictus redditus viginti librarum, si idem Johannes de Sekford prefatam Elizabetham supervixerit, dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni Bardolf et Elizabethe uxori ejus filie predictorum Rogeri et Elizabethe, ut heredi ejusdem Rogeri, et heredibus ejusdem Elizabethe uxoris Johannis remaneant, tenende videlicet dicte due partes de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicium predictum imperpetuum, in excambium pro maneriis de Kenyngton et Faukeshalle cum pertinentiis in comitatu Surreie, que predicta Elizabetha de Burgo tenet ad terminum vite sue, et que post mortem ejusdem Elizabethe de Burgo prefate Elizabethe, uxori predicti Johannis, ut filie et heredi predicti Rogeri et heredibus suis remanere deberent, nobis per dictam Elizabetham de Burgo ad vitam suam dandis et concedendis, et nobis etiam et heredibus nostris per prefatos Johannem Bardolf et Elizabetham uxorem ejus remittendis et quietis clamandis imperpetuum. Concessimus insuper pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hac carta nostra confirmavimus quod tercia pars dicti manerii de Ilketleshale cum pertinentiis, quam Alianora, que fuit uxor Guidonis Ferre, tenet in dotem vel alias ad terminum vite sue,* et que post mortem ipsius Alianore ad nos et heredes nostros reverti deberet, post decessum ipsius Alianore, ac predictum manerium de Clopton post mortem prefati Johannis de Sekford predicte Elizabethe de Burgo ad totam vitam ejusdem Elizabethe, si ipsam predictos Alianoram et Johannem de Sekford supervivere contingat, et predictis Johanni Bardolf et Elizabethe uxori ejus et heredibus ipsius Elizabethe, uxoris ejusdem Johannis, post mortem predictorum Elizabethe de Burgo, Alianore, et Johannis de Sekford remaneant, habenda et tenenda in forma predicta, una cum feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, parcis, boscis, warrennis, feriis, mercatis, libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus, ac serviciis tenencium tam liberorum quam nativorum et omnibus aliis ad predictum manerium de Clopton et tertiam partem qualitercumque spectantibus, de nobis et heredibus nostris

* Alianora, the widow of Guy de Ferre, was deceased 23 Edw. III. 1349, and in the Nomina Villarum, 9 Edward II. in the county of Suffolk, Hundred de Waynford, we read Ilketleshale, Domini, Comitissa Marescalla, Guido Ferre, Jacobus de Felesshale; and Hundred de Carleford, Clopton, Dominus Thomas le Latymer. But of Clopton, and several other manors, there is no inquisition at the time of his decease, 8 Edward III. 1334, whence it may be inferred that he was either not a tenant in fee, or had released his claim in the same to the King. Guido Ferre was deceased 4 Edw. III. 1330.

per servicium supradictum similiter in dictum excambium pro predictis maneriis de Kenyngton et Vaukeshall imperpetuum. Quare volumus, &c. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus J(ohanne) archiepiscopo Cantuarie tocius Anglie primate, S(imone) Eliensi episcopo, magistro Roberto de Stratford, archidiacono Cantuarie cancellario nostro, Johanne de Warrenna comite Surreie, Henrico de Lancastria comite Derbie, Hugone de Audele comite Gloucestrie, Radulfo Basset de Drayton, Henrico de Ferrariis, Johanne D'Arcy le neveu, senescallo hospicii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Turrim Londoniarum viii° die Augusti. Per ipsum Regem.

" Et mandatum est Alianore, que fuit uxor Guidonis Ferry, quod prefate Elizabethe de fidelitate et aliis serviciis suis intendens sit, prout decet. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Turrim Londoniarum, x° die Augusti. Per ipsum Regem.

" Et mandatum est militibus, liberis hominibus, ac aliis tenentibus de duabus partibus manerii de Ilketleshale in comitatu Suffolcie, quod eidem Elizabethe de homagiis, fidelitatibus, et aliis serviciis suis intendentes sint et respondentes. In cujus, &c. ut supra. Per ipsum Regem.

" Et mandatum est prefato Johanni de Sekford quod eidem Elizabethe de dicto redditu suo intendens sit et respondens juxta tenorem carte Regis supradicte; vult enim Rex ipsum inde erga Regem exonerari. In cujus, &c. ut supra. Per ipsum Regem et consilium.

" Pro Elizabetha de Burgo. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper per cartam nostram dederimus et concesserimus dilecte consanguinee nostre Elizabethe de Burgo, que fuit uxor Rogeri Dammory, &c. (recital of the tenor of the above,) prout in carta nostra plenius continetur, nos, volentes prefate Elizabethe de Burgo in recompensacionem valoris tercie partis manerii de Iketleshale, quam prefata Alienora sic tenet, juxta tractatum inter nos et consilium nostrum et eandem Elizabetham ac predictum Johannem Bardolf in hac parte habitum fieri sub forma, que sequitur, eadem Alianora vivente, remisimus prefate Elizabethe de Burgo illas decem libras annuas, quas nobis ad scaccarium nostrum pro manerio de Clarette, nomine Hamonis de Creuker, reddere tenetur,* necnon quinque

* The manor of Clarette, in the parish of Yeldham, hundred of Hinckford, com. Essex, has the name of Clare in Domesday, and was parcel of the honour of Earl Eustace of Boulogne. In a survey of the honour of Boulogne in the Liber Niger Scaccarii, in the

The public services of John Lord Bardolf are detailed by Dugdale in his Baronage, who, after noticing that he was on the King's service beyond sea in 37 Edw. III. adds; "but this is all that I have seen of him till his death, which hapned 3 Aug. 45 E. III." This observation clearly proves that the record he cites, Esc. 45 Edw. III. n. 7, had never been perused by this writer, and is in direct contradiction to his next paragraph, which contains this narrative:—"To whom succeeded William, his son and heir, then xiv years of age, whose wardship and marriage was granted by Queen Philippa (wife to King Edward the Third) in 40 Edw. III. unto Sir Michael Poynings, Knight, to the intent that he should marry Agnes, daughter of the said Michael (Pat. 40 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 37); which William, upon proof of his age and doing his homage in 45 Edw. III. had livery of his lands. (Rot. Claus. 45 Edw. III. m. 14.)" This confusion of dates arose from the inquisition post mortem having been calendered as of the 45 Edw. III. n. 7, the date of a writ for fresh inquiry, instead of the right date of the writ of diem clausit extremum, addressed to Roger de Wolforton, the King's escheator in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Hertford, which has the King's teste at Westminster, 13th day of October, 37th year of his reign, 1363. Pursuant to this writ an inquisition was taken at Woodbridge, com. Suff. 18th day of December following, on which the finding of the jurors was to this effect, that John Bardolf of Wormegay held on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee the manor of Clopton, with the appurtenances, and 20 li. annual rent from the manor of Ilketshall, in the said county of Suffolk, by what service was unknown, value xv *li.* xix *s.* ix *d.* And they say that the same John died on the third day of August last past, and that William, his son, is next heir of the same John, and of the age of fourteen years and eleven weeks. Of previous date an inquisition was taken at Fyncham, com. Norf. 14th day of December, on which the finding was, that John Bardolf of Wermegay, knight, held the manors of Cantley, Strumpshawe, Rungton, and Fyncham, with their appurtenances, in the said county, of the lord the King in chief by the barony of Bardolf; Cantley, xviiii *li.* xvi *s.* xi *d.* *ob.*; Strumpshaw, xii *li.* xii *s.* viii *d.*; Rungeton, xiii *li.* vi *s.* viii *d.*; Fyncham, viii *li.* The jurors also say that the said John held in like manner the manor of Stowe, with the appurtenances, in the said county, as parcel of the aforesaid barony, of the King in chief, and that the same John Bardolf had granted to the prior

and brethren of the order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel, and to the convent of Lynn Bishop's, and their successors, one annual rent of ten quarters of corn and ten quarters of barley, to be received each year from the said manor of Stowe, on the feast of All Saints, for the soul of the aforesaid John and those of his ancestors, by license of the lord the King, as manifested by a charter shewn at the aforesaid inquisition. They also say that John Bardolf had granted to Robert Bardolf * an annual rent of

* Robert Bardolf was the last descendant of a branch of the baronial family of Bardolf, settled at Mapledurham, com. Oxon, a manor derived from the marriage of Hugh de Gournay with Edith, daughter of William Earl Warren, and which had been granted to Sir John Bardolf, second son of William Bardolf, Baron of Wermegay, and Juliana de Gournay, heiress of that ancient and once powerful line of Norman barons, who derived their name from Gournay en Bray, chef lieu of the canton of that name, arrondissement of Neufchatel en Bray, departement of the Seine Inferieure. Robert Bardolf died issueless on the 29th day of May, 18th Rich. II. 1395, seised of the manor of Watton att Stone, com. Herts, according to the finding of a jury, on an inquisition taken at Puckeridge, on Tuesday, the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, 18th Rich. II. "Dicunt quod Willelmus Bardolf, quondam dominus de Wyrmegeye, jam defunctus, fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de manerio de Watton atte Stone cum pertinentiis in eodem comitatu, et cepit in uxorem Agnetem filiam Michaelis domini de Ponynges, modo uxorem Thome de Mortymer militis, et diu post sponsalia inter prefatum Willelmum Bardolf et Agnetem celebrata, dominus Willelmus Bardolf, de manerio predicto ut in dominico suo ut de feodo seisitus, per cartam suam dedit et concessit Roberto Bardolf militi [illegible] manerium predictum cum pertinentiis habendum et tenendum eidem Roberto ad totam vitam suam, ita quod post decessum predicti Roberti Bardolf manerium predictum cum pertinentiis prefato Willelmo Bardolf et heredibus suis reverteretur et remaneat imperpetuum, licencia domini Regis inde optenta, ut intelligunt." The tenure of the manor was by petit sergeanty, and by the service of 13s. 4d. to be paid yearly to the lord the King by the hands of the sheriff of the county of Hertford who should be in office at the time, and by the service of 2s. paid at two sheriffs' turns in the hundred of Broadwater held at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, and by the service of doing suit at the court of the shire of Hertford held from month to month, and by the service of doing suit to the aforesaid hundred, from three weeks to three weeks, value 4l. They also found that Sir Robert Bardolf died 29th day of May then last past and that Thomas Bardolf son of the aforesaid William Bardolf was the next heir of the said William Bardolf and [illegible] of the age of [illegible] years and more, but who the next heir of the said Robert was the jurors knew not. The inquisition at Watlington, com. Oxon, on Saturday next before the feast of St Lawrence, 19 Rich. II. [illegible] the same Robert Bardolf, chivaler, to have long before his death given, granted, and by his charter confirmed, to Sir George Felbrigg knight, Roger Marshall, John [illegible], and John Cook of Wycham, his manors of Mapledurham Gournay, and of Stoke de Lisle, in the aforesaid county, with

x *li.* forth of the aforesaid manor of Stowe, for the whole life of the aforesaid Robert, by license of the King, as appeared by the charter produced, residue vi *li.* The inquisition taken at Wormegay, 12th Dec. describes that manor as held of the King in chief by the barony of Bardolf, extended at xxiii *li.* x *s.* i *d. qu.* and inclusive of two fisheries, one at Sechichebrigg, and another called La Leye, and a manor court held on the feast of St. Faith (6th Oct.), and a knyht-curt, each worth 20*s.* a year; and there was also a third fishery, called La Mote. That taken at Hoddesdon, in com. Herts, 6th Nov. values the manor of Dons, held of the Duke of Clarence by service unknown, at viii *li.* and the manor of Watton atte Stone at xii *li.* vii *s.* viii *d.* As to the day of the decease of Lord Bardolf, and the age of the heir, the findings were the same as the one first cited.

Pursuant to a second writ to Walter de Kelby, the King's escheator in the county of Lincoln, of the same date, an inquisition was taken at Cathorp on Thursday next before the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude, 26th Oct. 1363, and the finding, as to the tenure of John Lord Bardolf in that county, gives the value of the manor of Westborough, with its members of Dodington, Stoking, and Stubton, held by the service of the tenth part of a barony, at xxix *li.* xi *s.* xii *d.*, of that of Ruskington, with its members of Dygby, Amwick, Lessyngham, Roxham, and Branswell, held by the service of the twelfth part of a barony, at xxxvi *li.* vi *s.* iiii *d.*, and of Cathorp, with

all their appurtenances, to have and to hold for ever; by virtue of which gift and feofment the aforesaid parties being seised thereof, they regranted the same manors to the said Robert Bardolf and Amicia his wife, yet surviving, to hold for the term of their joint lives, rendering to the said feoffees a rose on the 24th day of June, with reversion to themselves. The manor of Mapledurham Gurnay was worth 20 marks, and was held of the Earl of Arundel, heir of the Earls Warren; and that of Stoke de Liele was worth 8 *li.* and held of the Earl Marshal; but the service of each was unknown to the jurors. He also held the manor of Holton in the same county for the term of his life of the concession of Sir William Bardolf, which had been previously granted by John Lord Bardolf to a certain Nicholas Dammory for the term of his life, and of which the reversion, after the decease of this tenant, was given to Robert Bardolf by the said Sir William Bardolf, with reversion to his heirs after his decease. This manor was held of the lord the King as of the honour of Wallingford, by service unknown to the jurors, who said that the aforesaid Robert died on the feast of the Ascension of the Lord last past, and that they were ignorant who was his next heir. Amicia, his wife, had by her first husband John Beverlee, valet to King Edward III. two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, and at her decease, which occurred 1st October, 1417, Robert Langford, son of Anne, and Walter Daundsey, knight, son of Elizabeth, were found to be her heirs.

its members of Freston, Normanton, Sudbrok, Wilughby near Ancaster, Hambek, and a moiety of Ancaster, with their appurtenances, held by the courtesy of England as of the right of his wife, of the King in chief, by the service of the fifth part of one knight's fief, at iiii^{xx}iiii*l.* iiii*d.* Then follows this finding of the jurors: "Item dicunt quod predictus Johannes Bardolf obiit apud civitatem de Assisio ultra mare die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti Petri ad vincula proximum preteritum secundum rumores que venerunt de partibus illis. Et dicunt quod Willelmus Bardolf,* filius ejusdem Johannis, est heres propinquior ejusdem Johannis, et est etatis xiii annorum et amplius." The city of Assisium, in the province of Umbria, duchy of Spoletto in Italy, is famous as the birthplace of St. Francis, and the real day of the decease of John Lord Bardolph was doubtless Saturday, 31st of July, the eve of the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1363, leaving William his son and heir of the age of thirteen years and eleven weeks at the date of this inquisition, born in August, 1350.

Pursuant to writ of the same date to Walter de Frotheby, escheator of

* John Lord Bardolf has been apparently sent on a mission by the King into Italy, to negociate the return of Pope Urban V to Rome, who was then residing at Avignon, as several Popes had done before him since the year 1[illegible]6, and of his having been employed on a similar mission in 1352 at the court of Pope Clement VI this bull in his favour and that of his wife is sufficient evidence, as an example of the great esteem in which they were held by that prelate, of which a transcript has been incorrectly printed by Mr. Parkin, in his History of Norfolk, under Wormegay.

"Clemens episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio, nobili viro, Johanni Bardolf, militi, et dilecte in Christo filie, nobili mulieri, Elizabethe, ejus uxori, Norwicensis diocesis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Sincere devotionis affectus, quem ad nos et Romanam geritis ecclesiam, non indigne meruit ut petitionibus vestris, illis presertim quas ex devotionis fervore prodire conspicimus, quantum cum Deo possumus, favorabiliter annuamus. Hinc est quod nos, vestris devotis supplicationibus inclinati, ut liceat vobis habere altare portatile cum reverentia et honore, super quo in locis ad hoc convenientibus et honestis possit quilibet vestrum per proprium sacerdotem ydoneum missam et alia divina officia sine juris alieni prejudicio in vestra presentia facere celebrari, devotioni vestre tenore presentium indulgemus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Avinione vii idus Augusti Pontificatus nostri anno undecimo." (7 August, 1352.)

As John Lord Bardolf was tenant of Caythorpe by the courtesy of England, his wife, Elizabeth, of royal descent, will have been deceased in his lifetime; and as to their two daughters, Isabel and Agnes, records are silent as to whom they married.

the counties of Nottingham and Derby, inquisitions were taken at Nottingham on the twelfth day of January, and at Derby on the 20th of the same month, in which he is said to have died on Monday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula last past, August 2nd, 1363. He was found to have died seised of Stoke Bardolf manor, and to have held in service twenty-nine fiefs of knights, a half and a quarter, que debent esse intendentes ad curiam de Shelford de diversis comitatibus, in Nottinghamshire, but nothing in his demesne as of fee in the county of Derby. The jurors on the inquisition taken 12th Nov. before John de Wyndsor, escheator of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, at Halloughton in the last named county, valued his tenure in the same at vii *li.* viii *s.* but in their ignorance designate the heir John, and falsely describe this vill to be parcel of the honour of Peverel of Nottingham, instead of Shelford. Of his other lands there are no inquisitions of this regnal year; but after his son, William Bardolf, had attained his majority, the following writ was issued for farther inquiry to the King's escheator in the county of Dorset, and the like to the escheators of other districts.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie, dilecto sibi Willelmo Cheyne, escaetori suo in comitatu Dorsete, salutem. Precipimus tibi quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva tua, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligentius inquiras quas terras et tenementa Johannes Bardolfe de Wermegeye defunctus tenuit de nobis in capite tam in dominico quam in servicio in balliva tua die quo obiit et quantum de aliis et per quod servicium, et quantum terre et tenementa illa valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, et quo tempore dictus Johannes obiit, et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis, et quis vel qui terras et tenementa illa a tempore mortis ejusdem occupavit vel occuparunt, et exitus et proficua inde percipit vel percipiunt quo titulo, qualiter et quo modo. Inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis in cancellaria nostra sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos fieri fuerit, sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium x° die Septembris, anno regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo-quinto, regni vero Francie tricesimo secundo." (10th Sept. 1371.)

Pursuant to this writ an inquisition was taken at Cranburn, on Thursday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (18 Sept.), when it was found that John Lord Bardolf had held in the said vill of the lord the

King in chief, on the day on which he died, 58 acres of arable land, 6 acres of wood, and an assised rent of 4 *li.* 5 *d.* of the annual value of 13 *li.* 1 *d.* and that the same John died on the fifth day of August, in the 37th year of the reign of Edward the Third, and that William Bardolf, son of the same John, is his next heir and of the age of 22 years and three weeks; and that the Lady Philippa Queen of England had seisin of the said lands and tenements in the said vill, and received the profits from the time of the decease of the same John, by reason of the minority of the said William, son of the same John. In Derbyshire an inquisition was taken at Ockbrook before Robert de Twyford, escheator, on the first day of October, when it was found that John Lord Bardolf had been seised of this manor, and had enfeoffed Geoffrey Folchamp in the same to hold by a rent of 20 marks yearly, according to the indenture produced. In Buckinghamshire an inquisition was taken before John de Olney, escheator, at Wendover, 30th Sept. when it was found that John Lord Bardolf died seised of 40 *s.* rent in the same vill, held of the King in chief, which John of Lancaster had received of the gift and concession of the Lady Philippa, late Queen of England, to whom the Lord the King had granted the inheritance of the aforesaid John Bardolf during the minority of his son and heir, William. In Gloucestershire an inquisition was taken before William Auncell, escheator, at Minching Hampton, 24th Sept. when it was found that John Lord Bardolf held nothing in chief, but that he had in his demesne as of fee one messuage and one carrucate of land, 9 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood, and an assised rent of 34 *s.* with the appurtenances, in Nailsworth, valued at 66 *s.* 8 *d.* a year, all which lands and tenements, except one acre of meadow, were held of the Abbess of Caine (Caen, in Normandy,) by service of sorage, rendering annually 21 *s.* 7 *d.* to the aforesaid Abbess, and of suit of court to the manor of the Abbess at Minching-Hampton, from three weeks to three weeks, the said acre being held of John de Croft by the render of a pound of pepper annually; also that John Bardolf, knight, son of the aforesaid John Bardolf, was his next heir and of the age of twenty-one years the 21st day of October last past, and that Philippa Queen of England, in the first instance, and Hugh Woodeward from the time of her decease, took the rents and profits.* In Surrey

* Nailsworth is a hamlet in the parish of Horsley, hundred of Langtree, Gloucestershire, two miles from Minching Hampton. This manor, with Pinbury, a hamlet in the

an inquisition was taken before John de Bisshopesthorp, escheator, at Croydon, 15th Sept. when it was found that John Lord Bardolf died seised of the manor of Adington, by the service of finding a dish at each coronation of a sovereign, to make therein a certain mess called maupy-gernoun; that he had died on the fifth day of August, 37 Edw. III. and that William Bardolf, his son and next heir, was then of the age of fourteen years, and now of the age of twenty years; that Philippa, late Queen of England, took

parish of Duntisborne, had been given to the abbey of the Holy Trinity of Caen, by King William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, the founders, by this charter, of which a copy has been inserted in the cartulary, a MS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, n. 5650, fol. 17, recto.

"Quisquis sancte Dei ecclesie quamlibet suarum rerum portionem in beneficium attribuit, in celesti regno a summo Retributore sibi nequaquam diffidimus remunerari. Quapropter ego Willelmus Anglorum Rex et Normannorum atque Cenomannorum princeps et uxor mea, Matildis Regina, Balduini Flandrensium ducis filia, neptisque Henrici Franchorum illustrissimi Regis, damus et imperpetuum concedimus ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis, quam pro salute animarum nostrarum in territorio Cadomi coedificavimus, hos infrascriptos manerios cum omnibus appenditiis suis ita quidem solutos et quietos sicut erant die qua Edwardus Rex vivus et mortuus fuit; scilicet, Felestede in comitatu de Essessa, Hantoniam et Penneberiam in comitatu de Gloucestra, Tarentam in comitatu de Dorseth. Hanc itaque cartulam et nostra et episcoporum ac magnatum nostrorum auctoritate confirmamus anno ab incarnatione Domini M° lxxxii°, indictione v^ta^, ea videlicet conditione ut si quis temerario ausu persistendo aliquid surripere temptaverit, anathema factus, orthodoxorum communitate careat iramque Dei omnipotentis incurrat. Sig+num Willelmi Anglorum Regis. Sig+num Comitis Roberti Moritonii. Sig+num Lanfranci Archiepiscopi. Sig+num Matildis Regine. Sig+num Roberti Comitis filii Regis. Sig+num Gaufredi episcopi Constantiensis. Sig+num Willelmi Comitis filii Regis. Sig+num Walchelini episcopi. Sig+num Henrici filii Regis. Sig+num Willelmi de Braiosa. Sig+num Stigandi episcopi. Sig+num Alani Comitis. Sig+num Willelmi de Varenna. Sig+num Henrici de Ferieres. Sig+num Edwardi Vicecomitis. Sig+num Hugonis de Portu. Sig+num Rogerii Bigot. Sig+num Hugonis Comitis de Cestra. Sig+num Rogerii Comitis de Montegomerii."

In Domesday, Gloucestrescire, under Terra Æcclesiæ Monialium de Cadomo, these manors are mentioned; in Cirecestre hundred, Ecclesia Monialium Sancte Trinitatis de Cadomo tenet de Rege Penneberie—in Langetreu hundred. Ipsa ecclesia tenet Hantone. Goda comitissa tenuit T.R.E. Nailsworth is not mentioned, but it was parcel of the manor of Hampton, as we learn from this eschcat. Horsley, the parish in which it is situate, had been given to the abbey of St. Martin of Troarn, of the foundation of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Salop, by William the Conqueror, which had also been a manor belonging to Goda, the sister of King Edward.

the issues and profits of the same manor from the time of the decease of the said John, until the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary in the 43d year of Edw. III. on which day the aforesaid Queen died, and from that day the lord the King had possession of the same manor, and had taken the rents and profits thereof through the hands of Simon Norreys, parson of the church of Caistor, up to the said day, by reason of the minority of the son and heir of the said John Bardolf.* In Sussex, upon an inquisition taken at Lewes, 16th Sept. before the same escheator, as to the manors of Berling and Barcomb, and lands at Fletching, a member of Plumpton manor, the finding was precisely the same as the above.

William Lord Bardolf was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from the 20th January, 49 Edward III. 1376, up to the third day of September, 9th Richard II. 1385. In one of the compartments of the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral is sculptured a shield, Azure, three cinquefoils or, two and one, Bardolf, impaling Barree of six or and vert, a bend gules, Poynings; and on his seal the shield is supported by two wyverns, their wings endorsed, the crest a wyvern's head between two wings endorsed, issuant from a ducal coronet. (Cott. MS. Julius, C. vii. fol. 149, b.) The supporters and crest were gules. Michael Lord Poynings gave a thousand marks to Queen Philippa in 40 Edw. III. 1366, for the wardship and marriage of William, the son and heir of John Lord Bardolf, to the end that he might take Agnes, his daughter, to wife; who, by the name of "Agnes Bardolf," is mentioned as a legatee in the will of her mother, Joan Lady Poynings, dated 12 May, 43 Edw. III. 1369, and by that of "Lady Bardolf, my sister," in the will of Thomas Lord Poynings, 28 Oct., 48 Edw. III. 1374. The will of William Lord Bardolf, of Wermegay, bears date at his manor of Cathorp, com. Linc., 12th Sept., 9 Ric. II. 1385, by which he bequeathed his body to be buried in the quire of the church of the Fryers of the order of Mount Carmel at Lynn, which was situate on the banks of the river Lynn, between the South Gate and All

* By the jurors of an inquisition taken at Addington after the decease of Thomas Lord Bardolf, 24 Feb. 4 Edw. III. [illegible], this manor was declared to be held of the King in chief by a certain service, namely, that of serving up in the presence of the lord the King on the day of his coronation, three dishes of a certain mess called Maupygernoun, one to be set before the King, another before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the third before the nobleman whom the lord of the manor shall choose to assign, in lieu of all service

Hallows' church, and is said to have been of the foundation of William Lord Bardolf in 1363. The only legacy recorded is one to his heir male, whomsoever it should be, of a part of the very Cross of our Lord set in gold, and which his father had probably obtained from Pope Clement. This heir male was Thomas Bardolf, who, prior to the 8th day of July, 6 Ric. II. 1382, had married Avicia, daughter of Ralph Lord Cromwell of Tattershall, in right of his wife Maud, the daughter of John Bernack, sister and heir of her brother William, as we learn from a writ of that date of King Richard II. at Westminster, addressed to William de Skipwith, his escheator in the county of Lincoln, pursuant to which this inquisition was taken.

"Inquisitio capta apud Lincolniam die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti Petri ad vincula, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum sexto, per sacramentum, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum domini Regis nec aliorum, si idem Dominus Rex concessit Willelmo Bardolf chivaler, quod ipse Willelmus dare possit et assignare manerium de Reskynton cum pertinentiis, simul cum medietate advocationis ecclesie ejusdem, Thome filio ejusdem Willelmi et Avicie uxori ejus, et heredibus de corporibus ipsius Thome et Avicie exeuntibus, ita tamen quod si iidem Thomas et Avicia sine heredibus de corporibus eorum exeuntibus obierint, tunc predictum manerium cum pertinentiis ad prefatum Willelmum et heredes suos revertatur, habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Quod quidem manerium tenetur de Domino Rege in capite per servicium militare et non de aliis. Item dicunt quod remaneant in manus dicti Willelmi maneria de Calthorp et Westburgh in comitatu predicto, que tenentur de Domino Rege. Item remaneat in manus dicti Willelmi manerium de Fillingham in eodem comitatu, quod tenetur de domina Johanna, Principissa Wallie."*

* Ruskington, an extensive parish in the hundred of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, is described in Domesday under the heading Terra Goisfredi Alselin, Laxewelle Wapentacha, by the name of Reschintone, and at that time was in the joint tenure of Goisfred Alselin and his nephew Ralph, save six bovates of land, which Drogo de Bevrere, (La Beuvriere, canton de Bethune, arrondissement de Bethune, departement du Pas de Calais,) held. Attached to it were three berewicks, Anwick, Brauncewell, and Evedon, and an extensive soke. The Priory of Haverholme was within the limits of this parish, on an island of 300 acres, formed by two branches of the Sleaford river, and having been relinquished by the Cistercian monks of the abbey of Fountains,

William Lord Bardolf was deceased on the 29th day of January, Monday before the Feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary, 9th Ric. II, 1386, and the earliest writs of diem clausit extremum, sent to the escheators, bear date at Westminster 4th February following. Pursuant to such writ an

who repaired to Louth Park, Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, by charter, in the year 1139, bestowed this site upon a monastery of the order of Sempringham; at which date the parish was of the joint tenure of Ralph Hanselin and Robert de Cals, to whom the Bishop gave a mill in exchange for their shares. The inheritance of the former descended to Daon, Doun, or Dodo Bardolf, husband of Beatrix de Warren, deceased prior to the date of these Letters Close, addressed to the Sheriffs of Lincolnshire, Essex, and Nottingham, notifying the King's grant of the custody of the land which had been that of Doun Bardolf to Robert de Vipont during pleasure, from Lexinton, (Laxton, com. Notts) 23rd day of February 1205, and in favour of whose widow we have these Letters Close of the 12th of March following.

Rex Roberto de Veteriponte, etc. Precipimus tibi, quod sine dilatione facias habere Beatrici que fuit uxor Daonis Bardulfi, Ruskintonam cum pertinentiis, quod fuit predicti Daonis, pro rationabili dote sua, que eam contingit de libero tenemento, quod fuit ipsius Daonis, quondam viri sui, nisi predictum manerium excedat terciam partem tocius terre, que fuit sepedicti Daonis. Teste) Simone de Pateshulla apud Notingham x... die Marcii. per eundem.

Sub eadem forma scribitur Vicecomiti Lincolnie.

On the eleventh year of the reign of King John, this entry is on the Pipe Roll, under Norfolc et Sudfolc. Beatricia filia Willelmi de Warrenna, reddit compotum de M.M.M. et c marcis reddendis infra iiii. annos pro habendis terris et tenementis que fuerunt patris sui, et que ei hereditarie descendunt, et pro habenda rationabili dote sua, que eam contingit de tenementis que fuerunt Doun Bardulfi, quondam viri sui, et quod non distringatur ad se maritandum, et quod debita que pater suus Regi debuit, reddantur de communibus catallis que fuerunt tam patris sui quam Mihernte uxoris patris sui, de qua pater suus obiit. Her father, William de Warren, gave to the Canons of Southwark, together with his body, sixty acres of land in the parish of Foot's Cray, in the hundred of Ruxley, Kent, called Waldeland, for the souls of his father Reginald and of his mother Alicia, and of wife Beatrix, and of Reginald their son, and of Beatrix and Isabella their daughters. This grant was confirmed by his daughter and heiress, by this charter

Ego Beatrix, filia Willelmi de Warenna, post mortem viri mei, Douni Bardulfi, lum existens in viduitate mea, concessi et confirmavi donationem quam pater meus Willielmus de Warenna fecit canonicis de Suthwerke pro salute avi mei Reginaldi de Warenna et Alicie avie mee, et patris mei Willelmi et matris mee Beatricis, et fratris mei Reginaldi, cujus corpus ibi requiescit, et Isabelle sororis mee, et mee, de lx acris terre in Fotescrea, viz. in Waldeland, cum pertinentiis suis &c.

As printed in the Monasticon, vol. ii, p. 85, this charter is a manifest corruption of the original, and falsely headed Carta Beatricis, uxoris ejusdem Willelmi.

Joan, Princess of Wales, was the widow of Edward the Black Prince.

inquisition was taken at Lewes on the last day but one of the month of February, before John Broke, escheator of Surrey and Sussex, on which the finding of the jurors was to this effect; that William Bardolf of Wermegay, chevaler, held nothing in chief of the lord the King in the county of Sussex, but that he held the manor of Portslade of Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, which manor the Lord La Warre had held of the said William by military service, and that the said William held it of the aforesaid Earl by the service of ten knight's fees, which services were worth nothing, except after the decease of the tenant of the aforesaid manor, and that Thomas Bardolf, his son and next heir, was sixteen years of age on Friday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle last past. Another inquisition before the same escheator at Jevington, in the same county, taken on the second day of April, contains a similar verdict. A third inquisition, taken at Croydon, com. Surrey, on the seventh day of the month of April, describes him to have held no lands in that county, either in demesne or in service of the lord the King in chief, or of any one else; the time of his decease as above.* "Et dicunt quod Thomas Bardolf est filius dicti Willelmi et heres ejus propinquior, et fuit etatis sexdecim annorum tercio kalendas Januarii ultimo preterito." Before John Methewold, the King's escheator in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, inquisitions were taken at Wormegay on Wednesday and Thursday next after the feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, and on Friday at Whinbergh, 28th Feb.,

* Pursuant to a writ to Robert de Loxley, escheator of the lord the King, in the county of Surrey, with the King's teste at Westminster, 11th Feb. 2 Ric. II. 1379, an inquisition was taken before him at Croydon on Saturday, 7th day of May following, on which the jurors declared that it was not to loss or prejudice of the lord the King, or of others, should the King concede to William Bardolf, of Wirmegeye, licence to grant his manor of Addington, with the appurtenances, to William Walcote, for the term of his life, to hold of the King and his heirs, by the service due and accustomed, with remainder after the decease of the aforesaid William Walcote to William, son of the aforesaid William Bardolf, and to the heirs issuing of the body of the aforesaid William, son of William, and in case of his death without issue remainder over to the heirs of the aforesaid William Bardolf, to be held of the lord the King and his heirs by the said service. Et dicunt quod manerium predictum tenetur de domino Rege in capite per servicium serjenterie coquine, qualiter et quo modo ignorant. Value 66*s.* 8*d.* No other lands in the county. Hence the finding of the jury at his decease was owing to this manor being thus alienated in his lifetime, with reversion to his younger son, William Bardolf.

1st and 2nd of March, as to his tenure of the manor of Stowe, Fincham, Cantely, Strumpeshagh, Qwynbergh, and Wormegay, and of a rent of 20*s*. 8*d*. in Tilney, and on each we have this finding, "et dicunt quod idem Willelmus obiit die lune proximo ante festum Purificationis Beate Marie ultimo preterito, et quod Thomas de Bardolf, filius ejusdem Willelmi, est heres ejus propinquior, sed de etate ejus ignorant quia natus fuit in comitatu Sussexie." A fourth inquisition was taken at Ilketeleshale, in Suffolk, on Saturday the feast of St. Wynwaley, 3rd March, as to his manor of Ilketeshale, held of the King in chief, with the same finding and ignorance as to the age of the heir. Before John de Coton, escheator of the county of Lincoln, an inquisition was taken at Cathorp, on Wednesday the last day of February, as to his tenure of Cathorp manor, with its members, Freston, Normanton, Sutbroke, Willughby, Hambek, and a moiety of Ancaster, unde lxx *s*. solvuntur per annum ad auxilium Vicecomitis Lincolnie; item solvuntur fratri Briano de Gray, fratri ordinis Sancti Johannis de Jerusalem in Anglia, viginti libre argenti annuatim sibi concesse per dominum Willelmum Bardolf militem ad terminum vite dicti Briani licencia domini Regis inde optenta. Et dicunt quod prefatus Willelmus Bardolf miles obiit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de tribus feodis militum, medietate unius feodi, et sexta parte unius feodi militis, in Normanton, Willughby, Sutbroc, Thurleby juxta Brune, Swatton, Helpringham, et Bykyr; as also of Westborough manor, with its members, Dodington, Stokkinge, Stubton, and Gladwynthorpe, out of which 20*s*. were owing to the Prior of Shelford; of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Westborough, and three knight's fees in Westborough, Gladwinthorp, Dodingthorp, Stubton and Claypol. Another inquisition was taken at Lincoln, on Saturday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 10th March, as to his tenure of the manor of Ruskington, with its members of Digby, Dirington, Anwyke, Lesingham, Roxham, Donesby and Brauncewell, which contains a recital of the feofment made on occasion of his son's marriage in the sixth year of Ric. II. above noticed, and also this finding in respect to the manor of Fillingham; "Item dicunt quod dictus Willelmus Bardolf diu antequam obiit feoffavit Johannem du Grene clericum, Johannem de Clay clericum, et Willelmum de Walcote, in manerio de Fylyngham cum pertinentiis sibi habendo et assignatis suis, quod quidem manerium tenetur de domino Thoma comite Cestrie, ut de manerio de

Brocelesby, in comitatu Lincolnie,* et dicunt quod dicti Johannes, Johannes et Willelmus dimiserunt dictum manerium de Fylyngham cum pertinentiis Johanni de Wythornewik clerico, ad terminum vite sue." Its value was 13*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, and the age of the heir, Thomas Bardolf, is stated in both inquisitions at seventeen years and more. Before John de Briggeford, escheator of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, inquisition was taken at Aylweston, on Monday next before the feast of St. Cuthbert the Bishop, 19 March, when William Bardolf of Wyrmegey, chevaler, was found to have died seised of 26*s.* of annual rent due from free tenants in the soke of Aylweston, in the county of Derby, as parcel of the Barony of Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, "et dicunt quod idem Willelmus habuit die quo obiit servicia sex feodorum et dimidii et quarterii militis in soka predicta, pertinentia ad Baroniam predictam, et dicunt quod idem Willelmus obiit die lune proximo ante festum Purificationis Beate Marie ultimo preterito, et quod Thomas filius predicti Willelmi est heres ejus propinquior, et etatis xvii. annorum et amplius." Another inquisition, of previous date, taken at Shel-

* The manor of Brattelby, in the hundred of Lawriss, parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, is the first named in Domesday, among those belonging to Colsuain, and subsequently to Robert de Haia, the owner of Fillingham, and was apparently considered as the caput of this Honour. Nicholaa de Haia, the heiress of this family, was the wife of Gerard de Camvill, whose tenure of this manor is thus set down in the Testa de Nevill. Idem Girardus tenet de domino Rege feodum unius militis et quartam partem feodi unius militis in Figlingham, unde Donus Bardolf, qui mortuus est, tenuit feodum unius militis de eo, et Willelmus filius Thome quartam partem feodi unius militis per idem servicium. Idem, Girardus tenet de domino Rege feodum unius militis in Kameringham et in Brotelby. Idem, Girardus habet illud in dominico. The heiress of the family of Camville, Idonea, was the wife of William Longespe, who held this Honour 20th Hen. III. 1235, as we learn from the returns of the collectors of the aid granted in that year to the King, who rendered accompt of the assessment in the county of Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, namely, Jollan de Nevill and William de Baillol; iidem reddunt compotum de viii marcis pro Willelmo Longa Spata de feodo Nicholae de Haia. Et debet xvi libras de remanente xvi feodorum de veteri feoffamento. In the reign of Edward the Third this Honour escheated to the crown after the decease of Alice de Lacy, the widow of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in 1348; but the statement of the jury that it was held of Thomas Earl of Chester is apparently erroneous, unless a son of that name had been born of Anne of Bohemia, the first wife of Richard the Second, who died an infant subsequent to this date, and before the time of its erection into a Principality, which was hereafter, according to an Act of Parliament, 21st Ric. II. to serve as the appanage of the future heir apparent to the throne, if God should grant the King this blessing.

ford on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Gregory, Pope, 6th March, as to his tenure of the manor of Stoke Bardolf, as parcel of the Barony of Shelford, "exceptis x. marcis annui redditus cuidam Johanni Grene, persone ecclesie de Plompton, a prefato Willelmo nuper concessis, percipiendis ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis equaliter ad terminum vite dicti Johannis." To which manor was belonging a passage by boat across Trent, worth yearly beyond reprises xii*d*.; and the number of knights' fees held of his moiety of the Barony of Shelford are put down at twenty-nine, and the age of the heir as above. Before Thomas Blythe, of Blythe, escheator of the county of Leicester, inquisition was taken at Halloughton, on Thursday next before the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, 23rd March, as to his tenure of one toft and three carrucates of land, "cum capitibus pratorum," of the honour of Peverell, by military service, with this finding, as to his heir, "quod Thomas Bardolf miles est filius et heres ipsius Willelmi defuncti, et de etate octodecem annorum in festo Natalis Domini ultimo preterito." These variances as to the day of the birth and the age of the heir are of frequent occurrence in inquisitions, and from subsequent evidence it is certain that he was at the time of his father's decease in his eighteenth year, and, as he was born in Sussex, the date given in the inquisitions in that county is probably correct, in which he is stated to have been born on the 22nd day of December, 1368. In the following regnal year of Richard II., writs with the King's teste at Westminster, 28th day of June, 1386, were sent to the escheators above-named for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, for inquiry as to the knight's fees and advowsons held by the deceased in the same. Accordingly an inquisition was taken at Nottingham on Saturday next before the feast of the Nativity of Blessed Mary, 10th Ric. II., 1st Sept., as to his tenure of three fiefs and the twentieth part of a knight's fief in that county; and another at Derby on Friday next before the feast of St. Denis, 5th Oct., as to his tenure of six fiefs, a half and a quarter of a fief, and of nine bovates of land in that county. In Nottinghamshire he had held a moiety of the church of Gedling, worth twenty marks. Another inquisition was taken at Caythorp on Friday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 28th Dec., as to his tenure of one fief in Thurleby, held by the abbot of Peterborough, one in Cathorp and Brandon, held by John de Rouceby, clerk; one in Normanton and Willoughby, held by Thomas Prendergast and Isabella de Normanton; one in Willoughby near An-

caster, held by John Scury; a sixth part of one fief in Sutbrook, held by John Tebaud; a ninth part of a fief in Byker, held by John de Nevill, knight, Lord of Raby; two parts of one fief in Helpringham, held by the same; half a fief in Calthorp, held by John Inglish, and the twentieth part of a fief in Freston, "et dicunt quod omnia feoda predicta sunt de feodo vocato Vescy, et pertinent manerio de Calthorp cum pertinentiis," of which the value was unknown to the jurors.* Appurtenant to the manor of Westburgh were two knight's fiefs in Wrawby, Glandford Brigg, and Elsham, held by Ralph de Bracebrigge, knight; half a fief in Claypool, held by Nicholas Hebden; an eighth part of a fief in Claypool and Fenton, held by Sir John Cressy, knight; and an eighth part of a fief in Claypool and

* At the time of the Survey under William the Conqueror the land of Robert de Vescy comprised a manor in Helpringham, wapentake of Aswardburn, of seven carrucates and three bovates. A manor in Caythorp, having nineteen carrucates and two bovates in demesne, and twenty-eight carrucates and six bovates of soke geldable. Land to as many ploughs, *i. e.* forty-eight, to which were adjacent three hundreds, Frieston, Normanton, and Willoughby, and in it were two churches and two priests, and half a mill, worth ten shillings, and eight hundred and eighty acres of meadow. Land in Brandon and Rauceby was also soke of this manor, and a half carrucate in Swayton was a berewick of the same. A manor in Steveninge of six bovates, with two salt-pits of two shillings and eight pence, and a fishery, yielding two hundred eels and eighteen acres of meadow. Six bovates and a half of land in Heckington, in Aswardburn wapentake, was also soke of Caythorp. In the Testa de Nevill for Lincolnshire, under Feoda Willelmi de Vescy, we read as follows:—"Willelmus de Blokevill tenet unum feodum in Turleby, Willelmus de Latimer tenet tertiam partem unius feodi in Heckington. Cathorp, Friston, Normanton, Seggebrock et dimidia Ancastra de feodo Willelmi de Vescy. Johannes Coleman unum feodum in Cathorp. Radulphus filius Johannis unum feodum in Normanton. Jollanus de Evermue unum feodum in Wylgheby. Rogerus de Burleg dimidium feodum in Suggebrock. Willelmus de Latimer nonam partem unius feodi in Bykir. Willelmus le Latimer duas partes unius feodi in Elpringham. Willelmus le Latimer tenet terram suam in Swaneton, et quando scutagium est ad xl. solidos quelibet bovata dat viii. denarios." The two churches mentioned in Domesday will have been those at Caythorp and Normanton. Frieston is a hamlet of Caythorp; Willoughby and Sudbroke are hamlets in the vicinity of Ancaster. Thurlby near Bourne is in the hundred of Ness, and Heckington in that of Aswardburn. Bicker is in the hundred of Kirton, and Swayton in that of Aveland. The Steveninge of Domesday was in Bickere hundred, and gives name to the manor of East Evening, in Swineshead. The heiress of William Lord Latimer, deceased 28 May, 4th Ric. II., was Elizabeth, the wife of John Lord Neville of Raby. Hamondbeck was the name of a drain extending from Spalding to Boston haven, and passing through Bicker.

Stubton, held by William de Carleton. The advowsons included those of the churches of Brynkell, Owenby near Spridlington, and a moiety of that of Westborough.*

During the minority of Thomas Lord Bardolf, he was resident at the castle of Tattershall, in the hundred of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, the seat of his father-in-law, Ralph Lord Cromwell, and hence it is probable that his wardship and custody had been granted to this nobleman. In the 13th year of Richard the Second a writ was sent to William Kimberley, escheator of the county of Essex, which bears date at Westminster, 25th Oct. 1389, enjoining him to make further inquiry as to the lands and fiefs which had been those of his father. Pursuant thereto inquisition was taken at Bradwell before him, on the 11th Nov. following, which describes William Bardolf of Wermegay, chevaler, deceased, to have died seized in the vill of Bradwell near Tillingham of divers rents and lands held of the lord the King in chief by military service, as also of the advowson of the church of Bradwell, which was worth yearly in all issues, according to the true value of the same, beyond reprises, 20*li.*, being all he held in the county. The jurors also affirmed that Ralph Attewode, William Borenau, and Ralph Judde had occupied the rent aforesaid, and taken the issues and profits thereof from the time of the decease of the aforesaid William Bardolf, up to the day of the taking of the inquisition, because no one had demanded the said rent from them during the time aforesaid, and that the aforesaid Wil-

* The capital manor Westborough, in the hundred of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, was held conjointly by Geoffrey Alselin and Ralph his nephew at the Survey, and at that time the parishes of Dodington, Claypool, and Stubton adjoining the parish of Westborough, were included in the soke of this manor. In the reign of Henry the Third William Bardulf held in Westborough, Dodington, Stubeton, and Parva Thorp, in chief of the lord the King, the fiefs of two knights. The other moiety was held by Robert de Everingham in demesne of the King in chief of the fief of Caux. Fenton is adjacent to Stubton, in the same hundred. The manor of Wrawby is in the hundred of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, North Riding, and in the parish is the chapelry of Glandford Brigg. Elsham is an adjoining parish. In the Testa de Nevill we have this entry under Wapentac de Jerdeburgo, Wraby: "Gilbertus de Arcubus tenet in Ellesham, Wraby, et Ketelby feoda duorum militum de Roberto de Everingham, et idem Robertus de domino Rege in capite de conquestu. Item Willielmus de Aneto, Walterus de Pertenay et domina de Drayton tenent in Ellesham, Wraby, et Ketelby feoda duorum militum de Domino Bardulfo et idem Bardulfus de domino Rege in capite de conquestu." Kettleby is a hamlet in Bigby, adjacent to Wrawby.

liam Bardolf died on the last day of January, 9th Ric. II., and that Thomas, son of the aforesaid William, is his next heir, and was of the age of twenty years on the fourth day of January last past. Before John Longeville, escheator of the county of Buckingham, pursuant to a writ of same date, inquisition was taken at Wendover on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, 9th Nov., which describes him to have held 16*s*. of assised rent in Bledlowe, from a certain water-mill, and 20*s*. from one carrucate of land; six shillings from the manor of Huckote near Aylesbury, as parcel of the manor of Stowe-Bardolf, which manor without the county was held of the King in chief, ten acres of arable land in the fields of Wendover, called Irelondes Stokkyng, and 26*s*. 5*d*. of assised rent there, held of the lord the Duke of York, as parcel of the manor of Wendover, by the service of doing suit at the court of the said manor twice a year, which ten acres were worth 50*s*. And the jurors say that the aforesaid William Bardolf died on Monday next before the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, 9th Ric. II., and that Thomas Bardolf is son and next heir of the aforesaid William, and is of the age of twenty-one years and more; and that Roger Skynner of Wendover, and divers other tenants, had kept back these rents without title.* Pursuant to a second writ, bearing date at Westminster, 11th April, 1390, an inquisition was taken before Henry Bukyngham, escheator of the county of Northampton, on Saturday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, 25th June, 14th Ric. II., which describes William Bardolf of Wermegay, chevaler, deceased, to have held, whilst he lived, three parts of one fief of a knight in Middelton and Colyntrough, and to have died seized thereof, which said three parts Robert le Veer then held as of the right of Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Malsores, chivaler, deceased, which was worth twenty marks. Pursuant to a third writ, bearing date at Westminster, 15th May following, inquisition was taken before William Pappeworth, escheator of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, on Saturday next after the feast of St.

* Bledlow, a parish in the hundred of Aylesbury, Bucks, had been parcel of the land of Hugh de Gournay, and by him given in alms with the church to the abbey of Bec-Herluin, in Normandy, as this entry in the Testa de Nevill attests:—"Elemosina. Bledelow. Abbas del Bek Harlewyne tenet in elemosinam de feodo Hugonis de Gurnay." The lands in Wendover came to the Bardolfs from the same family. Hulcot is a parish in the same hundred, held of the baronies of Trailli and Kainho, but there is no record to show how it came to be a member of the manor of Stow-Bardolf in Norfolk.

Andrew the Apostle, 3rd Dec., 14th Ric. II., which describes the deceased to have held a knight's fief in Enhale, in Cambridgeshire, which Ludo de Harleston, son and heir of Roger de Harleston, held, worth 10 *li.* and the fourth part of a fief in Newton in the hundred of Wisbeach, which Edmund Gunvyl held, worth 20*s.** Pursuant to a fourth writ to William Kimberly, escheator in the counties of Essex and Hertford, named above, dated 12th April, inquisitions were severally taken at Brentwood on Thursday the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 7th July, 14 Ric. II. which describes the deceased to have held one knight's fief in Bradwell, which the Lord de Roos, who had taken to wife the heir of Orby, held, worth 10 *li.*, a twentieth part of a fief held by the heir of John Le Cook, worth xx *s.*, and a twelfth part of a fief held by Robert Borefare and the heir of John de la Tane, worth 40*s.*, and the advowson of the church worth 20 *li.*†; and at Watton-atte-Stone on the 9th day of October

* Enhale, usually written Elme and Newton, are parishes in the Isle of Ely, in the vicinity of Wisbeach, and in the Testa de Nevil there is this entry as to the tenure in the reign of Hen. III. "Baldewinus de Rosei tenet in Enhale, insimul cum terris suis in Houtton, Crek, et Gyslestern in com. Norfolcie feodum unius militis de Honore de Wermegey. Baldewinus de Rosey tenet in Enhale quartam partem feodi unius militis de Wermegey."

† The extensive parish of Bradwell, in the hundred of Dengy, the most ancient inheritance of the family of Bardolf in England, had been entirely subinfeuded at the date of this entry in the Testa de Nevil. "Willelmus, frater domini Regis Henrici, dedit Bradewelle per servicium unius militis Thome Barduf, et Thomas Bardulf dedit tres partes ville [illegible] [illegible] in maritagio, scilicet, Roberto de Sancto Remigio, Willelmo Bacun et Baldewino de Thoeni et idem Thomas retinuit [illegible] feodum militis, [illegible] quartam partem quam Baldewinus de Thoeni et Thomas de Borfare tenent et quartam partem [illegible] Simon Cocus tenet in eadem villa. Et quando Normanni amiserunt terras suas [illegible] Rex Johannes dedit partem Willelmi Bacun et partem Roberti de Sancto Remigio Thome filio Bernardi, et postea dedit eas Alicie de Carpenvilla, que modo tenet per servicium militare." Thomas Fitz Bernard was husband of Alicia de Carpenvilla, daughter and heir of William de Carpenvilla and Albreda de Rumenel, who with the same Albreda had as her inheritance and the marshalsea of the King's birds, and this succession was confirmed to him by charter of King John, dated at Woodstock, [illegible] day of March, [illegible] of John, [illegible]. Mary daughter and heir of John de Orby, who had been the wife of Sir John de Roos of Helmesly, com. Ebor. chevalier, died without issue [illegible] Ric. II. [illegible] when Maud, the wife of Ralph Lord Cromwell, mother of Avicia Lady Bardolf, was found to be her cousin and one of two coheirs. William Lord Bardolph presented Henry [illegible] on the [illegible] June, [illegible], to the church of the Holy Trinity of Bradwell juxta Mare, upon the resignation of Guido Mone.

following, which describes him to have died seized of no fees in that county, but that he had held the advowson of a free chapel in the vill of Watton-atte-Stone, worth yearly 4 *li.*,* and the advowson of the church of Stapleford, worth yearly 6 *li.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Pursuant to a fifth writ to Robert Sibthorp, escheator in the counties of Surrey and Sussex of the same date, inquisition was taken at Crawley on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, 30th May, 13 Ric. II. which describes him to have held on the day of his decease ten knight's fiefs in the vill of Porteslade of Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, which said fiefs Sir John de la Warre, chivaler, held of the aforesaid William by the same service, each fee being of the annual value of 5 *li.* when it should chance to fall in, and nothing else in respect of fiefs and advowsons in those counties.† Pursuant to a sixth writ, to William Flamavill, escheator of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, dated 12th of May, inquisition was taken at Halloughton on Tuesday next before the feast of the Holy Trinity, 23rd May, which describes him as having died seized of one fief and a half in Billesdon,

* The chapel of St. Mary, in Watton, called Whemsted, was of the presentation of the Lords Bardolf, and on the 18th Jan. 1375, William Lord Bardolf presented John Disseford.

† Portslade, a parish in the hundred of Fishergate, rape of Lewes, had been constituted the principal seat of the honour, consisting of ten fiefs in Sussex, which was apportioned to Reginald de Warren, younger brother of William de Warren, third Earl of Surrey, and upon the decease of his son and heir William de Warren, this inheritance, together with the barony of Wermegay, derived from her grandmother, Alice de Wermegay, devolved upon Beatrix, his only surviving child, then the widow of Doun Bardolf. Not long after she remarried Hubert de Burgh, the chamberlain of King John, by whom she had sons, who died in infancy, and was herself deceased before the close of the year 1214, 16 John. Her son by her first husband was of age and in possession of his paternal inheritance in the following year, but was, it seems, compelled by his step-father to make him a grant of the capital manor of Porteslade, with its appendant knight's fees, which is enrolled on the Pipe Roll of the second year of Henry III. 1218, under Northamptonshire. Hubert de Burgh, created Earl of Kent by Henry III. died at Banstead in Surrey, 12th May, 27 Hen. III. 1243, and in the same year William Bardolf had livery of the honour of Wormegay, held by him during life by the courtesy of England. His son and heir John de Burgh, who never assumed the title of earl, succeeded to his lands in England, and in the Testa de Nevill, under the heading Isti tenent de Honore Warrenne, que est in manu Petri de Sabaudia, we read Johannes de Burgo decem feoda militum in Porteslade de eodem Honore, omitting all mention of the mesne tenure of William Bardolf, whose representative was John Lord De la Warre at the time of the caption of this inquisition.

Rolleston, and Skeffington, which John de Skeffington and others held, worth 5 *li.*, of one half fief in Keythorp, worth 26*s.* 8*d.*, and the third part of one fief in Halloughton, which Henry Earl of Derby held, 10*s.*, and one half fief and a ninth part in Halloughton and Gouteby, which Sir John de Leyton, chevaler, held, worth 33*s.* 4*d.*, and a half fief in Halloughton worth 26*s.* 8*d.*, together with the advowson of the chapel of St. Michael in Halloughton. Pursuant to a seventh writ to Thomas Neuton, escheator of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, dated 12th April, inquisition was taken at Derby on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 16th June, which describes him as having died seized of a twelfth part of a fief in Aylwaston and Alwaston, held by the abbot of Dale, worth 10*s.*, of one fief in Alwaston and Ambaston, held by Sir John Daubrigecourt, chevaler, worth 6*s.*, half a fief in Thurleston and Aylwaston, held by the Abbot of Derley, worth 33*s.* 4*d.*, two fiefs in Alwaston, Thurleston, Ambaston, and Bolleton, held by Sir Ralph Frecheville, chevaler, worth 10 *li.*, half a fief in Alwaston, Thurleston, and Aylwaston, held by Adam Parker, worth 30*s.*, an eighth part of one fief in Thurleston, held by Thomas de Cheleston, worth 10*s.*, and one fief in Elton in le Peke, held by Sir Robert Tiptoft, chevaler, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* And another inquisition, taken at Shelford in Nottinghamshire, on Monday next before the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 2d May, describes him to have died seized of the sixteenth part of a fief in Newton and Shelford, held by John de Loudham, worth 10*s.*, of a sixteenth part of a fief in Byrton Jorre, held by John de Grey, Lord of Codnor, worth 10*s.*, and half a knight's fief in Carleton, Gedling, Colwych, and Stoke, a sixth part of a fief in Newton, and a sixteenth part of a fief in Shelford, together with the advowson of the priory of Shelford, worth yearly twenty marks, and a moiety of the church of Gedeling, worth yearly ten marks. Pursuant to an eighth writ of the same date to William Bothe, escheator of the county of Lincoln, inquisition was taken at Caythorp on Friday after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 26th April, which describes him to have died seized of one knight's fief in Thurleby, held by John, son of William de Merston, worth 40*s.*, of the third part of one fief in Hekyngton, held by Elizabeth, late wife of John de Neville of Raby, 33*s.* 4*d.*, one fief, two parts and a ninth part of a fief in Cathorpe, Friston, Normanton, Ancaster, and Brandon, half a fief in Normanton and Willoughby near Ancaster, two parts of a fief in Swaton,

Helpringham, and Byker, held by the same Elizabeth, 66*s*. 8*d*., two fiefs in Bracebrigg, Wraweby, Glandford Brigg, and Elsham, held by Ralph de Bracebrigg 5 *li*., half a fief in Sudbrok, half a fief in Bracebrigg and Brynkel, a fourth part of a fief in Claypole, half a quarter of a fief in Stubton and Claypole, same in Westburgh, a twelfth part of a fief in Dodington, Stubton, and Westburgh, a tenth part of a fief in Caythorp and Friston, with the moiety of the advowson of Westborough worth ten marks, the advowson of the church of Owenby 5 *li*. and of the church of Brynkel 66*s*. 8*d*. Pursuant to a ninth writ to John Longville, escheator in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, of the same date, an inquisition was taken at Wendover on Tuesday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 21st June, which describes him to have been seized of half a fief in Wendover, held by Matthew la Vache, worth 50*s*., and another half fief held by Roger Cook, and a messuage and lands in the same held by Sir John Nernyt, chevaler, the chaplain of St. Leonard, and the prioress of Merlawe, together with ten acres of land called Stokking, the wood of Stonygrove, the meadow of Irlondshull in the same, two messuages, a carrucate of laud, and a mill in Bledlowe, and a rent out of the manor of Huccote. Pursuant to a tenth writ to John Reed, escheator of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, of the same date, an inquisition was taken at Beccles in Suffolk, which describes him to have been seized of one knight's fee in Euston, held by John Rokwode, worth 40*s*., one half in South Elmham, Wysete, and Bungeye, held by Nicolas Brampton and his parceners, 20*s*., a fourth part of a fief in Ilketeshale, held by the Abbot of Derham, worth 20*s*., and one fief in Mendham, Medefield, Heywod, and Mykewod, which the heirs of Hugh de Hastyngs held, 40*s*. Another inquisition was taken at Shouldham in Norfolk, of his vast honour in that county, of too great length for insertion here, and of which an ample account is contained in its local history.

Agnes Lady Bardolf, after the decease of her first husband, became the wife of Sir Thomas Mortimer, knight, who was impeached of high treason in the Parliament begun at Westminster on Monday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 21st Ric. II 15th Sept. 1397, and from thence adjourned on the 29th of Sept. to the town of Shrewsbury in the quindene of St. Hilary next ensuing, 27th Jan. 1398, by Edward Earl of Rutland, and the other lords Appellants, and by the Commons of the

realm, by reason of his being then a fugitive. Wherefore it was ordained by the King, with the assent of the estates of Parliament, that proclamation be made, as well in the realm of England as in the land of Ireland, warning him to appear before the King, wherever he might be, in England, within three months next after the 24th day of September, to make answer and to submit to the law in this behalf; and in case of default to be adjudged a traitor with all his adherents. It had been alleged against him that, having been made privy to the plot of Thomas Duke of Gloucester and Richard Earl of Arundel, he, together with Thomas Earl of Warwick, assented to their traitorous designs, and that these four of one accord had raised and assembled a vast force at Harengeye in Finchley, com. Middlesex, on the 13th day of November, 1387;* and that in the following year at Huntingdon, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Nicholas, 14th May, 1388, the same four proposed to march against the King wheresoever he might be within the realm, in order to withdraw from him their liege homage, to depose him from his royal estate, and to take the crown into their custody, which purpose they would have accomplished, if they had not been hindered by Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, and Thomas Moubray, Earl of Nottingham. During the interval of adjournment of the Parliament, an inquisition was taken at Lewes, in the county of Sussex, 16th Oct. 21 Ric. II. before William Bulcote clerk, John Elyngham the King's serjeant at-arms, and John Brook the King's escheator in that county, by virtue of certain Letters Patent of the King directed to the same, to ascertain what lands were in the tenure of Sir Thomas Mortimer, knight. The finding of the jury was to this effect; that he held as parcel of the dower of Agnes, his wife, a third part of the manor of Barcombe, worth yearly 5 *li.* 9*d.*, as also the manor of Birling as of the right of the aforesaid Agnes, who had

* Doctor Lingard, in his History of England, where he speaks of these transactions, erroneously describes Sir Thomas Mortimer, chevalier, as Lord Thomas Mortimer, and is also wrong in the supposition that Hackney was the place of rendezvous. In the Nomina Villarum made pursuant to writs dated at Clipston, com. Notts, 5 March, 9 Edw. II. we have among the names of vills in Middlesex, in the hundred of Ossulston, the following entry, Villa de Fynchesle cum Harengeye et Sarnerrelarnet, of which the Bishop of London was lord. The last name is miswritten, but is doubtless identical with Frearne Barnet, seeing that it is situate in the same liberties as the vill of Finchley, namely, those of Finsbury and Wendlakesbarnet.

been conjointly enfeoffed thereof, together with Sir William Bardolf, knight, late her husband, for the term of the life of the same Agnes, also of a fee-farm rent from Berwick and Wyngeton, worth yearly 13 *li.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Also that the said Thomas Mortemer had taken all the issues and profits of the above from the time of his forfeiture up to the day of the sentence pronounced against him in the Parliament last past, and that the reversions of the above after the death of the aforesaid Agnes were belonging to Sir Thomas Bardolf of Wermegay, chivaler, son and heir of the aforesaid William Bardolf. As on the day of the meeting of the Parliament, Sir Thomas Mortemer, whose appearance had been required by briefs sent by the Chancellor of England, directed to Roger Mortemer, Earl of March, the King's lieutenant in Ireland, or to his deputy, as well as to every sheriff of England, which also enjoined them to seize his person, wherever he might be, came not nor surrendered himself pursuant to these commands, he was adjudged to be a traitor, and convicted of all the treasons which the appellants had laid to his charge, and all his possessions, which had been belonging to him on the said 13th day of November, 11 Ric. II. 1387, or since, were declared to be forfeited to the King. All the proceedings in this Parliament were annulled in the first Parliament of the reign of Henry IV. held at Westminster on Monday the feast of St. Faith the Virgin, 6 Oct. 1399, and all those forejudged restored to their names and inheritances, or their heirs, if deceased in the interval. It is doubtful if Sir Thomas Mortemer survived to that time, nor has his lineage been satisfactorily developed; but our knowledge that the place of his retreat was Ireland, and that prior to his impeachment he had been a leader of the rebels congregated in the highlands of that island, renders it probable that he was of near affinity to the Earl of March, who, by marriage with the heiress of the Earls of Ulster, had large estates in Ulster and Connaught. Prior to the 9th January, 4 Hen. IV. 1403, he was deceased, as the will of Agnes Lady Bardolf, widow of Sir Thomas Mortimer, is of that date, and made during a residence in the dwelling-house of Richard de Vere, Earl of Oxford, then a minor, in the parish of St. Augustine-Papey, in the city of London. One of its provisions directs her body to be buried in the priory of the Holy Trinity without Aldgate, and another contains an appointment of Henry Earl of Northumberland, and of her son Thomas Lord Bardolf, to be supervisors of the same, thus affording the earliest evidence of the intimacy of that illustrious nobleman with her

family, which proved in the end so fatal. In the same year she obtained the King's licence to undertake a pilgrimage to Rome and Cologne, and elsewhere, in fulfilment of her vow, which was witnessed by him at his manor of Eltham on the 14th day of March, and is inserted on the Roll of Letters Patent, 4 Hen. IV. under the heading Pro Agnete Bardolf, as follows:—

"R[ex] universis et singulis Admirallis, &c. ad quos &c. salutem. Supplicavit nobis Agnes Bardolf, Domina de Wormegey, nuper uxor Thome Mortymer, chivaler, quod, cum ipsa vota peregrinacionis versus urbes Rome et Colonie ac alias partes exteras pro salute sua emiserit, velimus eidem Agneti ut ipsa versus urbes et partes predictas in quocumque portu regni nostri Anglie, sibi placuerit, cum duodecim hominibus et duodecim equis in comitiva sua, ac bonis, rebus et hernesiis suis transire et se extra regnum nostrum predictum, quousque peregrinacionem suam predictam compleverit, absentare, necnon eidem Agneti, quod ipsa trescentas libras pro expensis suis in hac parte mercatoribus Janue sive aliis personis quibuscumque infra regnum nostrum Anglie solvere, et eisdem mercatoribus sive aliis personis predictis quod ipsi litteras cambii sociis suis in partibus exteris commorantibus pro summa illa eidem Agneti in partibus illis solvenda bene facere valeant, annuere graciose; nos, supplicationi predicte annuentes, licenciam illam tam prefate Agneti quam predictis mercatoribus tenore presenciarum duximus concedendam. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsam Agnetem cum hominibus, equis, ac bonis, rebus et hernesiis suis predictis ex quocumque portu regni nostri Anglie sibi placuerit versus urbes et partes predictas ex causa predicta libere et absque impedimento aliquo transire permittatis, aliquibus mandatis sive ordinacionibus in contrarium factis non obstantibus, dum tamen eadem Agnes aut homines sui predicti aliqua nobis seu regno nostro Anglie prejudicialia secum non deferant, nec iidem mercatores aut alie persone predicte aurum vel argentum in massa vel moneta versus partes exteras colore presentis licencie nostre non transmittant quovis modo. In cujus, &c. T[este] R[ege] apud manerium Regis de Eltham xiiij° die Marcii."

This pilgrimage was apparently vowed in hope of recovering her health, and its accomplishment was doubtless prevented by increasing illness, which terminated fatally on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 12th June in the same year. The date of the writs to the escheators of the several counties in which she held lands, three days

after her decease, affords proof that she died in London, and not on her journey. An inquisition taken at Aylesbury, com. Buck. before William Bosoun, escheator in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, on Wednesday next after the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 27th June, 1403, describes her to have died seised in Wendover of the dotation of William Bardolph, chivaler, of ten acres of land, worth yearly 21*s.* and of an assised rent of 36*s.* 11*d.* in Wendover, Aston-Clynton, Bledlow, and Hukkote, and of seven hides of land in Eyton and Birchemore with their appurtenances in the county of Bedford, together with one knight's fief and a tenth part in Wendover, of which the reversion was belonging after the decease of the aforesaid Agnes to Thomas Bardolf, knight, son and heir of the aforesaid William Bardolf, then of the age of 25 years and upwards.* Another inquisition, taken at Hertford on Thursday the eve of the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 28th June, before John Squyry, escheator of the county, contains this finding; that William Bardolf, chivaler, late husband of Agnes named in the writ, had been seised of the manor of Croweborgh with its appurtenances in the county aforesaid in his demesne as of fee, which said William by his certain charter gave and granted the aforesaid manor with its appurtenances to John Cley clerk, John Grene clerk, Robert Alesaundre, and Nicholas Horspath, their heirs and assigns; and after the decease of the said Sir William Bardolf, knight, the said Agnes had possession of a third part of the manor aforesaid by writ of dower out of the court of Lord Richard, late King of England, of which the reversion was belonging to the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, worth yearly 30*s.* 4*d.* and held of Sir Edward de Benstede, chivaler, by service unknown to the jurors.† The like tenure of the manor of Bardolf in Watton-atte-Stone,

* In the Nomina Villarum for the county of Buckingham, 9 Edw. II. 1316, we read, in Hundredo de Aylesbury ville de Broughton cum Hulcote, villa una, Abbas de Mussendene et Walterus le Graunter; Astone Clintone, Willelmus de Monte Acuto; et Wendover Burgus, Robertus de Fenes; and in Hundredo de Rysebergh Bledelawe, dominus Abbas de Bek-Harlewyne. For the county of Bedford in Hundredo de Mannesheved cum dimidio Hundredo de Stanebrugge sunt ville de Hoghtone Regis, Eytone, Wylesnade et Toternho sunt tres ville. Willelmus la Souche dominus. Birchemore cum Woubourne Chapele est una villa. Willelmus la Zouche et Abbas de Wouburne. Birchmoor was originally a parish, having a church dedicated to St. Mary, now destroyed, and the chapelry of St. Mary Woburne was within it, and had been appropriated to the Abbey of Woburne.

† The manor of Croweborgh was parcel of the honour of Valoines, as we learn from an

and of the advowson of the free chapel of Blessed Mary the Virgin there, in the same county, by Sir William Bardolf, knight, late husband of the said Agnes, is set forth as above, which manor Sir William Bardolf, knight, by his charter, having obtained the licence from King Edward the Third, had given and granted to Sir Robert Bardolf, knight, for the term of his life, after whose decease it was to revert to the grantor and his heirs. Upon the decease of these parties, the manor with its appurtenances had been seised into the hand of Richard late King of England the Second, of which one third part, with the advowson of the chapel, had been assigned to the aforesaid Agnes in dower, ex assignatione cancellariæ ejusdem domini Regis Ricardi, which was worth yearly 66s. 8d.* The inquisition taken at Lewes in the county of Sussex before Richard Atte Wude, the escheator, on the 7th day of July, 4 Hen. IV. describes the said Sir William Bardolf, chevaler, late husband of her, the said Agnes, named in the writ, as having been seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Berlinges, and of 12*li.* of assised rent with the appurtenances in Berwick in the county aforesaid, which said manor and rent the said William by his certain charter, of which the date is at Berlynges aforesaid, on the 12th day of January, 51 Edw. III. 1377, having obtained licence, had given and granted to Nicholas de Carrew, Robert Bardolf, Adam Wigmere, and Robert son of William Alisaundre, to have and hold the same during the whole life of the aforesaid Agnes to her use, with reversion after her decease to him the said William Bardolf and his heirs for ever, yearly value 16*li.* 8*s.* 10*d.*† Another inquisition taken at Otteleye in the county of Suffolk on Thursday next before the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, before William Appleyerd, escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, describes her to have died seized of

entry in the Testa de Nevill, enumerating the fees of that honour, Anna Wyschard tenet quartam part[illegible] the sixth of Edward I. Alexander de Balio[l] claimed [illegible] of Berynton, Wa[illegible], Ben, and Crowhery, and W[illegible] in Sussex, [illegible] property of the inheritance of C[h]ristiana de Valoines. This manor is [illegible] identical with that of Greenbury in the parish of Barcs.

* The chapel of St. Mary, W[illegible] was situate in the hamlet of Whemsted or W[illegible] presentation of Sir William Bardolf, knight, John Dine[illegible] Jan[illegible]

† [illegible] William Lord Bardolf and the Lady Agnes P[illegible] and [illegible] been at this manor in Sussex that Thomas Lord Bardolf was born.

a moiety of the manor of Kingeshall in Clopton, and contains this finding; "et dicunt quod dicta medietas manerii de Kingeshall assignata fuit dicte Agneti in dotem, et quod dictum manerium est de tali tenura quod mulieres debent dotari de medietate ejusdem manerii ex consuetudine, que consuetudo usitata fuit a tempore cujus memoria non existit."* Another inquisition, taken at Shouldham, com. Norf. on Wednesday next after the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 4th July, describes her to have died seized of the manors of Wermegay, Stow Bardolf, Fareswell manor in Fincham, Canteley, and Strumpshaw, with their appurtenances, of the inheritance of Sir Thomas Bardolf, knight, son and heir of William Bardolf, chivaler, late the husband of the said Agnes, ex assignacione domini Ricardi nuper Regis Anglie secundi in cancellaria sua; as also of the manor of North Rungton by grant of the feoffees named above, bearing date 20th March, 11th Ric. II. 1388, and of a third part of the manor of Castre in Flegg, near Yarmouth, of which the reversion was belonging to her second son, Sir William Bardolf, knight. The knight's fees and advowsons in this county assigned to her are also set down, the latter comprising those of the priory of Wormegay, and of the churches of Westbrigg, Wynberg, Garveston, Canteleye, and North Rungton; † and in Lincolnshire a third part of the manor of Ruskington was also of her dower.

* The name of Kingeshalle, attached to this manor, proves it to have been of ancient demesne, and probably a royal residence prior to the exchange at the time it was in the King's hands.

† The priory of Wormegay, or Wermegay, was of the order of St. Augustin for Black Canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist, of the foundation of either Reginald de Warren or of his son William de Warren; there being no existing record of its first endowment, and totally omitted by Dugdale in his Monasticon. It stood in a close, opposite to the castle of Wormegay on the left hand as you enter the village from the east, the priory being on the north side, and the castle on the south. The parish church of Wormegay, dedicated to St. Michael, stands near a mile east of the village, and had been appropriated to the priory from the earliest times. This parish is in the hundred of Clacklose and half, as is also West Briggs, which adjoins it; to the church of which village, dedicated to St. Botolph, Sir Thomas Mortimer presented John Walton in 1397. Whinburgh is a parish in Mitford hundred and half, to the church of which village Sir Thomas Mortimer presented John Fyssher in 1391, and the King in 1397, on the forfeiture of Sir Thomas Mortimer. Garveston, in the same, has its church dedicated to St. Margaret, to which Sir Thomas Mortimer presented John Salyng, alias Alger, in 1392, and John Newman in 1392. Cantley, a parish in Blofield hundred, has its church under

Thomas Lord Bardolf made proof of his age in the 13th year of Richard II. 1390, and having done homage had livery of the portion of his inheritance not assigned in dower to his mother. On the accession of Henry the Fourth he obtained a confirmation of the grant made by King Edward the Second to Roger Dammory, which is inserted by way of Inspeximus on the Patent Roll of the first year of his reign, part 7, m. 22, with this addition on the part of the reigning sovereign. "Nos, autem, concessionem predictam ratam habentes et gratam, eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, ac dilecto et fideli nostro Thome de Bardolf, consanguineo et heredi predicti Rogeri, et heredibus de corpore ipsius Thome exeuntibus, imperpetuum confirmamus, prout littere predicte rationabiliter testantur, ita tamen quod si prefato Rogero vel heredibus suis per ipsum proavum nostrum vel heredes vel successores suos inde particulatim ante hec tempora provisum fuisset, tunc de dictis centum marcis annuis tantum decedat quantum eidem Rogero vel heredibus suis per ipsum proavum nostrum vel heredes suos, aut per Dominum Ricardum, nuper Regem Anglie secundum post conquestum, provisum existat, aut prefato Thome vel dictis heredibus suis per nos vel heredes nostros provisum fuerit in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiii° die Maii anno regni nostri primo. Per breve de privato sigillo et pro xl^{a} solidis solutis in hanaperio."

Notwithstanding the good will evinced by this confirmation on the part of the new sovereign towards Thomas Lord Bardolf, he subsequently embraced the cause of the opponents of his government, being thereto induced through his friendship for Henry Earl of Northumberland, who was joined with himself as supervisor of his mother's will. The following passage in a letter from the council addressed to the King, in which they acknowledge the receipt of the King's letters, dated at Worcester, 8th day

the same patronage, to which Sir Thomas Mortimer presented Peter Whyten in 1[illegible], and in 14[illegible] after the death of Agnes Lady Bardolf, Sir William Bardolf, knight, her second [illegible] presented John Dewes. North Runcton, a parish in Freebridge [illegible] All Saints, to which Agnes Lady Bardolf presented Thomas Mortimer [illegible] of Sir Thomas Mortimer, [illegible] of his forfeiture to his death the presentations were made by the Crown.

of May, 1405, contains the earliest notice of his defection:—"d'autre part, notre tres redoute et soverein seigneur, plese vous savoir que a la reception de les susdites voz lettres nous n'avions receu novelles autres que nous n'escrivismes devers vous pardevant; mais tot aprez reportez nous estoit tant par aucuns du conseil de Monseigneur Johan, votre fitz, come par autres dignes de foy, coment le Sire de Bardolf se transporta privement ja tarde vers les parties du Northe, ses manoirs et places tout desolees et les biens et chateux d'iceux emportez, dount nous nous merveillons grandement, puisque, come nous pensons, il avoit en commandement de part vous de soy transporter a present en vostre compagnie es parties de Gales pur ceste foiz." Thereupon the King moved towards the north, and when at Derby wrote, on the 28th day of May following, to his council in these terms; "Reverents peres en Dieu et treschiers et foiaulx. Nous vous salvons souvent, et pensons bien qu'il est venuz ja tarde a votre notice comment le Conte de Northumberland, le Conte Marischal, et le Sire de Bardolf, et autres de leur adherentz es parties del Northe, se sont levez encontre nostre mageste roiale, et coment le dit Conte Mareschal tient le champe ovec toute le povoir qu'il a et puet lever de notre peuple en le pays sur son chemyn, pluseurs maugre leur." The first assembly of the forces of the insurgents took place at Topcliff, Northallerton, and Cleaveland, under these leaders, Sir John Fauconberg, Sir Ralph Hastings, Sir John Fitz-Randolf, and Sir John Colvyle of the Dale, chivalers, who, prior to the date of this letter, had been routed and put to flight and made prisoners by the royal forces under Prince John of Lancaster, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Lord Fitzhugh, and others. The next assembly is that alluded to in the King's letter under the Archbishop of York, the Earl Marshal and of Nottingham, Sir William Plumpton, Sir Robert Lamplugh, and Sir Robert Persay, chivalers, at Shipton on the Moor, a hamlet in the parish of Overton, within the forest of Galtres, where, on the 29th day of May, these several leaders were made prisoners through treachery. Upon the receipt of intelligence of this disaster, the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolf retreated into Scotland, and before the second day of July the castles of Prudhoe and Warkworth had been yielded up to the King. For this misconduct, in the Parliament begun at Westminster 1st March, 7 Hen. IV. 1406, and finished at the same place 22nd Dec. 8 Hen. IV. Thomas Lord Bardolf, after divers summons to appear before the King, was on

Saturday, the fifth day of December, declared to be convicted of treason, as being leagued with Henry Earl of Northumberland, "esteant de sa covyne aide et conseil," in this form—" E sur ceo, mesme le samady en le dit Parlement, les ditz Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf, solempnement demandez, ne viendroient, ne soy rendroient solonc les ordenances et proclamations avant ditz; sur quoy les ditz Seigneurs Temporelx lors esteantz en mesme le Parlement agarderont qe les ditz Henry de Percy nadgairs Count de Northumberland et Thomas Bardolf nadgairs Sire de Bardolf, pur certeins tresons par eux faitz a mesme nostre Seigneur le Roy, encontre leur ligeance, c'est assavoir, en tant que les ditz Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf firent les Escotz, enemys du Roy, entrer la ville notre dit Seigneur le Roy de Berwick, et mesme la ville arder, et entant que le dit Henry de Percy, per conseill du dit Thomas Bardolf, ordeina et constitua par ses lettres patenz desoutz le seal de ses armes certeins ses ambassatours pur communer treter et concorder ovesque le dit Robert, nadgairs Roy d'Escose,* et auxi ovec certeins ambassatours de France, en destruccion notre dit Seigneur le Roy a leur poair et de son Roialme d'Engleterre, et auxi entant qe les ditz Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf feurent notoirement adherantz et de conseil et covyn ovesque les Escotz, enemys du Roy, et puis ovec les rebelles notre dit Seigneur le Roy en Gales, et pur diverses autres tresons faites encontre la persone notre dit Seigneur le Roy par les ditz Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf, encontre lour ligeance, soient convictz de mesmes les tresons, come traitours a notre dit Seigneur le Roy, et qu'ils, en cas qu'ils purroient estre pris, soient treinez, penduz et decolles a la volunte notre dit Sire le Roy. Et que notre dit Seigneur le Roy ait la forfaiture de toutz les chastells, seigneuries, manoirs, terres, tenementz, rentz, services, fees et avoesons et quelconques autres possessions es queux les dits Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf, ou l'autre de eux, furont ou fuit enfeffe ou seizez en fee-simple, si bien en demesne come en reversion, le sisme jour de May, l'an de regne notre dit Seigneur le Roy sisme, ou depuis, et de toutz les chastells, &c. es queux autres furont enfeffez ou seisez joint ovec eux, ou l'autre d'eux, ou autres solement, si bien en demesne come en reversion, a l'oefs des ditz Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf ou l'autre d'eux, le dit sisme jour de May, ou

* Robert III. King of Scotland, died on Palm Sunday, 4th April, 1406.

depuis. Et que notre dit Sire le Roy ait auxi la forfaiture de toutz les biens et chateux, queux furent as ditz Henry de Percy et Thomas Bardolf, ou l'autre d'eux, le dit sisme jour de May, ou depuis." In the following year a servant of Lord Bardolf, named John, was taken with letters, and arrested and committed in charge to the Lord de Grey, in whose custody he remained from the 6th day of July up to the 20th day of February, for 230 days. In this interval of time, early in the year 1408, the Earl and Lord Bardolf, deceived by false intelligence, entered Northumberland, and, having been joined by several of the adherents of the Earl, advanced forward into Yorkshire. At Thirsk they published a manifesto containing the reason of their being in arms, and at Knaresborough were joined by Sir Nicholas Tempest, whence they continued their route through Wetherby, over Bramham Moor, in the direction of Hazlewood, where they were encountered by the forces under the command of Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, whom they had supposed to be friendly to their cause.* On the field of battle, fought on the 19th day of February, Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine, the Earl of Northumberland was slain, and Lord Bardolf so severely wounded that he expired before the midnight hour had passed, a prisoner in the hands of the victors. According to the sentence above recorded, the heads of these noblemen were severed from their bodies, and the remaining portions of the headless trunks divided into four parts. On the Close Roll of the 9th year of Henry IV., under the heading "De capitibus et quarteriis Henrici Percy, nuper comitis Northumbrie, et domini de Bardolf, super pontem Londoniarum ponendis," we read as follows:—

* This is the account furnished by the Scoti-chronicon of Fordun, who was apparently a believer in the report that Richard the Second was alive and then a fugitive in Scotland, as he declares that many from England in those days fled from the court of Henry the Fourth and came into Scotland to King Richard, and among them Henry Percy the elder, with his grandson Henry the younger, the Lord Bardolf, and two Welsh bishops—namely, Griffin Bishop of Bangor, and David Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Abbot of Welbeck. He also describes Sir Thomas Rokeby erroneously as a certain Richard Rukby, a vassal of the Earl of Northumberland, and hence a certain degree of discredit attaches to his story of the enterprise having been prompted by his treacherous advice. It is absurd to suppose that King Henry IV. would have appointed any of the liegemen of the Earl of Northumberland to the post of sheriff, whose treason dated from an earlier period than the year he was in office.

"Rex vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Precipimus vobis firmiter injungentes quod capud Henrici Percy nuper comitis Northumbrie et unum quarterium corporis Thome nuper Domini de Bardolf, proditorum nostrorum, cum capud et quarterium illud vobis ex parte nostra liberata fuerint, ea super pontem civitatis predicte modo quo ante hec tempora in hujusmodi casu fieri consuevit poni faciatis. Teste R[ege] apud Westmonasterium x° die Marcii. per breve de privato sigillo.

"Rex Majori et Ballivis civitatis sue Lincolnie, salutem. Precipimus vobis firmiter injungentes, quod capud Thome nuper Domini de Bardolf et unum quarterium corporis Henrici Percy nuper comitis Northumbrie proditorum nostrorum, cum capud et quarterium illud ex parte nostra liberata fuerint, ea in locis civitatis predicte, modo quo ante, &c." (ut supra.)

The other quarters of the Earl of Northumberland were sent to York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Berwick-upon-Tweed; and those of Lord Bardolf to York, Shrewsbury, and to the town of Lynn, in the vicinity of his castle of Wermegay.

The writs of "diem clausit extremum" to the several eschcators to take inquisitions as to the lands held by Thomas Bardolf, chivaler, bear date at Westminster, 30th day of May, 9th Hen. IV. 1408; pursuant to which one was taken at Little Hadham, on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist, 18th September, before William Clavyll, King's escheator in the county of Hertford, in which the pedigree is deduced from the time of Edward the First, and the entry of the said Thomas Bardolf, named in the writ, into the manor of Watton-atte-Stone stated, who had issue a certain Anne, then the wife of William Clifford, chevaler, and Joan, then the wife of William Phelipp, and continued in his estate and possession of the said manor with its appurtenances, until the same was seized into the hands of the then Lord the King by the judgment passed against the aforesaid Thomas Bardolf, chivaler, in the Parliament of the said now King, begun at Westminster in the seventh year of his reign, and there closed in the eighth year of his reign. The jurors also found that the aforesaid Thomas Bardolf, chevaler, died on Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine last past;* and that the aforesaid Anne, aged

* The feast of St Valentine occurs on the fourteenth of February, and in the year 1408 it was on a Tuesday, and hence the Sunday next after was the 19th day of February, the eleventh calends of March, and not the second calends of March, as it

nineteen and more, and the aforesaid Joan, aged eighteen and more, were his daughters and next heirs; value of the manor 20 *li.*, and no other lands held by him in that county. Another inquisition was taken at Uckfield, on Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, 10 Hen. IV. 3rd Nov., before Robert Oxenbrugge, King's escheator in Sussex, on which the several tenures of the manors of Barcomb and Plumpton are deduced in like manner, setting forth the fines and charters under which they were respectively held by the deceased, and the names and ages of the heirs as above, which manors were held of Thomas Earl of Arundel, as of the barony of Lewes, by military service, both being worth forty marks yearly. A third was taken at Oxford, on the 1st Oct., 10 Henry IV, before Robert James, the escheator of that county, as to the manor of Holton, which was acquired under the grant of King Edward II., and which had been held by the deceased of the Prince of Wales, as of the honour of St. Valery, by the service of a rent of one penny yearly, and worth ten pounds. The inquisition as to the manor of Halloughton, com. Leic., was taken on Thursday next before the feast of St. Michael, 27th Sept., 9 Hen. IV. before Alvered Trussell, the King's escheator, on which we have this finding: "dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Dominus Henricus, nuper Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie, per litteras suas patentes juratoribus predictis ostensas dedit manerium de Halloughton cum pertinentiis cuidam Thome Bardolf et heredibus suis, qui exirent de corpore filie Radulfi Hanselyn, que quidem filia nominabatur Rosa, per nomen tocius terre que fuit de hereditate Radulfi Hanselyn, avi predicte filie, videlicet, illam terram, que fuit escaeta prefati nuper Regis et sibi remansit donanda per judicium curie sue." From these parties, who held this manor by virtue of this gift, the pedigree is deduced as in the former inquisitions, and its value put down at fifteen marks. In like manner, upon the inquisition taken at Shelford on Monday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 17th Sept. 1408, before Robert Twyford, escheator of the county of Nottingham, King Henry the Second is stated to have given the manors of Shelford and Stokebardolf to the same ancestor of the deceased, and from him the

stands printed in the Ipodigma Neustriæ of Walsingham, which error has been blindly followed by every modern writer, and doubtless arose from a misconception that the Arabic number 11 was the Roman numeral II.

pedigree is deduced to this last possessor, and the value of these manors stated to be 20*l*.

In the month of April of this same regnal year the King yielded to the request of the widow of Thomas Lord Bardolf to allow the head and body of her ill-fated husband to be interred, as we learn from this entry on the Roll of Letters Patent, headed "De capite et quarteriis sepeliendis."

"Rex Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Supplicavit nobis Avicia, que fuit uxor Thome nuper Domini de Bardolf, ut eidem Avicie capud et corpus ejusdem Thome ad ea in sacra sepultura sepelienda concedere velimus, nos supplicacioni predicte annuentes vobis mandamus quod unum quarterium corporis predicti Thome supra pontem civitatis predicte de mandato nostro nuper positum, prefate Avicie, aut ejus attornato, hoc breve nostrum vobis deferenti, liberetis sepeliendum in forma predicta. Teste Rege apud Pountefreyt xiii. die Aprilis. per ipsum Regem."

Similar command was sent to the mayor and bailiffs of Lincoln to deliver up the head upon the gate of their city; as also to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Lynn, to the mayor and sheriffs of the city of York; and to the bailiffs of the King's town of Shrewsbury, to deliver up the other three quarters for interment, with the King's teste of the same date. The head and body of Henry Earl of Northumberland were also delivered up for interment, pursuant to similar letters patent, bearing date at Westminster on the second day of July in the same year. In the following year the claims of the two husbands of the daughters of Thomas Lord Bardolf, to share the inheritance of the attainted baron their father, found favour with the sovereign, as we learn from these writs.

"Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Escaetori suo in comitatu Lincolnie, salutem. Quia Willelmus Phelipp, qui Johannam, unam filiarum et heredum Thome nuper Domini de Bardolf, defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, duxit in uxorem, dicit prefatam Johannam plene etatis esse, et petit a nobis terras et tenementa que sunt de hereditate sua sibi reddi, per quod volumus quod eadem Johanna, que in castro de Tatersale in comitatu predicto nata et in ecclesia parochiali de Tatersale baptizata fuit, ut dicitur, etatem suam probet coram te. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod ad certos diem et locum, quos ad hoc provideris, probacionem illam per sacramenta tam militum quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto, per quos probacio illa capi et

veritas etatis predicte melius scire poterit et inquiri, capias. Et probationem illam sic captam nobis in cancellaria nostra sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuit sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xx° die Maii anno regni nostri decimo. (20th May, 1409)."

"Henricus, &c. Quia Willelmus Clifford, chevaler, qui Annam, unam (ut supra, mutatis mutandis.) Teste, ut supra."

Pursuant to these writs proofs of the age of these two daughters, of whom Anne was the eldest, were severally taken at Coningsby, an adjoining parish to Tattershall, in this form, as is set forth in the records returned into the Chancery.

"Probacio etatis Anne unius filiarum et heredum Thome, nuper Domini de Bardolf defuncti, qui de Rege tenuit in capite, quem Willelmus Clifford, chevaler, duxit in uxorem, capta apud Conyngesby in comitatu Lincolnie die veneris proximo post festum Corporis Christi anno regni Regis Henrici quarti decimo (7 June, 1409), coram Johanne Henege Escaetore domini Regis in comitatu predicto, virtute brevis dicti domini Regis eidem escaetori directi et huic probationi consuti, per sacramentum duodecim juratorum subscriptorum et super etatem prefate Anne examinatorum; videlicet, Rogeri Kelke, etatis lx annorum, pro se de etate prefate Anne examinati, qui dicit quod prefata Anna est etatis xix annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod eadem Anna nata fuit in castro de Tatersale in comitatu predicto et in ecclesia parochiali ejusdem ville baptizata in festo nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni domini Ricardi, nuper Regis Anglie xiii°; quo die idem Rogerus ibidem presens fuit et vidit quendam fontem de novo factum in dicta ecclesia, in quo fonte dicta Anna erat prima persona que baptizabatur postquam sic de novo factus fuit, ut dicebatur, et sic de etate predicte Anne bene recolit et cognoscit. Willelmi Taillour, etatis lx annorum, ut premittitur examinati, qui dicit quod prefata Anna est etatis xix annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse dicto die nativitatis et baptizacionis predicte Anne fuit in ecclesia predicta et tenuit quendam cereum tempore predicte baptizacionis, ac etiam fecit vestes, quibus Avicia, mater dicte Anne, erat purificata et sic bene recolit et cognoscit de etate prefate Anne. Willelmi de Kyme, etatis l annorum et amplius, Johannis Hughson, etatis l annorum et amplius, pro se separatim, ut premittitur, examinatorum, qui dicunt quod predicta Anna est etatis xix annorum

et amplius. Requisiti qualiter hoc sciunt, dicunt quod dicta die nativitatis et baptizacionis ejusdem Anne vehemens pluvium cecidit, ita quod aqua riperie de Bayn submersit totum herbagium ei vicinum, ita quod fenum inde factum fuit de arena plenum, per quod ipsi de etate predicte Anne bene recolunt et cognoscunt. Roberti Milne, etatis l annorum, et Johannes Cole, etatis xliii annorum, pro se, ut premittitur, separatim examinatorum, qui dicunt quod dicta Anna est etatis xix annorum et amplius. Requisiti qualiter hoc sciunt, dicunt quod dicto die nativitatis et baptizacionis predicte Anne ipsi habuerunt herbagium vi. acrarum prati falcatum deportatum cum flumine aque, que cecidit eodem die, et sic ipsi de etate prefate Anne bene recolunt et cognoscunt. Johannis Cole etatis liiii annorum et Ricardi Holbeck, etatis lvi annorum, pro se, ut predictum est, examinatorum, qui dicunt quod predicta Anna est etatis xix annorum et amplius. Requisiti qualiter hoc sciunt, dicunt quod ipsi dicto die nativitatis et baptizacionis predicte Anne fuerunt in ecclesia predicta et viderunt quendam capellanum de novo consecrare aquam fontis, in qua dicta Anna erat baptizata, per quod de etate predicte Anne bene recolunt et cognoscunt. Thome Aleyn, etatis l annorum, et Roberti Gout, etatis xlvii annorum, pro se, ut premittitur, separatim examinatorum qui dicunt quod predicta Anna est xix annorum et amplius. Requisiti qualiter hoc sciunt, dicunt quod ipsi die nativitatis et baptizacionis predicte Anne personaliter interfuerunt ad extinguendum quendam ignem, per quem quedam domus Alani Serjeant de Conyngesby apud Conyngesby erat combusta, per quod ipsi de etate predicte Anne bene recolunt et cognoscunt. Thome Hughson, etatis l annorum, pro se examinati, qui dicit quod prefata Anna est etatis xix annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse dicto die nativitatis et baptizacionis predicte Anne duxit unum taurum silvestrem in uno capistro de chacea de Tatersale versus domum suam, qui ipsum traxit fere usque ad mortem, per quod de etate predicte Anne bene recolit et cognoscit. Hugonis Gouldeby, etatis lx annorum, pro se examinati, que dicit quod prefata Anna est etatis xix annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod dicto die nativitatis et baptizacionis predicte Anne, Radulfus Cromewell, avus ipsius Anne, precepit prefato Hugoni ad tunc receptori suo, quod daret obstetrici, nuncianti ei de partu Anne viginti solidos, per quod ipse de etate predicte Anne bene recolit et cognoscit. In cujus rei testimonum predicti juratores presentus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die et loco supradicto.

Probatio etatis Johanne, unius filiarum et heredum Thome domine de Bardolf defuncti, qui de Rege tenuit in capite, quem Willelmus Phelipp duxit in uxorem, apud Conyngesby in comitatu Lincolnie die Sabbati proximo post festum Corporis Christi, anno regni Regis Henrici quarti decimo, coram Johanne Henege, &c. per sacramentum juratorum subscriptorum, et super etatem predicte Johanne pro se separatim examinatorum; videlicet, Johannis Derby, etatis lx annorum, pro se de etate predicte Johanne examinati; qui dicit quod prefata Johanna nata fuit in castro de Tatersale in comitatu predicto et in ecclesia parochiali de Tatersale baptizata in festo sancti Martini in hyeme, anno regni Domini Ricardi nuper Regis Anglie xiiii. Requisitus qualiter hoc noscit, dicit quod ipse fuit in ecclesia predicta tempore baptizacionis predicte Johanne et vidit eam de sacro fonte levari et providebat eidem Johanne quandam nutricem, que dictam Johannam in domo ipsius Johannis nutrivit, quousque dicta Johanna ablactata fuit, per quod bene noscit dictam Johannam esse etatis xviii annorum et amplius. Johannis Gerdon, etatis lxiiii annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit quod dicta Johanna est etatis xviii annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse fuit in predicta ecclesia eodem die, quo predicta Johanna fuit nata et baptizata, et vidit eam de sacro fonte levari et habuit quendam filium, nomine Willelmum, qui eodem die moriebatur, per quod de etate prefate Johanne bene recolit et cognoscit. Willelmi Smyth, etatis xliii annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit quod dicta Johanna est etatis xviii annorum et amplius, ac nata et baptizata fuit die, loco, et anno supradictis. Requisitus qualiter hoc noscit, dicit quod ipse fuit in ecclesia predicta tempore baptizacionis ipsius Johanne et vidit eam levari, et eundo versus domum suam cecidit et brachium suum sinistrum fregit, per quod de etate prefate Johanne bene recolit et cognoscit. Willelmi Goudeby, etatis xlii annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit quod dicta Johanna, &c. (ut proximo supra). Requisitus qualiter hoc noscit, dicit quod ipse perquisivit unum tenementum cum pertinentiis in Tatersale de quodam Willelmo Forster, qui quidem Willelmus Forster ipsum de tenemento predicto dictis die et anno per cartam suam feoffavit et saisivit, per cujus carte datam de etate prefate Johanne bene recolit et cognoscit. Thome Smyth, etatis l annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit quod predicta Johanna nata fuit et baptizata in castro et ecclesia predictis die et anno supradictis, et est etatis xviii annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc noscit, dicit quod

Robertus Smyth, pater suus, mortuus sepultus fuit in ecclesia predicta die et anno supradictis et vidit eam baptizari, per quod de etate predicte Johanne bene recolit et cognoscit. Roberti Wryghte, etatis l annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit quod prefata Johanna nata fuit et baptizata in castro et ecclesia predictis die et anno supradictis, et est etatis xviii annorum et amplius. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse fuit in ecclesia predicta dictis die et anno, et optulit pro anima predicti Roberti Smyth ad tunc sepulti ibidem, et vidit dictam Johannam de sacro fonte levari, per quod, &c. Johannis Skynner, etatis xliiii annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit, &c. (ut supra). Requisitus qualiter hoc noscit, dicit quod ipse dictis die et anno habuit quendam filium, nomine Johannem, natum, qui ad festum sancti Martini ultimo preteritum fuit etatis xviii annorum, per quod, &c. Thome Gilbert, etatis xlviii annorum, ut premittitur, examinati, qui dicit, &c. (ut supra). Requisitus qualiter hoc noscit, dicit quod ipse vidit dictam Johannam de sacro fonte levari in ecclesia predicta, et optulit in dicta ecclesia dictis die et anno pro anima predicti Roberti Smyth mortui et ad tunc ibidem sepulti, per quod, &c. Willelmi Fraunkish, etatis l annorum, &c. ut supra. Requisitus, &c. dicit quod ipse in eadem ecclesia predictis die et anno desponsavit Margaretam uxorem suam, et vidit dictam Johannam baptizari, per quod, &c. Johannis Holden, etatis xlviii annorum, Johannis Taillor, etatis l annorum, pro se separatim, ut predictum est, examinatorum, qui dicunt quod dicta Johanna nata fuit et baptizata, &c. Requisiti, &c. dicunt quod ipsi interfuerunt cum predicto Willelmo Fraunkish, quando dictus Willelmus desponsavit Margaretam, uxorem suam, in ecclesia predicta, et viderunt dictam Johannam de sacro fonte levari, per quod, &c. Roberti Honyngton, etatis l annorum, &c. Requisitus, &c. dicit quod ipse fuit in ecclesia predicta dictis die et anno, et vidit eam de sacro fonte levari, et tenuit quendam cereum ardentem tempore baptizacionis ipsius Johanne, per quod de etate prefate Johanne bene recolit et cognoscit. In cujus, &c. Datum die et loco supradictis."

From these records we learn that Thomas Lord Bardolf had resided at the castle of Tattersal subsequent to the time of his marriage with his father-in-law, Ralph Lord Cromwell, and that the only issue had been these two daughters, Anne, born 24th of June, 13 Rich. II. 1389, and Joan, born 12th Nov. 14 Rich. II. 1390, wives, prior to his decease, of Sir William Clifford, knight, and William Phelipp, of Dennington, in the hundred

of Hoxne, Suffolk. As their father only attained his majority in the former year, his death will have occurred in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Prior to this restitution the honour of Wermegay had been granted to Thomas Beaufort, the King's brother, created Duke of Exeter, 18 Nov. 1416, Bradwell to John, the King's son, the manor of Berling to Joan. Queen of England, his consort, and others in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sussex, to Sir William Bardolf, knight, brother of the attainted Lord Bardolf, for the terms of their lives only, with reversion to the King and his heirs. The remaining portion of these forfeited lands, with the reversion of such as had been granted, were, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, 19th day of July, 9 Henry IV. 1408, confirmed to Sir William Clifford, knight, and Anne his wife, and to William Phelipp and Joan his wife, for the whole of their lives, and the life of the longer liver, and to the heirs issuing of their bodies, with reversion in default of issue to the King and his heirs. Sir William Clifford, knight, was second son of Roger Lord Clifford of Westmoreland, younger brother of Thomas Lord Clifford, and had been governor of Alnwick Castle, which he surrendered to the King after the flight of the Earl of Northumberland into Scotland, as also of Berwick, and Fastcastle in Wales, on behalf of the same Earl and his son Henry Percy. In the 4 Henry V. 1417, he was constable of Bordeaux, but was deceased without issue on Friday, the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, 25 March, 1418, and on the inquisitions subsequent to his decease his heir was found to be John Lord Clifford, namely, son of Thomas Clifford, brother of the aforesaid William, then of the age of twenty-six years and upwards. Pursuant to a writ with the teste of John Duke of Bedford, Guardian of England, at Westminster, 28th Oct., 6th Hen. V., 1418, an inquisition was taken at Navenby before John Henege, the King's escheator in Lincolnshire, on Monday, in the fifth week of Lent, 3rd April, 7th Hen. V. 1419, which describes him to have held on the day of his decease, conjointly with Anne late wife of him William Clifford, William Phelipp chevaler, and Joan his wife, still surviving, the manor of Cathorpe, together with the vills of Frieston, Normanton, Sudbroke, Wolughby, and a moiety of Ancaster, as also the manor of Westborough, together with the vills of Doddington and Stubton, and the knight's fees and advowsons belonging to the same, of the gift and concession of the lord Henry late King of England, father of the lord the now King, to the aforesaid William Clifford,

Anne and William Phelipp and Joan, for the whole life of the same, *i.e.* of the one of them the longest liver, and to their heirs issuing of their bodies, so that if it should happen that the aforesaid parties die without issue of their bodies, that then the aforesaid manors, &c., were to revert entirely to the aforesaid lord the King and his heirs, according to the tenor of the Letters Patent thereof made. Also that the said William Clifford had held, on the day of his decease, two parts of the manor of Carleton in Kesteven, and the reversion of the third part of the same manor after the decease of Margery, who had been the wife of Stephen Scrope, which she held in dower for the term of her life, of the gift and concession of the lord the now King made to the same William Clifford and the heirs male issuing from his body, the reversion thereof for default of such heirs belonging to the same King and his heirs, according to the tenor of the King's Letters Patent.* The several yearly values of these tenures are put down as follows: Caythorpe, 50 marks, Westborough, held of the King as parcel of the Barony of Shelford in Nottinghamshire, 12 *li.* 12 *s.*, and the two parts of the manor of Carleton at 11 *lib.*; being all that he had held in this county. "Et dicunt quod predictus Willelmus Clifford obiit sine herede de corpore suo exeunte die Veneris in festo Annunciationis beate Marie Virginis anno regni dicti domini Regis nunc sexto, et quod Johannes dominus de Clifford est consanguineus et heres propinquior dicti Willelmi Clifford, videlicet, filius Thome Clifford fratris predicti Willelmi, et est etatis viginti et sex annorum et amplius." Pursuant to a second writ with the same teste at Westminster, 11th Feb. 1419, an inquisition was taken at Nottingham, before Peter Pole escheator of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, on Saturday in Easter week, 22nd April, which describes him to have held nothing either of the King or any one else in Nottinghamshire. The manors of Shelford and Stoke Bardolf, com. Notts. the manor of Halloughton com. Leic. and Birling com. Sussex had been granted by King Henry IV. by his Letters Patent bearing date 10th August, 6th year of his reign, 1405, to

* Margery Lady Scrope was the widow of Stephen Scrope, second Baron Scrope of Masham, deceased 25 January, 1406, and a daughter of John Lord Welles, whose son Henry, third Lord Scrope of Masham, was beheaded 5th August, 3 Hen. V. 1415, and attainted. This manor, which has now the name of Carlton Scroop, is in the hundred of Loveden, and will have been thus granted out by the King after it had come into his hands by the forfeiture consequent upon this treason.

"his most dear consort Joan, Queen of England," after the attainder of Thomas Lord Bardolf, to hold for the term of her life in part of the deduction of 10,000 marks annually by him granted to his same consort in lieu of her dower, and hence the reversion was all that these parties then had until her decease at Havering in the Bower in Essex, on the 10th day of July, 15 Hen. VI. 1237. In like manner the honour and manor of Wormegay, together with Stowe-Bardolf, North Rungton, and Fareswell manor in Fyncham had been granted by Henry IV. to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, and to the heirs of his body, who died without issue 27th Dec. 1426, when they reverted to the then King.

During the time of Henry the Fifth, Avicia, Lady Bardolf, was also deceased on the first day of July, in the ninth year of his reign, 1421, wherefore, pursuant to a writ with the teste of John Duke of Bedford, Guardian of England, at Westminster, 1st Oct. following, an inquisition was taken before William de Lexham, the escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, at Bungay in the last named county, on Tuesday, the feast of the Apostles St. Simon and Jude, 28th Oct. 1421, which describes her to have died seized of the manor in Ilketishale, called Bardolfes-Hall, held of the King in chief by the service of half a knight's fee, and other tenements in the same vill, called Mendham Fee, held of the Earl Marshal, John de Mowbray, and embodies this finding of the jurors as to her heirs; "Dicunt quod predicta Avicia obiit primo die Julii ultimo preterito, et quod Anna nuper uxor Willelmi Clifford militis defuncti, et Johanna nunc uxor Willelmi Phelipp militis, filie dicte Avicie, sunt heredes ejusdem Avicie propinquiores."

The family of Phelipp was seated at Dennington, a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, com. Suffolk, and Sir William Phelipp, knight, and Juliana, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Erpingham of Erpingham in the hundred of South Erpingham, com. Norf. by deed, in the year 1387, settled the manor of Colby, a parish adjacent to Erpingham, on Sir Simon Felbrigg, knight, for the term of the life of the said Juliana, which had doubtless been assigned to her in frankmarriage. The issue of this marriage were two sons and a daughter, Sir William named above, born in 1383, Sir John Phelipp, knight, deceased at Harfleur on the second day of September, 3 Hen. V. from the effects of dysentery, which committed such ravages

among the forces previous to their journey towards Calais,* and Katharine, wife of Sir Andrew Boteler, knight, escheator of the counties of Norfolk

* Sir John Phelipp, knight, had in his retinue thirty men at arms and ninety archers, and, from an inquisition taken after the decease of Sir Thomas Erpingham, K.G. his uncle, at Farringdon, com. Berks, 8th of July, 1428, before Thomas Rothwell, the King's escheator, as to his tenure of the manor anciently called Worth, and then divided into the manors of Wadeley and Wykingesham which had been given by King Edward III by his letters patent, dated 16 April, fiftieth year of his reign, 1376, to Sir Gilbert Talbot, chivaler, deceased, by the name of Gilbert Talbot, of Castle Richard, Esquire, and had escheated to the Crown by reason of the decease of Richard de Pembrugge, chivaler, without issue of his body, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, after whose decease, his widow Margaret had dower assigned to her in the same, the reversion of which, and the residue of the same manors, had come into the King's hands by the decease of Richard Talbot, son and heir of the same Sir Gilbert, as well as of the aforesaid Gilbert, without issue male, and had been given by Henry V. late King of England, by his letters patent, dated 10 November, first year of his reign, 1413, to his beloved and faithful knight Sir Thomas Erpingham, for the term of his life,) we learn that Sir John Phelipp, and Matilda his wife, had the reversion of the same manors after his decease, to them for their lives and to the heirs of the body of Sir John Phelipp, of the grant of the same King, and that upon their decease without issue, the King, by his letters patent dated 8 December, third year of his reign, 1415, granted the said reversion, after the decease of Sir Thomas Erpingham and the Lady Margaret Talbot, to his beloved and faithful knight William Porter, to hold to him and his heirs male. The inquisition has also this finding as to the decease of the said tenant for life and his heir: "Quod predictus Thomas Erpyngham, miles, obiit die dominica proxima post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste ultimo preteritum (27 Jun. 1428) et quod eedem due partes maneriorum predictorum valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xl marcas, et quod Willelmus Phelipp, miles, est consanguineus et heres ejus propinquior, videlicet, filius Juliane sororis dicti Thome, et est etatis quadraginta annorum et amplius." By the inquisitions taken after the decease of Sir John Phelipp, knight, pursuant to writs with the teste of John Duke of Bedford, Guardian of England, at Westminster, 8th October, 3 Hen. V. 1415, we learn that Sir William Phelipp knight, Thomas Chaucer esquire and others, had enfeoffed Sir John Phelipp knight and Alice his wife, and the heirs issuing of their bodies, in the several manors of the inheritance of Thomas Chaucer, the father of the said Alice, and each contains this finding as to the day of his decease and the age of his heir, and, as being of earlier date than the one cited above, the statement as to age is doubtless correct: "Quod predictus Johannes Phelipp obiit die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancte Fidis Virginis ultimo preteritum, et quod Willelmus Phelipp frater dicti Johannis, est ejus heres propinquior, et etatis xxxi annorum et amplius." Besides the manors held by him in right of his wife, the other property consisted of forfeited lands belonging to the attainted Henry Lord Scrope of Masham, and the alien

and Suffolk in 1 Hen. V. 1413. Sir William Phelipp was also engaged in the same expedition; and on the roll of the names of those that were with the excellent prince, King Henry the Fifth, at the "Battell of Agincourt," on Friday the 25th day of October, in the year of the Lord 1415, and in the third year of his reign, that of "Sir William Phelipe, with his retenu, Thomas Holwyscont, William Gode, John Barnard, Thomas Poley, Robert Hemnale, Jacob Denys, William Kemston, Lances viii. and Archers xxix" is inscribed. Again, in 1419 he was serving with the army in France, and was appointed a commissioner to treat of peace, together with Sir John Tiptoft. In reward of his services he was elected a Knight of the Garter in his absence, and by proxy installed in the place of Sir John Blount, chivaler, slain before Rouen, early in the month of November, 1418, in the course of that year. In 9 Hen. V. 1421-2, he was Captain of Harfleur, and subsequently Treasurer of the Household; by virtue of which office he had the chief conduct of the funeral of that illustrious monarch and charge of his effects after his decease.

In the following reign, 8 Hen. VI., 1430, he was retained to serve the king with nineteen men-at-arms, besides himself, and sixty archers, for one whole year, in the wars of France; and by letters patent, with the teste of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Guardian of England, at Wye, in Kent, 24th April, he was appointed, along with the Bishops of Ely and Bath and Wells, Sirs John Tiptoft, Lewis Robessart, John Montgomery, John Steuard, Robert Shotesbroke, and Ralph Boteler, knights, and others, to review the troops which were then about to cross the sea towards the realm of France, under the royal banner. On his return from abroad he was admitted of the privy council, and, as we learn from an entry on the Roll of Parliament, containing the annual charges on the revenue of the crown, payable in Michaelmas term, 12 Hen. VI., 1433, during the King's pleasure, the fee for his attendance amounted to 100 *li.* In the following year, he was appointed to the high office of Chamberlain to the King; and he is

abbeys of Fontevraud and the Holy Trinity of Caen, granted by the Sovereign; but he had nothing of his own inheritance,—a proof that he was the younger brother, and consequently not more than thirty years old at the time of his decease. Alice, his widow, remarried, first, Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, K.G. slain 3 Nov. 7 Hen. VI. 1428; and, secondly, William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, afterwards Marquis and Duke of Suffolk, K.G. murdered on the 2nd of May, 28 Hen. VI. 1450.

so described in a schedule which was read by the chancellor before the lord the King, at Cirencester, 12th day of November, thirteenth of his reign, of the advice, consent, and order of the lords of the council there present, and by the same lord the King admitted and graciously accepted,—"Presentibus Dominis Cardinali Anglie, Cantuarie et Eboraci Archiepiscopis, Eboraci et Norffolcie Ducibus, Dunelmensi, Eliensi, Bathoniensi, Carliolensi, Lincolniensi et Norwicensi Episcopis, Warrewici, Staffordie, Northumbrie et Suffolcie Comitibus, de Beaumont, de Welles, Cromwell, Thesaurario, Hungerford et Typtot, Baronibus, Willelmo Lyndewode, Custode privati sigilli, et Willelmo Phelipp, Camerario Regis." Also, among those appointed to be of the privy council by the King, in a great council of the nobles of the realm, at the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, fast by London, on the 13th day of November, 16 Hen. VI., 1437, was, "William Phelipp, knight, Chamberlein." It was apparently on this occasion that he was by the King raised to the title of a Baron; for from this date he is described in every public document as William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf.

Previous to this creation, he, as heir of Sir Thomas Erpingham, K.G., deceased on Sunday the 27th day of June, 1428, without issue, succeeded to the manor of Erpingham, com. Norf., and that of Gerberges in the same parish, together with the advowson of the church of St. Mary, to which Sir William Phelipp, knight, and Joan, his wife, presented John Reche, in 1430. By his last will, dated in 1427, and proved in 1428, the deceased gave to the high altar of the cathedral of Norwich 10 marks; to every monk, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Erpingham and Latcham churches, 40*s.* each; to the altar of St. Martin, at the Palace-gate, in which parish his city house was, 26*s.* 8*d.*; to Norman's spittle, 10 marks; to the prisoners in the castle and gild-hall, 40*s.* each place; to Juliana Lamput, recluse at Carbow, 10*s.*, &c. Sir William Phelipp, Sir Andrew Boteler, knights; William Baumburgh, Richard Gegge, esquires, and others, were executors; Bishop William Alnwyck, of Norwich, supervisor; and Sir Simon Felbrigge, Sir John Clifton, and Sir Thomas Kerdeston, knights, witnesses. This celebrated warrior had been twice married; first to Joan, daughter of Sir Wm. Clopton, of Wickham Brook, com. Suff., knight; and, secondly, to Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Walton, knight, and sister and heiress of John Walton, of Wivenhoe, com. Essex, living 6th February, 1406, widow of

Sir John Howard, knight, living 8th July, 1410, deceased on the 13th day of December, 3 Hen. VI., 1424, leaving by her first husband an only daughter and heiress, born on the feast of St. Barnabas, 11th June, 1410, and then of the age of fourteen years and upwards. This heiress married John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and through her the ancient patrimony of the Howards in Norfolk vested in that family. Sir Thomas and his two wives had interment in Norwich cathedral, on the north side of the choir; but the word "Bewar" is all that remains of the inscription,—perhaps his motto. His arms, Vert, an escutcheon inter eight martlets gules, and underwritten Thomas Erpingham, were formerly in the chapter-house at Canterbury; and his crest was, A crown gules, a plume of feathers argent.

On the Roll of Letters Patent of the 15th year of Henry the Sixth, 1437, under the heading, "Pro cantaria fundanda Phelippes," we read as follows:—

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo Phelipp militi et Johanne uxori ejus quod ipsi et uterque eorum qui supervixerit et eorum heredes quandam cantariam perpetuam de duobus vel tribus capellanis divina singulis diebus ad altare beate Margarete in ecclesia de Denyngton in comitatu Suffolcie, pro salubri statu nostro et ipsorum Willelmi et Johanne dum vixerimus, et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et pro animabus carissimi domini et avi nostri, domini Henrici, nuper Regis Anglie, ac carissimi domini patris nostri defunctorum, et animabus benefactorum et antecessorum ipsius Willelmi et Johanne et omnium fidelium defunctorum, juxta ordinacionem eorumdem Willelmi et Johanne seu alterius eorum superviventis seu eorum heredum in hac parte faciendam, celebraturis facere, fundare, creare, et stabilire possint seu possit. Et quod cantaria predicta, cum sic fundata fuerit et stabilita, 'Phelippes Chaunterie de Denyngton' nuncupatur. Volumus eciam et concedimus pro nobis et dictis heredibus nostris capellanis cantarie predicti cum sic fundata fuerit, quod ipsi et successores sui, capellani ejusdem cantarie, habent unum commune sigillum ad quecumque negocia et materias cantarium illam concernentia expedienda et exequenda, et quod ipsi per nomen Capellanorum cantarie predicte, cum cantaria illa sic fundata et stabilita sit, pro futuro sint incorporati et persone habiles et capaces ad quecumque terras, tenementa,

redditus, advocaciones, et possessiones adquirenda et recipienda, ac ad omnimodas actiones et querelas in quibuscumque curiis, locis, et placeis nostris et heredum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque placitandas, defendendas, et prosequendas in eisdem. Insuper concessimus et licenciam dedimus prefatis Willelmo et Johanne, quod ipsi seu alter eorum vel eorum heredes terras, tenementa, redditus, et possessiones ac advocationes et patronatus ecclesiarum, que de nobis immediate non tenentur, usque ad valorem viginti librarum per annum dare possint seu possit et assignare eisdem capellanis cantarie predicte, cum sic fundata fuerit et stabilita, habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis, tam pro manso et inhabitacione eorumdem capellanorum includendo et edificando, quam in auxilium sustentationis sue, inperpetuum. Et eisdem capellanis et successoribus suis, quod ipsi terras, tenementa, redditus, et possessiones ac advocationes et patronatus ecclesiarum usque ad dictum valorem viginti librarum per annum, tam ab eisdem Willelmo et Johanna seu altero eorum seu de eorum heredibus quam a quibuscumque aliis personis, que hujusmodi terras, tenementa, redditus et possessiones ac advocaciones et patronatus cum pertinentiis eis dare, concedere vel assignare voluerint, recipere et perquirere, et ecclesias illas appropriare et eas sic appropriatas in proprios usus una cum hujusmodi terris, tenementis, redditibus, et possessionibus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito aut aliquo alio ordinacione aut statuto in contrarium facto non obstante, dum tamen per inquisitiones inde debite capiendas et in cancellaria nostra vel heredum nostrorum rite retornandas compertum fuerit quod id fieri possit absque dampno vel prejudicio nostro vel heredum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege in manerio suo de Kenyngton tercio die Julii."

Sir William Phelipp was one of the executors of the noble Prince Thomas, Duke of Exeter, as we learn from a petition to the King and council, with the answer endorsed, 26th February, 5 Hen. VI., 1427, and had of the king's grant the custody of the priories alien of Cretyng, com. Suff., and Everdon, com. Norff., cells to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy, with their appurtenances, committed to him, to hold from the feast of St. Michael, in the sixteenth year of his reign, 29th September, 1437, for the full term of ten years, at an annual rent of thirty pounds; as also of the manor of

Swaffham, com. Norff., as to two parts, for the same term, at a rent of one pound annually, of which the third part was held in dower by Jacquetta, late wife of the uncle of the King, John Duke of Bedford. On the Roll of Letters Patent of the same year, we read as follows:—" Rex, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod pro bono et gratuito servicio quod dilectus et fidelis noster Willelmus Phelipp, camerarius noster, nobis impendit et impendet in futurum concessimus ei quoddam tenementum, vocatum Le Newe Inn, cum pertinentiis, in parochia sancti Benedicti in Thamise Street, infra civitatem nostram Londoniarum, quod quidem tenementum ad manus avi nostri per forisfacturam Johannis Montagu, comitis Sarum, devenit et escaetum fuit; et quod Thomas Erpingham chevaler defunctus pro termino vitesue ex concessione dicti avi nostri habuit et tenuit, habendum et tenendum dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis prefato Willelmo et assignatis suis pro termino vite sue quietum ab aliquo nobis reddendo, &c. Teste Rege apud manerium de Shene vicesimo primo die Octobris.*

* Pursuant to a writ addressed to Henry Barton, mayor of the city of London, and the King's escheator in the same, with the King's teste at Westminster, 1st Nov., 7 Hen. VI., 1428, the following inquisition was taken respecting the tenure of Sir Thomas Erpingham of this messuage, in the city of London, 4th day of October, 8 Hen. VI., 1429, by the oath of twelve jurors, honest and lawworthy men of the said city:—" Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas Erpyngham in dicto brevi nominatus tenuit de domino Rege die quo idem Thomas Erpyngham obiit unum hospicium cum una shopa eidem hospicio annexa et aliis pertinentiis situatum in parochia Sancti Benedicti in Thamys Strete, in civitate domini Regis predicti, quod quidem hospicium cum shopa et aliis pertinentiis suis dictus Thomas habuit de dono domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie, avi domini Regis nunc, ad terminum vite ipsius Thome Erpyngham, et quod idem hospitium cum pertinentiis valet per annum ultra reprisas, si locaretur, lx*s*., et dicta shopa valet per annum ultra reprisas vi*s*. viii*d*. Dicunt tamen iidem juratores quod dictum hospicium cum pertinentiis stetit vacuum a quarto die Julii anno regni domini Regis nunc sexto, quo die dictus Thomas obiit usque ad festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste tunc proximo sequens, ad quod festum Willelmus Phelipp, chivaler, dictum hospicium cum shopa et aliis pertinentiis intravit et occupavit et adhuc occupat, eo quod idem Willelmus Phelipp habuit et habet dictum hospicium cum shopa at aliis pertinentiis suis per litteras patentes Domini Regis nunc; sed quem statum inde habet juratores predicti penitus ignorant. Et dicunt quod dictum hospicium cum pertinentiis suis tenetur de domino Rege in libero burgagio sicut tota civitas Londoniarum tenetur; sed per quod servicium dicti juratores penitus ignorant. Dicunt ulterius iidem juratores quod non est aliquis heres ipsius Thome Erpyngham; nec idem Thomas Erpyngham plura terras seu tenementa habuit infra libertatem civitatis predicte dicto die quo obiit, prout predictis juratoribus ad presens

The following Letters Patent, which are dated on the same day as that on which the great council was held, above mentioned, distinctly describe the King's chamberlain as Lord of Bardolf; and, as Anne, some time the wife of Sir William Clifford, knight, and then the wife of Sir Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough, in the parish of Lingfield, com. Surr., knight, and his own wife, Joan, daughters and coheirs of Thomas, Lord Bardolf, were both surviving, the only inference to be drawn from such recognition is, that this new title was granted to him and the heirs of his body as a barony in fee.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nos hac instante tertiadecima die Novembris inter alios de dominis nostris appunctuaverimus et deputaverimus carissimum et fidelem consanguineum nostrum Willelmum de la Pole, comitem Suffolcie, ad essendum unum de privato consilio nostro et in recompensacionem laborum quos impendit et nobis impendet in futurum appunctuaverimus sibi centum libras habendas ex concessione nostra pro termino vite sue, deducendo de summa predicta tantum quantum ipse de nobis percipit annuatim virtute alicujus officii quod ipse habet de dono nostro, nobis etiam deliberando litteras suas consimiles ita retinere, nos ad grandes custus et expensas, quos idem consanguineus noster et deputati sui faciendo et exercendo officia, que ipse habet de dono nostro, consideracionem habentes specialem, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus quod pro omnibus officiis, feodis et vadiis, que ipse solus aut conjunctim cum aliis habet de dono nostro, de ipso non deducentur nisi solummodo sexaginta libre de dictis centum libris. Ac etiam, ubi per litteras nostras patentes commisimus camerario nostro, domino de Bardolf, per nomen domini Willelmi Phelipp, chivaler, custodiam dominii manerii de Swaffham, cum omnibus membris et hamelettis et cum omnibus homagiis, curiis letis, libertatibus et franchesiis eidem manerio pertinentibus seu spectantibus in comitatu Norffolcie, habendam a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito usque ad finem decem annorum extunc proximo sequentium, reddendo

constare poterat quoquo modo. In cujus rei juratores predicti huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Data quarto die Octobris anno octavo et loco supradicto." These ignorant citizens erroneously name the day of the decease of Sir Thomas Erpingham as Sunday the 6th day of July, instead of the preceding Sunday, 27th June, as put down in the earlier inquisitions, whence we may infer that he died at his manor of Erpingham, and this misstatement has been adopted by Mr. Beltz in his "Memorials of the Garter."

inde annuatim nobis quinquaginta libras, quas quidem litteras patentes prefatus dominus de Bardolf in voluntate existit restituendi in cancellaria nostra, ea intencione quod dictus consanguineus noster manerium illum cum pertinentiis ex concessione nostra habere possit; cujus quidem manerii tertiam partem Jaquetta, nuper uxor avunculi nostri Ducis Bedfordie defuncti, tenet in dotem post decessum avunculi nostri predicti, reversione ejus post decessum ipsius Jaquette nobis et heredibus nostris pertinente. De habundaciori gratia nostra et pro bono et gratuito servicio quod prefatus consanguineus noster nobis impendit et impendet in futurum, ac pro eo quod prefatus Willelmus Phelipp litteras predictas nobis in cancellaria nostra restituit cancellandas, concessimus duas partes dicti manerii de Swaffhame et simul eandem reversionem predicto consanguineo nostro pro termino vite sue in recompensacionem, allocacionem et satisfactionem quinquaginta librarum de dictis centum libris per nos in forma predicta appunctuatis, concedendas absque aliquo pro eisdem duabus partibus seu tercia parte nobis vel heredibus nostris reddendo, eo quod expressa mentio, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xiii die Novembris. Per breve de privato sigillo."

On the same Roll are Letters Patent of the date of the eleventh day of the same month, which contain a similar recital of a grant of the custody of the honour and manor of Wyrmegay, made to the same William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, dated the 15th day of July, in the fifteenth year of Henry VI., to hold from the feast of the Nativity of the Lord next following, for the term of seven years, and of his having delivered the same into the Chancery to be cancelled; by reason whereof the King then granted the said honour and manor of Wyrmegay to Sir William Phelipp, knight, and Joan his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies.*

By other Letters Patent, with the King's teste at Westminster, 31 January following, reciting the grant of Henry the Fourth, dated 19th July, 9th year of his reign, 1408, of the manors of Caythorp with its vills, Riskington with its vills, Westborough with its vills, late in the tenure of Sir George Dunbar, knight, together with the reversions of the manors of Plumpton, Barcomb, Quinburgh alias Whinburgh, Cantley, and

* On the back of this roll of letters patent is this entry—"Willelmus Phelipp miles capitalis senescallus ducatus nostri Lancastrie in comitatibus Derbie, Norffolcie, et Suffolcie. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, iv die Decembris."

Strumpshaw, after the decease of Sir William Bardolf, knight, to Sir William Clifford and Sir William Phelipp, and to Anne and Joan their wives, for the term of their lives, and the life of the survivor, and to the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such issue of either of these marriages, the reversion of their moiety to devolve to the King and his heirs; such reversion contingent upon the decease of the said Anne, without issue, was given, by reason of his good and gratuitous service, to Sir William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf, and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of the King's special grace. Again by other Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, on the 10th day of March following, which contain a recital "Qualiter idem avus noster decimo die Augusti anno regni sui sexto, maneria de Shelford et Stokebardolf in comitatu Nottinghamie et manerium de Halloughton in comitatu Leicestrie per litteras suas patentes concessit carissime consorti sue Johanne regine Anglie per nomen omnium castrorum, maneriorum, dominiorum, villarum, terrarum, tenementorum et aliarum possessionum cum pertinentiis, que fuerunt predicti domini de Bardolf, habenda eidem consorti sue pro termino vite sue per extenta inde facienda in partem deduccionis decem millium marcarum annuarum eidem consorti sue in partem dotis sue nuper concessarum, prefatus avus noster ex consciencia et pietate motus ad jus et titulum predicta considerationem habens de certa scientia et mero motu suo concesserit ad sursum reddendum et deliberandum prefatis Willelmo et Anne et Willelmo et Johanne reversionem predictorum maneriorum cum pertinentiis, una cum feodis militum, &c., post mortem consortis sue;" and also the following grant, "Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra et pro bono et gratuito servicio nobis per prefatum Willelmum Phelipp, nunc dominum de Bardolf, multipliciter impenso et impendendo concessimus prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne quod medietas omnium maneriorum predictorum cum suis pertinentiis, que prefati Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna sic tenent in forma predicta, et que medietas post mortem predictorum Anne, Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne, cum ipsam Annam sine herede de corpore suo procreato obire contingeret, ad nos et heredes nostros reverti debebat, eo quod predictus Willelmus Clifford mortuus est, prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne remaneat, Habendam et tenendam medietatem illam cum pertinentiis una cum feodis militum, &c., eisdem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus eorumdem exeuntibus, de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et consueta.

Et insuper de uberiori gratia nostra et ex mero motu concessimus prefate Anne, Willelmo Phelipp, et Johanne manerium de Castre cum pertinentiis in comitatu Norffolcie et manerium de Clopton cum pertinentiis in comitatu Suffolcie, que nuper fuerunt Willelmi Bardolf militis, fratris predicti Thome nuper domini de Bardolf, Habendum et tenendum maneria illa cum pertinentiis una cum feodis militum, &c., eisdem Anne, Willelmo Phelipp, et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus eorumdem Willelmi et Johanne exeuntibus, de nobis et heredibus nostris predictis per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo maneriorum· predictorum cum pertinentiis ac aliorum premissorum seu de aliis donis et concessionibus eisdem Anne, Willelmo Phelipp, et Johanne seu eorum alicui per nos seu aliquem progenitorum nostrorum ante hec tempora factis in presentibus facta non existit, non obstante. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium decimo die Marcii. Per ipsum Regem."

Thus restored to the entire inheritance of his wife, William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf, will have sat in the Parliament held at Westminster on the morrow of St. Martin, 12th Nov., 18th Hen. VI., 1439, to which an apparently imperfect list of the peers summoned remains on record on the Close Roll, and the omission of the name of William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf, is by no means conclusive of his not having been summoned, as asserted by Dugdale in his memoir of this baron. The following copy of his last will and the inquisitions post mortem afford proof of his being so designated in his lifetime, and it is certain that this title was borne by his descendant, his grandson William, in the lifetime of his father, John Viscount Beaumont.

"Hec est ultima voluntas Willelmi Phelipp, domini de Bardolff, tripartita et indentata facta primo die mensis Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum decimo septimo. In primis vult quod per executores suos, videlicet, Johannam, dominam de Bardolff, consortem suam et executricem principalem hujusmodi voluntatis, Johannem Heydon, Willelmum Goode, armigeros, Johannem Puttok et Ricardum Palmer capellanum, testamentum suum primo et principaliter plenarie sit perimpletum. Item vult et requirit suos executores ex parte Dei Omnipotentis quod omnia debita sua vere probata, si que fuerint, sine defalcacione sive diminucione alicujus partis, integre persolvantur. Item vult et assignat quod mille misse pro sua anima tam cito

post sue anime exitum, quo citius fieri poterint, in diversis ordinibus fratrum sive in aliis locis devotis infra comitatus Northfolcie et Suffolcie, cuicumque sic celebranti quatuor denarios assignato, celebrantur. Item vult et assignat cuilibet ordini fratrum infra dictos comitatus pro animabus patrum, matrum, fratrum, sororum, amicorum, benefactorum dicti Willelmi et Johanne quinque marcas, attentiusque pro gratia anime dicti Willelmi et animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum misericorditer optinenda. Item vult et assignat cuilibet capellano ad suas exequias existenti xii *d.* cuilibet clerico vi *d.* et cuilibet pauperi ibidem existenti iiii *d.* Item vult et assignat ecclesie parochiali de Denyngton sex torchez de illis xxiiii torchez post officium sue subterrationis completum remanentibus. Et capelle beate Marie infra dictam ecclesiam ii torchez. Capelle sancte Margarete ibidem iiii torchez. Ecclesie parochiali de Glemham Parva iiii torchez. Ecclesie parochiali de Cretyngham ii torchez. Ecclesie parochiali de Brundisch ii torchez. Ecclesie parochiali de Tatyngton ii torchez et ecclesie parochiali de Wilbergham ii torchez.* Ac etiam xxiiii candelas post officium sue subterracionis executum remanentes vult et assignat in diversas candelas fieri honestas ad missas in capella Sancte Margarete celebratas illuminandas et comburendas. Item vult et assignat centum solidos inter pauperes majorem penuriam habentes in villis de Denyngton, Brundisch et Tatyngton equaliter distribuendos, et liii *s.* iiii *d.* equaliter inter pauperes consimiles de Glemham Parva et Wilburgham Parva. Item vult et assignat monialibus de Broesyerd quinque marcas, et monialibus de Redelyngfeld quinque marcas, et Alicie Lampett dicti loci priorisse, si tunc superstes fuerit, xx. *s.*† Item

* Dennington is a parish in Suffolk, in the deanery of Hoxne, as are now also Brundish and Tattington, though the former was once a chapelry to Tattington. Glemham Parva is a parish in the deanery of Orford, and Creetingham in that of Loose; from which last 1s *d.* was due annually to this chantry in Dennington, mistaken for a college by Ecton in his Thesaurus. They were all comprised in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. Wilbraham Parva is in the deanery of the same name, com. Camb., and comprised in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely.

† Bruisyard was the site of a nunnery of minoresses, of the order of St. Clare, founded in the 35th year of Edw. III., at the suggestion of his son Lionel, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster, and presided over by an abbess, and lies in the immediate vicinity of Dennington. Redlingfield was also a nunnery in the same neighbourhood, of the foundation

vult et assignat Johanne consorti sue omnia et singula vasa aurea, argentea, deaurata et non deaurata, enea, et quecumque alia bona mobilia et universa catalla sua, ubicumque inventa seu guadiata existant, ad hanc ultimam voluntatem perimplendam, illis vasis cum quibuscumque aliis bonis specialius in hac voluntate legatis duntaxat exceptis. Ita quod post decessum dicte Johanne dimidia pars dictorum vasorum aureorum et argenteorum remaneat et assignetur Elizabethe filie dicti Willelmi et Johanne, si tunc superstes fuerit, et heredibus masculis de corpore dicte Elizabethe legittime exeuntibus, secundum discretionem et ultimam voluntatem dicte Johanne absque impeticione, inquietacione seu calumpnia dicte Elizabethe, heredum suorum vel aliorum quorumcumque versus dictam Johannam de et pro aliqua parte dicte medietatis vasorum movenda, facienda seu imposterum alleganda. Et si dictus Willelmus dictam Johannam supervixerit, tunc vult quod altera pars vasorum aureorum, argenteorum deauratorum, et omnia alia bona mobilia ubicumque fuerint inventa per suos executores vendantur et cum denariis inde provenientibus suam hanc ultimam perimpleant voluntatem. Item vult et requirit suos executores quod bene et honeste ordinent et provideant annuatim competentia esculenta, poculenta, pannos lineos ac omnia alia necessaria ad sustentacionem Petri Hertyng, Ade Bedeman, et Johannis Wode spectantia ad terminum vite eorum seu ejus, si tunc in ejus hospicio sint permanentes. Item vult et assignat cantarie sue vocate "Philippes Chaunterie" unum vestimentum integrum de velvett cum cervis superoperatis cum toto apparatu altari pertinente et unum vestimentum album de velvett cum toto secta vestimenti illius, et magnum psalterium novum cum hymnis et officio mortuorum. Item assignat dicte Cantarie post decessum dicte Johanne unum novum Gradale et unum turribulum argenteum. Item legat dicte ecclesie de Denyngton post decessum dicte Johanne unam novam Legendam pro animabus Johannis Philipp militis, Willelmi et Johanne predictorum, parentum, amicorum, benefactorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum.* Item vult et assignat post decessum dicte Johanne omnia

of Manasses, Comte of Guines, and of Emma, his wife, daughter and coheir of William of Arques, misprinted "Arras" by Dugdale and Tanner; and the name of the Prioress Alicia Lampitt is an addition to the nomenclature of its superiors; they were Benedictine nuns.

* Dugdale cites this passage from the will in register Chichely, p. 481, in proof of his erroneous statement, that Sir John Phelipp, knight, was father of Sir William Phelipp,

sua vestimenta non legata illis ecclesiis parochialibus conferenda, ibi tamen ubi major necessitas videtur inesse. Item vult et assignat Juliane Lampett, anachorite de Carrehow, si tunc superstes fuerit, decem marcas pro anima ipsius Willelmi inter pauperes in civitate Norwici et alibi per assignationem, voluntatem et discretionem dicte Juliane distribuendas, de quibus decem marcis assignat Margarete Barker, si tunc superstes fuerit, xiii *s.* iiii *d.** Item vult quod dies sue subterracionis tam cito post suam migrationem de hoc carnis ergastulo, quo honestius poterit fieri, teneatur. Item vult et assignat Johanne consorti sue omnia et singula sua maneria de Denyngton, Brundische, Tatyngton, Wilbergham, Cretyngham cum Branston, et Erpyngham cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dictis maneriis quocumque modo spectantibus ad terminum vite dicte Johanne sibi tenenda, et post decessum dicte Johanne vult quod omnia prefata maneria cum pertinentiis Elizabethe filie dicti Willelmi et Johanne et heredibus de corpore suo legittime exeuntibus remaneant imperpetuum. Manerium tamen de Cretyngham cum Branston assignat dicte Elizabethe et heredibus de corpore suo legittime exeuntibus pro quodam manerio per assensum suum per Willelmum Tyrwhitt militem, in comitatu Lincolnie, in placito recuperato.† Et si contingat dictam Elizabetham sine herede de corpore suo legittime exeunte obire, tunc vult quod omnia maneria predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ad heredes et assignatos suos revertantur et per executores et feoffatores suos vendantur ad suam hanc ultimam voluntatem nondum completam plenarie perimplendam et ad alia opera caritativa facienda, terris talliatis, si que fuerint, solummodo exceptis, que ad proximum heredem remanerent imperpetuum. Item vult et assignat quod quicumque tenuerit et habuerit maneria sua de Erpyngham quod sustineat, inveniat vel invenire faciat decem pauperes de omnibus necessariis, reversiones et annuitates solvat, cum quibus dicta maneria onerantur, prout in ultima voluntate

having overlooked the word parentum, in which his parents are included. It is self-evident that reference is here made to his brother mentioned in the text.

* Carhow or Carrow was a Benedictine nunnery in the county of the city of Norwich.

† Brandeston is the adjoining parish to Cretingham, and in the same deanery of Loes. The family of Tyrwhitt had anciently their seat at Kettleby, in the parish of Bigby, and of Wrawby, which was part of the barony of Shelford, and is doubtless the manor which was recovered by Sir William Tyrwhitt, ancestor of the baronets of that name, who resided at Stainfield, in the same county.

Thome Erpyngham militis plenius continetur. Item quod liceat Johanne consorti sue in omnibus et singulis maneriis et tenementis sibi ad terminum vite sue assignatis vastum et destructionem et exilium pro sua voluntate facere absque impeticione, inquietacione seu calumpnia heredum seu assignatorum quorumcumque. Et si dicta Johanna aliquo modo implacitata perturbata vel molestata fuerit per heredes de corporibus dictorum Willelmi et Johanne exeuntes vel per heredes de corporibus heredum exeuntes, vel si impedierint vel impediri faciant suam hanc voluntatem ultimam perimpleri aut assignationem manerii de Glemham parva et Brewsham ad manum mortuam, tunc vult quod reversiones omnium maneriorum predictorum, terrarum et tenementorum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis per suos executores et feoffatores vendantur et denarii inde provenientes pro gratia sibi a Deo optinenda et capellanis divina in ecclesia de Denyngton celebraturis distribuantur, expendantur et condonentur, aliqua concessione et confirmatione de eis in contrarium facta non obstante. Item vult et assignat quod omnes sui servientes meniales foris manentes et hospitati in suo hospicio per unum annum ante predictum tempus sui resolutionis stipendia et alia singula recipientur, prout de eo in sua vita receperunt. Item vult et assignat per discretionem Johanne consortis sue Johanni domino Beaumond unam peciam argenteam et deauratam coopertam, et unum equum vocatum Le Cowcer. Item vult et assignat Elizabethe, filie dicti Willelmi, unum lectum de serico cum toto apparatu nuper Thome Erpyngham militis et unum par lintheaminum de Reynes. Item vult et assignat Katerine Botyler sorori sue unum par lintheaminum de Reynes et unum par bedarum coralli; et Radulfo domino Crombwell per discretionem dicte Johanne unam peciam argenteam, deauratam et coopertam. Item vult et assignat cuilibet generoso tempore sue resolucionis sibi servienti xl*s*.; cuilibet valetto xx*s*.; cuilibet garcioni x*s*. et cuilibet pagetto v*s*. majus et minus illis retribuendos per discretionem suorum executorum temporis quantitate et servicii fidelitate diligenter ac prudenter consideratis, illis in hac voluntate specialiter legatis ac nominatis duntaxat exceptis. Item vult et assignat Willelmo Rous c*s*. et Willelmo Hamond ad terminum vite sue annuatim sub conditione quod serviat prefate Johanne xx*s*.; et assignat Rogero Hunte sub conditione quod custodiat parcum de Denyngton suam annuitatem prout in indentura inde perfecta plenius continetur. Item assignat cuilibet suorum executorum in hac volun-

tate nominato &c. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum suum apposuit. Data die et anno supradictis.

In nomine summe et individue Trinitatis, patris et filii et spiritus sancti, beatissime Dei genitricis Marie totiusque celestis curie. Amen. Ego Willelmus Phelipp, dominus Bardolff, in mee discretionis examine revolvens ad testamentum meum condendum et meam ultimam voluntatem finaliter declarandam, dum adhuc sana et recenti gaudeo memoria, procedere decrevi in hunc modum. In primis siquidem in sinceritate fidei catholice existens Omnipotenti Deo creatori meo animam meam suo precioso cruore redemptam lego et eam sibi interiori devotione qua possum cum omni mentis desiderio commendo. Pro corpore vero meo, ut moris est, subterrando, in quacumque mundi parte decedere me contingat, inter bone memorie progenitores et parentes meos apud Denyngton infra capellam Sancte Margarete Virginis et martiris coram altare ibidem eligo sepulturam. In cujus etiam corporis mei subterracione nolo, sed expresse prohibeo, ut neque uxor mea, executrix principalis mei testamenti et ultime voluntatis, nec alii executores mei magna et curiosa faciant convivia aut feretrum subtile pro me preparent, vel sumtuosa luminaria pro me ad mundi pompam seu gloriam, sed modo honestiori, quo poterit, ordinentur; videlicet, cum contingat corpus meum per patrias infra civitates esse vel villas, volo ut, cum illas intraverit, viginti torche3 ardentes cum meo feretro transportentur. Et quod in die tricennalis mei* ordinentur xxiiii torche3, et xxiiii luminaria, quodlibet luminare factum de iiii libris cere, circa corpus meum, in exequiis et missis pro anima mea celebrandis dicto die ardentia, dimittantur; quas quidem torche3 in exequiis et missis, ut prefertur, celebrandis teneri volo per xxiiii pauperes homines de tenentibus meis in panno nigro vestitos. Et predicta xxiiii luminaria per predictum tempus per xxiiii pauperes mulieres etiam de tenentibus meis teneri volo in panno albo vestitas. Quoque cuilibet pauperi volo et assigno octo denarios. Insuper etiam volo et lego summo altari ecclesie parochialis de Denyngton predicte pro venia a Deo optinenda de decimis Deo et ecclesie debitis et per me non solutis, sed per

* The word tricennale was significative of an office of thirty masses, which was performed during as many days for the deceased, and hence its application in the will as descriptive of the day of burial, when this office commenced. This phrase Dugdale has absurdly translated by the English word "month's-mind."

mee fragilitatis miseriam penitus oblitis, quinque marcas in mei corporis subterracione offerri devote. Reparacioni ecclesie prefate c *s.* Reparacioni ecclesie de Parva Glemham xx *s.* et summo altari ejusdem vi *s.* viii *d.* Reparacioni ecclesie de Parva Wilburgham xx *s.* et summo altari ejusdem vi *s.* viii *d.* Summo altari ecclesie de Badyngham xx *s.** Summo altari ecclesie de Brundisch vi *s.* viii *d.* et summo altari ecclesie de Erpyngham vi *s.* viii *d.* Omnium vero bonorum meorum residuum executoribus meis do et lego ut ipsi pro anima mea secundum magnam Omnipotentis Dei misericordiam et secundum ultime mee voluntatis tenorem, prout in indentura tripartita inde confecta sigilloque meo signata plenius declaratur, discrete sic disponant et ordinant graciose. Testamenti autem hujus ordino et executores meos constituo Johannam Bardolff, consortem meam, executricem principalem, Johannem Heydon, Willelmum Gode armigeros, Johannem Puttok et Ricardum Palmere cappellanum. Insuper cum omnimoda filiali reverencia reverendum in Christo patrem, dominum Willelmum Alnewyk, Lincolniensem episcopum,† humiliter deprecor et exoro, et Johannem Beaumonth, dominum de Folkyngham,‡ istius testamenti et ultime mee voluntatis fieri supervisores. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Data primo die mensis Decembris Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo octavo et regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum decimo septimo.

"In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego Willelmus Phelipp, dominus Bardolff, compos mentis condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie ac omnibus sanctis; corpus meum sepeliendum in cimiterio sancte Marie de Denyngton. Item volo et assigno domino Johanni Vicecomiti Beaumont et Elizabethe, filie mee, unum ciphum aureum secundum discretionem Johanne uxoris mee. Item assigno Katerine sorori meo unum ciphum argenteum deauratum coopertum de meliori factura secundum discretionem dicte Johanne. Et residuum

* Baddingham is a parish in the deanery of Hoxne, adjacent to Dennington.

† William Alnwick, archdeacon of Salisbury, was appointed to the see of Norwich 27th Feb. 1426, and translated to Lincoln 19th Sept. 1436; obiit 5 Dec. 1449.

‡ John Beaumont, Lord of Folkingham, com. Linc. was at the date of this will a baron, and the husband of his only child Elizabeth; but prior to the decease of William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf, he was created on the 12th Feb. 1440 the first English viscount, by reason of his descent from the vicomtes of Maine.

omnium et singulorum vasorum meorum, tam aureorum et argenteorum, deauratorum et non deauratorum, volo et assigno Johanne uxori mee ad meam ultimam voluntatem perimplendam et perficiendam. Item volo et assigno omnes togas meas, togis de panno laneo exceptis, in vestimentis ecclesie faciendas et ordinandas. Item volo et assigno Johanni Banyard unam togam de scarlett penulatam cum martreȝ et v marcas. Item assigno Henrico Normanvile unam togam sanguineam penulatam cum martreȝ et v marcas. Item assigno Willelmo Barbor unam togam duplicem et v marcas. Item assigno Thome Rosyngton unam togam de mottle et xl*s*. Item volo quod omnes alie toge mee de panno laneo non assignate per discretionem Johanne uxoris mee inter servientes meos distribuentur. Item assigno Thome Fauham, xl*s*. Item assigno Johanne Blak, c*s*. Item assigno Roberto Symond, xl*s*. Item Willelmo Stowe, xl*s*. Item Johanni Tendislone, xl*s*. Item Johanni Orwell, xl*s*. Item Roberto Thynchebell, xl*s*. Item Johanni Wale, xxvi*s*. viii*d*. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non assignatorum nec legatorum do, lego et assigno executoribus meis, videlicet Johanne uxori mee, Johanni Heydon,* Willelmo Gode, Reginaldo Rous,† Johanni Puttok, et Ricardo Palmer clerico, ut ipsi ordinant et disponant juxta tenorem, vim, formam et effectum hujusmodi ultime mee voluntatis, simul cum effectu cujusdam indenture tripartite et indentate in testimonio de mea voluntate confecte, prout melius viderint anime mee profecisse et sue saluti. Proviso semper quod si que assignata seu legata in dicta indentura seu testamento contenta huic mee ultime voluntati per discretionem executorum meorum aut per majorem partem eis videantur contraria seu repugnantia, cassa fiant et pro nullo habeantur. Volo et assigno cuilibet executorum meorum decem marcas et magis juxta laborum suorum quantitatem. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Data xxx^a die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo cccc° quadragesimo primo." ‡

* John Heydon was of Baconsthorp, com. Norf. and a lawyer of great eminence.

† Reginald Rous was of Dennington, and ancestor of Sir John Rous, baronet, of Henham, in the parish of Bulchamp, Suffolk, who was created, May 28, 1796, Baron Rous of Dennington, and 18 July, 1821, Viscount Dunwich and Earl of Stradbroke.

‡ Dugdale, in his abstract of this will from Register Chicheley, in the library at Lambeth, with his usual carelessness, has assigned a wrong date to this codicil, as if it had been of the eighth of July next ensuing that of his will, instead of the right date, 30th May,

On the seventh day after the date of this codicil, the sixth day of June, 19th Hen. VI., the testator died, and Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted probate of this will and codicil, by his letter, bearing date at his manor of Croydon, on the 28th day of the same month, being in the 28th year of his translation to that see, addressed to William Goffchin, in decretis Baccalaurius, appointing him his proctor. Upon the receipt of this letter on the second of July, the proctor repaired to Suffolk, and administration of the effects was granted to Joan, Lady Bardolff, William Goode esquire, John Puttok, and Richard Palmer clerk, the two others having renounced, on the eighth day of July, in the church of Dennington.

Availing themselves of the proviso in the codicil, the executors did not comply with the humble request of the testator to be buried in the cemetery of the church of Dennington, and he yet lies entombed with his wife under a square oblong monument, ornamented with gothic tracery, on which are the effigies of both in alabaster, richly painted and gilded, eight feet in length and four in breadth, in the chapel of St. Margaret, on the south side of the church of St. Mary of Dennington. A drawing after the tomb was made by Joshua Kirby, and published by him March 25, 1748, having been engraved by J. Wood; which plate is inscribed to Sir John Rouse, Baronet. Subsequently drawings of the same effigies were made by C. A. Stothard, one of which was etched by him, and the other by C. J. Smith, and now constitute the plates 110 and 111 in the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, folio, London, 1817, where they are erroneously supposed to be those of Sir Robert Grushill and his lady, in Hoveringham church, Notts, as is observed in the accompanying description, and which error has been rectified by the publishers in a communication inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. The first of these plates is a front view of both effigies, and the second a profile view of Lord Bardolf, with details representing one extremity of the collar of S.S., and the centre of the girdle, and the letters I.H.S. on the bacinet. Lord Bardolf is represented in full armour, save the visor, his head resting on his helmet with

19th Hen. VI., 1441, the year of the decease of the testator. And hence the discrepancy in describing John Lord Beaumont as a viscount before his creation to the title, if the codicil had been dated 8th July, 1439, as it stands printed in his Baronage, vol. ii. p. 214.

mantelet and crest, a garb; between his feet is an eagle with out-spread wings. The bacinet is encircled by a costly wreath, having also an eagle displayed in the front. Round his neck is a gorget, and over it the collar of S.S. The gussets and brassarts are elegantly fluted, and below the cuirass is the pance, encircled by a rich girdle, to which a dagger is attached, and having in front a shield, on which his coat of arms was once painted. On his left leg is the garter with its motto; and suspended from a strap buckled across his loins is his sword. The coat of Phelipp was quarterly, gules and argent, in the first quarter an eagle displayed or; crest, a garb, or.

On his right hand is the effigy of his wife, whose head rests on an embroidered cushion, supported on either side by a chaplain of Phelippes Chauntry, in a cloak and cap, and her feet on a wyvern, the wings endorsed, the supporters of the arms of Bardolf, indicating her paternal descent. She wears a crescent-horned head-dress, a rich fret and a coronet. Her gown hangs in loose folds, reaching so low as to cover the feet, and is spangled all over with blazing stars, being encircled by a girdle richly decorated below the waist. Over this is a bodice-shaped garment, open at the sides for three parts of its length, and over the shoulders is a cloak fastened in front by a bar across the breast, having richly worked notches at each end, from which two cords with tassels are made to lap over the bar, and hang down in front. The necklace is fastened at the extremities with a buckle. Each of these effigies has the hands joined in prayer.

The only daughter of William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf, wife of John Viscount Beaumont, died in the same year as her father, as we learn from the following Letters Patent, entered on the roll of this nineteenth year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, under the heading Pro Johanne Vicecomite Beaumont.

"Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod cum non modica dampna et deperdita dilecto et fideli consanguineo nostro Johanni Vicecomiti de Beaumont per decessum Elizabethe nuper uxoris sue, filie Willelmi Phelipp nuper domini Bardolf defuncti, devenerunt, ut accepimus, Nos bonum et gratuitum servicium quod idem Vicecomes nobis impendit indiesque impendere non desistit merito contemplantes, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus eidem Vicecomiti custodiam omnium castrorum, maneriorum, dominiorum, villarum, terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum et ser-

viciorum tam liberorum quam nativorum, una cum feodis militum et advocacionibus ecclesiarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, hospitalium, vicariarum, capellarum, cantuariarum et aliorum beneficiorum quorumcumque, que Henrico filio ejusdem Vicecomitis ac filio et heredi ejusdem Elizabethe aut alicui heredi ipsius Henrici de corpore suo exeunte, seu pro defectu hujusmodi exitus, mortuo ipso Henrico, Willelmo filio juniori eorumdem Vicecomitis et Elizabethe et fratri ejusdem Henrici aut alicui heredi ipsius Willelmi filii de corpore suo exeunte, vel pro defectu hujusmodi exitus, mortuis ipsis Henrico et Willelmo, Johanne filie eorumdem Vicecomitis et Elizabethe ac sorori eorum Henrici et Willelmi filiorum, per et post mortem predictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Elizabethe ac Johanne, nuper uxoris ipsius Willelmi Phelipp adhuc superstitis, seu Anne uxoris Reginaldi Cobeham militis, similiter adhuc superstitis, vel alicujus eorum, seu per et post mortem alicujus alterius, in feodo simplici seu feodo qualitercumque talliato descendere, reverti seu remanere poterint vel debebant aut de presenti possunt vel debent, simul cum wardis, maritagiis, releviis, escaetis, forisfacturis et omnibus aliis proficuis, commoditatibus et emolumentis quibuscumque premissa seu alicui premissorum pertinentibus sive spectantibus, et que ad nos vel heredes nostros ratione minoris etatis alicujus predictorum Henrici, Willelmi filiorum et Johanne filie aut alicujus heredis alicujus eorumdem Henrici, Willelmi filiorum et Johanne filie pertinent seu poterunt quovis modo, salvo semper nobis et heredibus nostris omni eo quod ad nos vel heredes nostros pertinere poterit de hereditate dicti Vicecomitis de Beaumont post mortem ejusdem Vicecomitis ratione minoris etatis alicujus predictorum Henrici, Willelmi filiorum et Johanne filie aut alicujus heredis alicujus eorumdem, Habendam et tenendam custodiam illam a tempore quo castra, maneria, dominia et cetera premissa seu aliqua parcella eorumdem ad manus nostras vel heredum nostrorum ex aliqua causa supradicta devenire contingant seu contingat, quousque aliquis heres predicte Elizabethe ad plenam etatem suam pervenerit absque aliquo nobis vel heredibus nostris inde reddendo, eo quod expressa mentio de dictis castris, maneriis, dominiis, villis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, serviciis, feodis militum, advocationibus et ceteris premissis ac de vero valore eorumdem, necnon de aliis donis et concessionibus eidem vicecomiti per nos ante hec tempora factis, in presentibus facta non existit, non obstante. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud West-

monasterium, x° die Augusti. Per ipsum Regem et de data predicta auctoritate Parliamenti."*

The King's writs to the several eschcators of the counties, in which William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf, had property, all bear date at Westminster on the 16th day of June; and pursuant thereto an inquisition was taken at Norwich in Le Sheirehous on Monday next after the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 20 Hen. VI. before Henry Drury, eschcator of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which describes the joint seizin of the deceased, with Joan his wife surviving, to them and the heirs of their bodies, of the honour and manor of Wormegay, with the manors of Stowebardolf, North Rungton, and Fareswell, in Fincham, by virtue of the letters patent of the then King, as also of the manors of Qwynburgh, Cantley, and Strumpsagh, conjointly with the Lady Anne Cobeham, by virtue of letters patent of Henry IV. and of the manor of Caistor, after the decease of Sir William Bardolf, knight, by virtue of letters patent of the then King, and sets forth their right to the reversion of the moieties of such manors as were held by the said Anne after her decease by virtue of letters patent of the same King. The finding as to the lands of his own inheritance in this county was to this effect: "et dicunt quod dictus Willelmus Phelipp tenuit conjunctim cum prefata Joanna uxore sua die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo quoddam hospicium vocatum 'Berney's Inn,' in Norwico in comitatu predicto ex dono et feoffamento Johannis Pelham, Simonis Felbrigg, Andree Boteler militum, Thome Derham, Augustini Stratton, Willelmi Bamburgh, et Ricardi Gegh per quandam cartam suam super capcionem hujus inquisitionis indentate similiter ostensam, eisdem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum inde factis. Et dicunt quod Thomas nuper dominus de Morle, Johannes Heveningham miles, Willelmus Paston, Willelmus Yelverton armigeri, Johannes Kecke clericus, Willelmus Goode armiger, Johannes Puttok, Johannes Goode et Willelmus

* This entry upon the Roll of Letters Patent was pursuant to the statute 18 Hen. VI. cap. 1. by enacting, "that of every warrant hereafter sent to the Chancellor of England, the day of the date of the delivery of the same to the Chancellor shall be entered of record in the Chancery, and that the Chancellor do cause letters patent to be made upon the same warrant, bearing date the day of the said delivery into Chancery, and not before in any case."

[illegible] nuper fuerunt seisiti de manerio de Erpyngham, nuper Roberti Erpyngham, cum advocatione ecclesie ejusdem ville, [illegible] et etiam de manerio de [illegible] in Erpyngham cum pertinentiis in [illegible] comitatu, in dominico suo ut de feodo.* Et maneria illa cum [illegible] advocationem predictam [illegible] super capcionem hujus inquisitionis [illegible]

* This Robert Erpyngham [illegible] by his will [illegible] the [illegible] of Norwich, [illegible] and died in 1370. He was buried in the church of Erpyngham, with his first wife [illegible] and was succeeded by Sir John Erpyngham, Knight, also buried in the same church, with this inscription:—"Hic jacet Dominus Johannes de Erpyngham Miles, quondam dominus istius ville, qui obiit primo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini MCCCLXX [illegible] propicietur Deus. Amen." Hence father and son [illegible] It is evident from the age of Sir Thomas Erpyngham, who in [illegible] was pledge for Sir Edward Hastings of Elsing, Knight, in the Court of Chivalry, in the great cause between Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, plaintiff, and him, about the arms and title of Hastings, and made his deposition in his favour in the following year, [illegible] whereon he swears to his being of the age of fifty years and upwards (born in [illegible]), that he was son of Sir Robert Erpyngham and brother of Sir John Erpyngham and Juliana wife of Sir William Phelipp. As these manors were vested in the feoffees named in the text, the inquisition post mortem after the decease of Sir Thomas Erpyngham contains no notice of his tenure of these manors, although, pursuant to the writ of the 1st of July, to the escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, an inquisition was taken at Erpyngham on the 2d day of November, 7 Hen. VI., 1428. The finding was to this effect: "Quod dictus Dominus Rex octavo die Julii anno regni sui primo, per litteras suas patentes dictis juratoribus super capcionem hujus inquisitionis ostensas, inter alia concessit Thome Erpyngham chivaler in dicto brevi nominato, per nomen dilecti et fidelis militis sui Thome Erpyngham, et Roberto Haye clerico, ac Roberto Lymburn clerico, adhuc superstiti, ad opus Domini Thome Erpyngham prioratum de Toftys et maneria de Toftys et Horstede in comitatu predicto, una cum omnibus decimis, &c. eo quod Dominus Rex nunc de eisdem prioratu et maneriis seisitus et inhereditatus est, tenenda sibi et heredibus suis, virtute cujusdam statuti in parliamento domini nuper Regis apud Leycestriam, anno regni sui secundo tento, editio, et pretextu pacis inter dictum dominum nuper Regem et Karolum, avum dicti domini Regis nunc, nuper Regem Francie, inite et facte." The value of this priory and manors was 30*li.* annually, and he is declared to have held no other lands in the county. The finding as to the day of his decease and as to his heir, is the same as in the inquisition at Farringdon, save that his heir, Sir William Phelipp, is said to be thirty years and upwards of age: a correct statement. The alien priory of Toft Monks was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and Paul at Preaux, near Pont Audemer, in Lower Normandy, and the manor of Horstead belonged to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen.

liberaverunt et feoffaverunt prefatis Willelmo Phelipp militi et Johanne uxori ejus, habenda eisdem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne et heredibus de corpore ejusdem Willelmi Phelipp exeuntibus, et quod si contingat eundem Willelmum Phelipp sine herede de corpore suo exeunte obire, vivente Katerina uxore Andree Botyler militis, seu aliquo vel aliqua heredum de corpore predicte Katerine legittime exeunte, quod tunc eadem maneria cum pertinentiis post mortem predicte Johanne uxoris sue integre remanerent prefate Katerine, si ipsa ad tunc superstes fuerit, habenda sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo exeuntibus; et si ipsa Katerina adtunc mortua extitit, aliquo vel aliqua heredum de corpore suo exeuntium adtunc superstite, ex tunc eadem maneria cum pertinentiis remanerent heredibus de corpore prefate Katerine exeuntibus. Et si omnes hujusmodi heredes de corpore prefate Katerine legittime exeuntes sine herede de corporibus suis legittime et separatim exeunte obierunt, quod tunc eadem maneria cum pertinentiis rectis heredibus prefate Katerine remanerent imperpetuum. Si autem prefata Katerina sine herede de corpore suo exeunte obierit, quod tunc eadem maneria cum pertinentiis post mortem predicte Johanne rectis heredibus predicti Willelmi Phelipp remanerent imperpetuum. Virtute cujus feoffamenti idem Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna de maneriis illis cum pertinentiis et advocatione predicta fuerunt seisiti in forma predicta et statum suum inde continuaverunt tota vita ipsius Willelmi Phelipp. Et dicunt quod idem Willelmus Phelipp tenuit ad terminum vite sue die quo obiit manerium de Horstede cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto ex dimissione Henrici archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, Johannis episcopi Bathoniensis et Wellensis, Willelmi episcopi Assavensis, Willelmi episcopi Sarum, Willelmi comitis Suffolcie, Johannis Somerset, Thome Bekyngton, Ricardi Andrewe, et Adam Moleyns clericorum, Johannes Hampton, Jacobi Fenys, et Willelmi Tresham, feoffatorum Regis, reversione inde post mortem ejusdem Willelmi Phelipp eisdem spectante." The annual value of the honour and manor of Wermegay held of the King by military service was 20*l.*; Stowebardolf, 20*l.*; North Rungton, 10*l.*; and Fareswell, in Fyncham, 10 marks; Qwyldergh, 30*l.*; Cantley, 20 marks; Strumpshaw, 10*l.*; Caistor, 20*l.*, Berney's Inn, held of the Prior of the Holy Trinity of Norwich in socage by payment of one farthing on Easter day for all service, worth nothing beyond reprises; Erpingham manor held of John

Duke of Norfolk as of his manor of Hanworth, 20 *li.*; and Gerberges manor of John Lord of Dacre, as of his manor of Horseford, 10 *li.** "Et

* In the Nomina Villarum, 9th Edw. II. 1316, for the county of Norfolk, Hundredum de Suth Erpyngham, we read, "Erpingham cum Ingworth, et sunt domini ejusdem, Robertus de Erpingham, Willelmus Gerberge, Edwardus filius ejus, Prior de Fakenhamdam, Petrus de Brampton, Henricus de Coleby." Hanworth is a manor in the hundred of North Erpingham, and was then held by John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk; and Parkin, the continuator of Blomefield, in ignorance of this tenure of the manor of Erpingham, informs us that Sir William Phelip Lord Bardolf died seised of the manor of Belhouse in Hanworth, and that William Viscount Beaumont held it in the beginning of Edward the Fourth's reign. In Domesday this manor of Erpingham was of the land of Roger Bigot. Horseford was the site of a castle, and descended in the line of Clavering, Ufford, Bowet, to Elizabeth Bowet, the heiress, wife of Thomas Lord Dacre of the South, and not John, as written in this inquisition. Under Erpingham Mr. Parkin appends this note, in reference to William Phelipp, Lord Bardolf:—"In 1415, 3 Hen. V. he was hired to serve the King with 12 men at arms and 24 archers, and to attend him over the sea in his own person for three months, beginning June 22, and to be ready at Southampton; he was to be paid out of the next fifteenths granted by the laity. He sealed with his arms, Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter an eagle displayed argent; crest a garb or, and circumscribed 'Sigillum Willielmi Phelip militis.'" The helmet on his monument is surmounted by this crest. In 1430 Sir William Phelipp, knight, and Joan, his wife, presented Joan Keche, named in the text, to the church of St. Mary Erpingham, who was deceased in 1435. The following charter is of importance in clearing up the confused account of the Norfolk Topographer:—"A Justice de Cestre ou a son Lieutenant, &c. Robert de Erpingham et Johan son filz et Johan de Colby, chivalers, saluȝ. Come done nous soit a entendre que Isabelle la file Monsieur Richard de Stockport mourut seisi en son demeigne de certains tenements en la dit counte, a quel Isabell John fitȝ Monsieur Edward de Warrenn, a ceo que nous avons entendus de notre part, est cozen et droite heire. Et pur certain nous vous facions assavoir que Cicilie, la file Monsieur Nichole de Eton, fust marié au dit Monsieur Edward, et que l'avantdit Johan est eisne fitȝ et heire as dits Monsieur Edward et Cicilie et neeȝ et engendreȝ dedeins les esposailes. As queux choses tesmoigner a cestes lettres patentes nous avons mis nos seales. Doné a Erpingham le viii. jour de Marȝ l'an du reigne du Roy q'or est quarantequart (8 Mar. 1370)." To this deed these three seals remained attached: a fesse of seven fusils between 3 escallops, circumscribed, "Sigillum Johannis de Colby;" an inescutcheon between eight martlets, circumscribed, "Sigillum Roberti de Erpingham;" and the same, with a label of three points, circumscribed, "Sigillum Johannis de Erpingham." Hence, in the interval between the date of this charter and the first day of August following, these two knights, father and son, were both deceased, and the heir was Sir Thomas Erpingham, the younger brother of the latter, and not the son, as Mr. Parkin has conjectured. These manors and advowson had been enfeoffed to three persons, who in right thereof presented to the church in 1372, of which the advowson was

dicunt quod Henricus, filius Johannis Vicecomitis Beaumont et Elizabethe nuper uxoris ejus, filie predicti Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne, est consanguineus et heres ejusdem Willelmi Phelipp propinquior, et est etatis septem annorum et amplius."

On the same day a second inquisition was taken at the castle of Lincoln before Robert Waslyn, escheator of the county of Lincoln, which recites the Letters Patent of Henry the Fourth and those of Henry the Sixth granting the reversion of the moieties as above, and describes the joint seizin of the same parties of the manor of Caythorpe with its vills, worth 40*li.* annually; Riskington, with its vills, 30*li.*; and Westborough, with its vills, 20*li.*; as also a third at Newark before John Curson to the same effect as the above as to the manor of Stoke Bardolf and the moiety of that of Shelford, of the yearly value of 20*li.* On the Tuesday following an inquisition was taken at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, before Henry Drury, the escheator, which recites the Letters Patent of Henry the Sixth, granting the manor of Clopton, which had been late belonging to William Bardolf knight, brother of Thomas late Lord of Bardolf, as above, and the joint seizin of the same parties, and also a feoffment by Ralph Addeley, John de Norwich, John Bassage chaplain, and John Gernon, with the King's licence, of the manor of Ilketyshall, called Bardolfes Hall, in settlement upon Thomas late Lord of Bardolf and Avicia his wife and the heirs of their bodies, after whose decease the parties above named had seizin of the same manor, and so continued without partition during the whole life of Sir William Phelipp.* As to lands of his own inheritance we

[illegible] tion between the Abbot of Holm and the lord of the manor. In 140[illegible], Sir Thomas Erpingham presented John Lanes to this church. The description of the manor in the inquisition as that of Sir Robert Erpingham is sufficient proof that he was the father of Sir Thomas and Lady Phelipp.

* On the Roll of Letters Patent, 16 Hen. VI. m. 5, under the heading "Pro Johanne Vicecomite de Beaumont," we have a recital of the Letters Patent of the said King, bearing date 11th Nov. [illegible]th year of his reign, in respect of the honour and manor of Wyrmegay, the manors of Stowbardolf, North Rungton, Fareswell in Fyncham, and all lands, tenements, rents, and services, with the appurtenances, in Stowebardolf, North Rungton, Fyncham, and [illegible], which had been those of Thomas late Lord of Bardolf, and which, after his forfeiture, had been granted by Henry the Fourth to Thomas Duke of Exeter and the heirs of his body, and then in the King's hands by reason of his decease, therein granted to Sir William Phelipp and Joan, and to the heirs of their bodies, also of

have this finding: "Et dicunt quod Willelmus nuper episcopus Norwici,* Radulfus Cromwell chevaler, dominus de Tatersale, Johannes Typtoft chevaler, dominus de Powys, Simon Felbrigg chevaler, Johannes Heveningham chevaler, Johannes Wodehous armiger, Willelmus Paston, Thomas Derham, Willelmus Yelverton, Willelmus Goode, armigeri, Johannes Kecke clericus, et Johannes Puttok fuerunt seisiti de manerio de Denyngton

those of the 31st day of Jan. 16th year of his reign, as to the reversion of the moieties of Cathorp, &c. held by the same parties and Anne Lady Cobham; and those of the 10th May, 16th year of his reign, as to the manors of Halloughton, Castre, and Clopton, with this clause following; "Nos, bona et laudibilia servicia, que dilectus et fidelis consanguineus noster Johannes Vicecomes de Beaumont nobis impendit indiesque impendere non desistit, extunc contemplantes, de gratia nostra speciali, concessimus quod dicta honor et manerium de Wyrmegaye, &c. que prefata Joanna sic tenet in forma predicta, et que, si ipsa sine herede de corpore suo et corpore dicti Willelmi Phelipp procreato obire contigerit, ad nos et heredes nostros reverti debebant, eo quod predictus Willelmus Phelipp mortuus est, ac medietates dictorum maneriorum de Cathorp, &c. que quidem medietates, &c. post mortem predicte Anne ad predictam Johannam et heredibus de corpore ipsius Johanne et de corpore predicti Willelmi Phelipp exeuntibus virtute dictarum litterarum patentium eisdem Willelmo et Johanne inde confectarum remaneri debebant, eo quod predictus Willelmus Clyfford sine herede de corpore suo et corpore predicte Anne procreato obiit, ut predictum est, et que post mortes earumdem Anne et Johanne, si ipsa Johanna sine herede de corpore suo et corpore prefati Willelmi Phelipp exeunte obire contigerit, ad nos et heredes nostros reverti debebant, ac etiam alie medietates maneriorum de Clopton et Castre, que quidem &c. (ut supra) prefato Johanni Vicecomiti de Beaumont integre remaneant, habenda et tenenda sibi et heredibus de corpore suo exeuntibus imperpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et consueta. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxx° die Augusti."

Hence, in case of failure of issue of his deceased wife, under this grant he would have been tenant in tail of the lands belonging to the family of Bardolf in Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and of the manor of Birling in Sussex, with remainder to any heir of his body. By his second wife, Katharine, Duchess of Norfolk, he had issue one daughter, Katharine, married to Henry last Lord Grey, of Codnor, com. Derb., to whom she was second wife. Milles in his Catalogue of Honour makes John Viscount Beaumont, father of Joan wife first of Sir William Willoughby, brother of Robert Lord Willoughby, and secondly of William Marquis of Berkeley; but Dugdale, on the authority of evidences at Berkeley, says she was daughter of Sir Thomas Strangways, knight, second husband of the Duchess of Norfolk.

* William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, 27 Feb. 1426, had been translated to Lincoln 19th Sept. 1436, and hence the description as late Bishop of Norwich. He died 5 Dec. 1449.

et advocatione ecclesie ejusdem ville, ac de maneriis de Brakle et Phelippes cum pertinentiis, ac etiam de manerio de Brundysh vocato le Ferme cum suis pertinentiis, in comitatu predicto, in dominico suo ut de feodo. Et maneria illa cum pertinentiis et advocacione predicta per quandam cartam suam indentatam juratoribus hujus inquisitionis indentate ostensam dimiserunt prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne uxori ejus ad tunc superstiti, habenda et tenenda ad terminum vite eorum et alterius eorum diutius viventis, absque impeticione et calumpnia, ita quod si aliquis heres masculus predictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne de corporibus suis legittime procreatus vel exiens ipsos Willelmum et Johannam et eorum utrumque supervixerit, quod tunc post mortem predictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne et eorum utriusque, predicta maneria et advocatio cum pertinentiis integre remanerent Johanni Beaumont, domino de Folkyngham, et Elizabethe uxori ejus, filie predictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne, habenda et tenenda eisdem Johanni Beaumont et Elizabethe et heredibus de corporibus ipsius Johannis Beaumont et Elizabethe exeuntibus. Et si contingat quod nullus heres masculus predictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne de corporibus suis legittime procreatus ipsos Willelmum Phelipp et Johannam et utrumque eorum supervixerit, vel quod predictus Johannes Beaumont et Elizabetha sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, quod tunc predicta maneria et advocacio cum pertinentiis ad prefatos episcopum, &c. et heredes suos revertentur. Et dicunt quod nullus heres masculus predictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne de corporibus suis legittime procreatus ipsum Willelmum Phelipp supervixit. Et sic dicunt quod predictus Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna conjunctim tenuerunt maneria illa et advocacionem predictam, reversione inde prefato episcopo, &c. et heredibus suis post mortem predicte Johanne spectante. Et dicunt quod prefatus Willelmus Phelipp et Robertus Rous nuper fuerunt seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo de manerio de Cretyngham cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto et manerium illum cum pertinentiis per quandam cartam suam juratoribus hujus inquisitionis indentate ostensam dimiserunt et feoffaverunt Willelmo nuper episcopo Norwici, &c. superstitibus ac Johanni Wodehous et Johanni Kerbe defunctis habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, virtute cujus feoffamenti idem Willelmus nuper episcopus Norwici, &c. fuerunt inde seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo et permiserunt prefatum Willelmum Phelipp occupare predictum manerium ad eorum voluntatem.

Et sic dicunt quod idem Willelmus Phelipp nichil habuit in eodem manerio cum pertinentiis vel in aliqua parcella ejusdem post dimissionem et feoffamentum predictum nisi solummodo ad voluntatem dicti nuper episcopi Norwici, &c. Et dicunt quod prefatus Willelmus Phelipp tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cum Waltero domino de Hungerford milite, Willelmo Yelverton, Thoma Ingham, Willelmo Ede, et Johanne Puttok adhuc superstitibus manerium de Wylbey cum advocatione ecclesie ejusdem ville in comitatu predicto sibi et heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ex dono et feoffamento Thome Tudenham militis, Johannis Fitzrauff, et Oliveri Groos, eis inde et heredibus et assignatis factis." The manors of Clopton, of 10 *li.* yearly value, and of Ilketteshall, 20 *li.* were held of the King in chief; and the aforesaid manors of Dennington 10 *li.*, Brakle 5 *li.*, Phelippes 10 *li.*, and Brundish were held of the Earl of Suffolk in socage; and as to Cretingham, 10 *li.* it was not held of the King in chief, nor was its tenure then known to the jurors; and that of Wylbey, 10 *li.* was likewise held of the Earl of Suffolk, but by what service the aforesaid jurors were ignorant at that present time.

A fifth inquisition was taken at Lewes 2nd day of November, 20 Hen. VI. before Arnold Brocas, escheator of Sussex, as to the manors of Plumpton and Berkham, otherwise Barcomb, which had been in the tenure of Sir William Bardolf,* with reversion to the parties named above, by virtue of

* Sir William Bardolf, knight, had been Lieutenant of the Captain of Calais, Richard Earl of Warwick, during the reign of Henry V. and died without issue on Sunday, the feast of St. James the Apostle, 25 July, 1 Henry VI. 1423, seized for the term of his life of the manor called Kingeshall, in Clopton, together with the advowson of the church of Debach, belonging to the same manor, worth 40*s.* annually, held of the lord the King in chief by fealty, and the render of one pair of gilt spurs, price 6*d.*, for all services, according to an inquisition taken at Woodbridge, com. Suff. on Wednesday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the second year of the reign of Henry the Sixth after the Conquest, 15 Sept. 1423, before Edmund Wynter, the King's escheator in the said county, which has this finding: "Dicunt quod predictus Willelmus Bardolf obiit die dominica in festo Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ultimo preterito, et quod Anna nuper uxor Willelmi Clifford militis defuncti et Johanna nunc uxor Willelmi Phelipp militis sunt consanguinee et heredes predicti Willelmi Bardolf propinquiores, videlicet, filie Thome fratris predicti Willelmi Bardolf. Et dicunt quod predicta Anna est etatis triginta-quatuor annorum et amplius, et quod predicta Joanna est etatis triginta-tres annorum et amplius." The jury, on a second inquisition, taken at Cantley, in the county of Norfolk, on Saturday next after the feast of the Nativity of Blessed Mary the Virgin, 11th Sept.

the letters patent of King Henry IV. dated 19th July, ninth year of his reign, and of those of Henry VI. dated 31 January, sixteenth year of his

before the same escheator, found as follows: "Quod dominus Henricus nuper Rex Anglie post Conquestum quartus, avus domini Regis nunc, per litteras suas patentes, quarum datum est xiii° die Augusti anno regni sui sexto, concessit Willelmo Bardolf militi in dicto brevi nominato maneria de Queynbergh, Cantele, et Strumpeshagh, cum omnibus pertinentiis in comitatu predicto, una cum advocacionibus ecclesiarum et feodis militum ad predicta maneria pertinentibus, que per forisfacturam domini Thome, nuper domini de Bardolf, ad manus ipsius nuper Regis devenerunt, habenda predicto Willelmo pro termino vite sue, in forma in eisdem litteris contenta, quo pretextu predictus Willelmus Bardolf de maneriis predictis cum pertinentiis fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento. Et dicunt quod postea idem nuper Rex per litteras suas patentes dictis juratoribus super capcionem hujus inquisitionis in evidentia ostensas, quarum datum est apud Westmonasterium decimo nono die Junii anno regni sui nono, inter alia recitando quod dilecti sibi Willelmus Clifford chivaler et Anna uxor ejus et Willelmus Phelipp, nunc miles, et Johanna uxor ejus, filie et heredes Thome domini de Bardolf defuncti, sibi dederunt intelligi qualiter idem nuper Rex xiii° die Augusti, anno regni sui sexto, per litteras suas patentes concessit predicto Willelmo Bardolf, per nomen Willelmi Bardolf chivaler, maneria predicta cum pertinentiis per nomina maneriorum de Quynbergh, Cantele et Strumpeshagh cum omnibus pertinentiis in comitatu Norfolcie, que quidem maneria in manus predicti nuper domini Regis tanquam forisfacta occasione rebellionis per Thomam dominum de Bardolf facte devenerunt, habenda et tenenda eidem Willelmo Bardolf ad terminum vite sue, reversione inde eidem nuper Regi reservata, de gratia sua speciali et de assensu consilii sui et per finem ducentarum marcarum ad opus suum solutum, inter alia dedit et concessit eisdem Willelmo Clifford et Anne uxori ejus et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne uxori ejus reversiones predictorum maneriorum de Quynbergh, Canteley et Strumpeshagh cum pertinentiis, habendas et tenendas eisdem Willelmo Clifford et Anne uxori ejus et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne uxori ejus pro termino vite eorum et pro termino vite illius eorum qui supervixerit, et heredibus de corporibus eorum exeuntibus, et pro defectu exitus reversione inde prefato nuper Regi et heredibus suis spectante in perpetuum una cum feodis militum et advocacionibus ecclesiarum. Dicunt etiam quod predictus nuper Rex de uberiori gratia sua et de assensu consilii sui per easdem litteras patentes inter alia concessit prefatis Willelmo Clifford et Anne uxori ejus et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne uxori ejus quod si ipsi aut heredes sui de corporibus suis exeuntes informari vel aliqualiter certiorari possint in futurum, quod maneria predicta seu aliqua parcella eorundem talliata existant vel existat, unde predicte Anna vel Johanna seu heredes sui sunt vel possunt hereditari, quod tunc presens concessio seu acceptacio ejusdem prefatis Willelmo Clifford, Anne, Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne, aut versus ipsos vel heredes de corporibus suis ut premittitur, exeuntes prejudiciale vel exclusio in futurum non existat, sed quod bene liceat sibi et heredibus actionem, recuperacionem, et avantagium sua, prout pro proficuo suo et avantagio suo melius videbitur, capere, hac concessione per

reign, granting the reversions of the same after the decease of Anne Lady Cobham; and in like form as to the manor of Byrling, after the decease of

dominum nuper Regem eis facta seu acceptacione ejusdem non obstante. Virtute ipsius doni et concessionis predictus Willelmus Bardolf predictis Willelmo Clifford et Anne, Willelmo et Johanne, attornavit et postea de statu suo predicto inde pretextu premissorum obiit seisitus. Et dicunt quod predictum manerium de Quinbergh, exceptis cxxviii. acris terre in eodem manerio, tenetur de domino Rege in capite per servicium unius feodi militis, et quod predicte cxxviii. acre terre tenentur de manerio de Hardyngham, per quod servicium ignorant. (Extent.) Et quod advocaciones ecclesie predicte ville de Quinbergh et ecclesie ville de Gerston pertinent eidem manerio, unde Qwinberg valet x *li.* et Gerston xx marcas. Cantele manerium extentum, et quod advocacio ecclesie predicte ville pertinet eodem manerio et valet xx libras. Et in manerio de Cantele, videlicet in villis Castre Sancte Trinitatis et Castre Sancti Edmundi in hundredo de Estflegg sunt terre et curia, et dicunt quod advocatio ecclesie Sancti Edmundi de Castre pertinet manerio de Cantele et valet x marcas, et quod predictum manerium tenetur de domino Rege in capite per servicium unius militis. Strumpshaghe manerium extentum, et quod tenetur de Domino Rege in capite per servicium unius militis. Item dicunt quod predictus Willelmus Bardolf miles tenuit die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo manerium de Scrouteby in comitatu predicto. (Extent.) Et dicunt quod predictum manerium de Scrouteby tenetur de Thoma Huntyngfeld per servicium unius feodi militis. Et dicunt quod predictus Willelmus Bardolf obiit die Dominica in festo Sancti Jacobi Apostoli ultimo preterito, et quod predictus Willelmus Clifford obiit sine herede de corpore predicte Anne exeunte diu ante mortem predicti Willelmi Bardolf. Et quod predicta maneria de Qwinbergh, Cantele, et Strumpshagh cum pertinentiis predicte Anne ac predictis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne pretextu premissorum jam remanere debent." Heirs and ages as above. Another inquisition was taken at Lewes on Saturday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 18th Sept. 2 Hen. VI. before Richard Wymeldon escheator, which describes the tenure of the deceased in the same words as the above in regard of the manor of Plumpton, with the liberties and advowson of the church, and the manor of Berkompe alias Barkhome, with the liberties and advowson of the church, held of the castle of Lewes, in the county of Sussex. Debach is a small parish in the hundred of Wilford, Suffolk, with its church dedicated to All Saints, adjacent to Boulge, with which it is now united, and situate in the deanery of Wilford. Whinborough or Whinburgh, with its church dedicated to St. Mary, and Garveston, with its church dedicated to St. Margaret, are situate in the hundred of Mitford, and deanery of Hingham. Hardingham is also adjacent, and the manor of Swathings in Hardingham was held of the Lords Bardolf by the ancient family of Gurney. Cantley, with its church dedicated to St. Margaret, is situate in the hundred and deanery of Blofield, and in 1406 John Dowes was presented to this church by Sir William Bardolf, knight, and in 1437 Thomas Muriel by Sir William Phelipp, in right of Joan, his wife. Caistor or Castor, in the hundred of East Flegg, was divided anciently into two parishes, St. Trinity, given by John Lord

Joan Queen of England, with reversion of the moiety. "Et ulterius dicunt predicti juratores super sacramentum suum quod prior et conventus monasterii sive Prioratus Sancti Pancratii de Lewes sunt seisiti et possessionati, et omnes predecessores predicti prioris loci predicti sicut in jure monasterii et loci predicti a tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit fuerunt seisiti et possessionati, de quadraginta solidis annuis exeuntibus de curia de Flecchynge, vocata Netherhowe, cum pertinentiis suis, membro dicti manerii de Plumpton, annuatim ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones percipiendis." The annual value of Plumpton beyond the said rent, 20 *li.*; Barcomb, 20 *li.*; Berlyng, 10 *li.* On the same day an inquisition was taken at Derby before John Curzon, escheator, which describes the same parties as conjointly seized of 20 *s.* rent in Aylwaston, and Ambaston, and Alwaston, in the county of Derby, and of divers fiefs underwritten, as parcels of the manors of Shelford and Stokebardolf, in the county of Nottingham, namely, one fief in Aylwaston, which Sir Thomas Blount knight holds, 5 *li.*; another fief in the same, held by the abbot of Derley, 5 *li.*; two fiefs in the same, held by Peter Frecheville, 5 *li.*; one fief in Alwaston, held by the abbot of Dale, 5 *li.*; and one fief in Ambaston, held by Richard Sawer, Robert Smalley, and others, 5 *li.* *i.e.* their value when they fell in.

A seventh inquisition was taken at Hertford on Friday next after the feast of All Saints, 3rd of Nov. 20 Hen. VI. before Thomas Knyvet, the escheator of the county, which recites the grant of Edward I. of the manor of Watton-at-Stone, and deduces the pedigree down to the parties named above: "Qui quidem Reginaldus et Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Joanna, die quo idem Willelmus obiit tenebant predictum manerium cum pertinentiis in juribus ipsarum Anne et Johanne filiarum et heredum predicti Thome nuper domini de Bardolf ut consanguinearum et heredum de corpore prefati Willelmi filii Isabelle exeuntium, in dominico suo, videlicet, predictus Reginaldus et Willelmus ut de libero tenemento et predicte Anna

Bardolf, in 37 Edw. III. to the Gilbertine Priory of Shouldham, for the better support of Margaret de Montfort, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Catharine daughter of Guy de Warwick deceased, and his own sister Elizabeth, nuns there, and St Edmund, to which church, in 1401, Richard Swayne had been presented by Sir William Bardolf, whose widow Joan remarried Richard Selling, who, 3 Hen. VI. released this manor for an annuity to the Ladies Anne Clifford and Joan Phelipp.

et Johanna ut de feodo talliato per formam doni predicti absque aliqua participatione inde facta." The jurors erroneously inferred that the entail upon William Bardolf, the second son of Isabella Lady Bardolf, had taken effect, whereas it was his elder brother who inherited this ancient property of the first Mayor of London, Henry Fitz Aylwin, and in fixing its value at 10 marks annually, and stating its tenure in chief of the King, confess themselves ignorant of the service. On the same day an inquisition was taken at Halloughton before John Pulteney, escheator of Leicestershire, which contains the same finding as to the joint seizin of the same parties; and another at Thame on the same Friday, the morrow of All Souls, before Richard Restwold, escheator of Oxfordshire, which recites the grant of the manor of Holton to Roger Dammory, and traces its descent to the same parties, who held it per formam doni predicti, it being of the annual value of 20 marks.

Lastly, an inquisition was taken at Cambridge on Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, 4 Nov. 20 Hen. VI. before John Burgh, escheator of the county, which contains this finding: "Quod Johannes Keche clericus, Willelmus Goode, et Johannes Puttok fuerunt seisiti de manerio de Parva Wylburgham cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville, prout per cartam juratoribus hujus inquisitionis indentate ostensam plene liquet, et manerium illud cum advocatione predicta dimiserunt Willelmo Phelipp in dicto brevi nominato et Johanne uxori sue adhuc superstiti, habendum et tenendum eisdem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, virtute cujus feoffamenti iidem Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna fuerunt seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo et statum suum continuaverunt tota vita ipsius Wellelmi Phelipp. Et dicunt quod manerium predictum cum pertinentiis tenetur de comite Oxonie, ut de manerio suo de Henyngham, per servicium dimidii feodi militis." Annual value, x *li.* This statement is correct, as, in the Nomina Villarum of this county 9 Edw. II. under Hundredum de Stane, we read "Villa de Wilburgham Parva, comes Oxonie est Dominus," and the castle of Heddingham, sometimes written Henningham, in Essex, was the capital seat of his honour.

In the course of the following year Henry de Beaumont, the grandson and heir of William Phelipp Lord Bardolf, was deceased at Dennington,

and had interment in the church, as we learn from this inscription on a brass plate:—

"Hic jacet Henricus de Bellomonte, Filius et Heres Johannis Vicecomitis Beaumont et Elizabethe Uxoris ejus, Filie et Heredis Willelmi Phelipp, Domini de Bardolph, et Heredis terrarum de Erpingham, qui obiit vi° die Novembris, Anno Domini MCCCCXLII, cuius anime propicietur Deus."

Joan Lady Bardolph, by her testament, bearing date 11th day of March, 24 Hen. VI. 1446, directed her body to be buried in the chapel of St. Margaret, in the church of Dennington, by her husband. She gave to the Lady Joan Boteler, 40*li.*; to the Lord Viscount Beaumont, a saltcellar of silver gilt; to Joan, his daughter, a buckle set with pearls, and her best gold girdle; to her sister, the best furred mantle; to her sister the Lady Boteler, a mantle furred; to the Lady Brewes, a gown; to the Lady Charles, a gown; to the Lady Heveningham, a gown; to the Lady Crumwell, a gilt cup; to John Heydon, a silver cup; to the wives of Sir Miles Stapylton and Sir Brian Stapylton, two girdles; executors, Richard Purynglond and others; supervisors, Sir Miles Stapylton and Sir Thomas Tudenham, knights.

By her codicil, dated 7th Sept. 25 Hen. VI. 1446, she further gave 100*li.* owing to her by the Lord Viscount Beaumont, to Joan, his daughter; to Sir Miles Stapylton, a silver goblet with a gilt foot, having at the bottom the arms of the said Sir Miles and his Lady impaled; to Sir Brian Stapylton, a silver goblet with a gilt foot, having borage flowers at the bottom. Her inn or messuage in Norwich, late that of Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, to be sold by her executors. Several legacies, given to William, son of Lord Viscount Beaumont, in case he die under age, are given over to the Lord Scales.*

* The parties named in this will are, first, her niece, and probably god-daughter, the Lady Joan Boteler, daughter of Sir Andrew Boteler, knight, and of Katharine, sis. of Sir William Phelipp Lord Bardolf, who was yet surviving. Her own sister was Anne Lady Cobham, and John Viscount Beaumont, her son-in-law. Joan, daughter of the latter and grand-daughter of the testator, was subsequent to this date the wife of John Baron Lovel of Titchmarsh, com. North. The Lady Brewse was Ela, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham, com. Norf. and of Bedale, com. Ebor. and then the widow of Sir Robert Brewse of Salle, com. Norf. knight. The Lady Charles was Elizabeth, wife

The testator died upon Sunday, the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 12th March, 25 Hen. VI., 1447, and was buried in the church of Dennington, as she directed, where her effigy remains, wearing the buckle set with pearls, the gold girdle, and the furred mantle bequeathed by her will, which was proved at Norwich on the 3rd day of April following, and of which there is a copy in register Wylley, f. 133a.* Pursuant to writs of diem clausit extremum, dated at Westminster, 21st day of March, 25 Hen. VI. to the several escheators, these inquisitions were taken concerning the property of Joan, Lady of Bardolf, in their districts: namely, one at Downham Market, in the county of Norfolk, on Thursday next before the feast of St. Martin in winter, 26th Hen. VI., 9th Nov. 1447, before John Say, escheator of the King in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which contains this finding of the jurors upon their oath: "Quod Johanna in dicto brevi nominata tenuit die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato, videlicet, sibi et heredibus de corpore suo et de corpore Willelmi Phelipp militis, nuper domini Bardolf, nuper viri sui defuncti, procreatis, honorem et manerium de Wyrmegay et maneria de Stowe Bardolf, North Rungton et Fareswell in Fyncham cum pertinentiis suis in comitatu predicto ex concessione metuendissimi domini Regis nunc per litteras suas patentes super capcionem hujus inquisicionis ostensas inde eisdem Willelmo et Johanne et heredibus suis predictis factas per nomina Willelmi Phelipp militis et Johanne uxoris ejus una cum feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, hospitalium, capellarum, cantuariarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque et omnibus aliis proficuis adeo plene et in-

of Sir Thomas Charles of Kettleburgh, com. Suff. knight. Lady Heveningham, wife of Sir John Heveningham of Heveningham, com. Suff. knight, had name Elizabeth, and was after his decease the wife of John Wymondham, esq. The Lady Cromwell was Margaret, daughter of John Lord Deincourt, and sister and cobeir of William Lord Deincourt. John Heydon has been mentioned as executor of William Phelipp Lord Bardolf. The wife of Sir Miles Stapleton was Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas de la Pole, son of Michael, first Earl of Suffolk of that family, after his decease the wife of Sir Richard Harcourt of Ellenhall, com. Staff. knight. The wife of Sir Bryan Stapleton of Kessingland, com. Suff. knight, had name Isabella, but her lineage is unknown; he was younger brother of Sir Miles Stapleton. Sir Thomas Tudenham of Keddington, com. Suff. knight, was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 22nd of February 1461. Thomas Lord Scales of Scales Hall in Middleton, com. Norf. was slain on the 25th of July, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.

* The extract from this will is in the Norris MSS. vol. 2, p. 176.

tegre, sicut Thomas nuper dominus de Bardolf pater predicte Johanne vel aliquis antecessorum suorum ea habuit vel tenuit, prout in eisdem litteris patentibus plene liquet." Recital follows of the settlement of the manors in Erpingham, and of the advowson by the feoffees, in the same words as in the inquisition upon her husband, adding that, after the decease of the same William Lord Bardolf, she had continued her estate and possession of the same during the whole of her life. The annual value the same as above, save that the manor of Fareswell, in Fyncham, is put down at 16 *li.* "Et etiam dicunt quod Johanna in dicto brevi nominata obiit die dominica in festo Sancti Gregorii Pape ultimo preterito ante diem capcionis hujus inquisitionis," and in the fifty-seventh year of her age. "Et dicunt quod Willelmus filius Elizabethe filie prefate Johanne in dicto brevi nominate est ejus heres propinquior, et est et fuit etatis novem annorum die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste ultimo preteritum ante diem capcionis hujus inquisitionis:" an erroneous assertion, as William Viscount Beaumont was born on Wednesday, the feast of St. George the Martyr, 16 Hen. VI., 1438. A second inquisition was taken before the same escheator at Dennington com. Suff. on the following Friday, which describes her to have held no lands or tenements of the lord the King, or any one else, in that county. A third inquisition was taken at Lewes, on the 28th day of October, 26 Hen. VI. before John Knottesford, escheator of the county of Sussex, which contains this finding: "Quod Henricus nuper Rex Anglie, avus domini Regis nunc, fuit seisitus de manerio de Byrling cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto, una cum feodis militum &c. in dominico suo ut de feodo, et manerium illud cum suis pertinentiis per litteras suas patentes juratoribus predictis in evidencia ostensas inter alia concessit carissime consorti sue Johanne, nuper Regine Anglie, habendum eidem consorti sue pro termino vite ipsius consortis sue. Et postea per alias litteras suas patentes eciam concessit Willelmo Clyfford chyvaler et Anne uxori ejus, Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne uxori ejus in dicto brevi nominate quod dictum manerium cum pertinentiis suis una cum feodis militum et advocationibus, et quod post mortem predicte consortis sue ad ipsum nuper Regem et heredes suos reverti deberet, post mortem ejusdem consortis sue remaneret prefatis Willelmo Clyfford, Anne, Willelmo Phellipp et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus predictarum Anne et Johanne exeuntibus. Et postmodum predicta Regina obiit; post cujus mortem predicti Willelmus Clyfford et Anna, Willelmus

Phelipp et Johanna in predicto manerio cum pertinentiis virtute litterarum predictarum eis concessarum intraverunt et statum suum predictum inde continuaverunt tota vita ipsorum Willelmi Clyfford et Anne, Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne virtute earumdem litterarum patentium, ipsisque inde sic seisitis predicti Willelmus Clyfford, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna obierunt, et predicta Anna ipsos supervixit et se in eodem manerio cum pertinentiis tenuit per jus accrescendi, et inde adhuc sola seisita existit in forma predicta virtute litterarum patentium." The finding as to the manors of Plumpton and Barcomb is in the same form, which had been so settled upon the aforesaid parties, with right of survivorship, in reversion after the decease of Sir William Bardolf, knight. Each manor is stated to be separately worth yearly in all issues 20 marks, of which the two latter were held of the King in chief, and that of Byrling of the same King, as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by services unknown to the jurors. A fourth inquisition, taken at Leycester on Friday next after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 30th June, 25 Hen. VI. before Thomas Porter esquire, escheator of the county of Leicester, describes her tenure of the moiety of the manor of Halloughton. A fifth inquisition, taken at Puckeridge, in the county of Hertford, on Friday, the morrow of the feast of Corpus Christi, 9 June, 25 Hen. VI. before Geoffrey Rokesley, escheator, describes her tenure of the moiety of the manor called Bardolfs in the parish of Watton atte Stone; and a sixth, taken at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, on Wednesday next before the feast of St. John the Baptist, before John Bakish, escheator, describes her tenure of the moieties of Shelford and Stokebardolf, and of the advowson of the church of Gedling; as does a seventh at Derby on the following day, of a rent of 26*s.* assised in the vills of Ambaston, Thurleston, and Eylvaston, parcels of the manor of Shelford. An eighth inquisition, taken at Oxford, 23d day of October, describes her tenure of the manor of Holton, as to one moiety, as of the honour of St. Vallery; and a ninth, at Cathorp, in Lincolnshire, on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 26 Hen. VI. describes her tenure of the moieties of the manors of Ruskington, Cathorp, and Westborough, with their respective members.

With the exception of the manors which reverted entire to Anne Lady Cobham, by right of survivorship, the remainder, after the decease of Joan Lady Bardolf, devolved upon her heir, William Beaumont, the only surviv-

ing son of her daughter, who from this time bore the title of Lord Bardolf, being then in the custody of his father, who received the issues and profits during the minority. In proof that this barony was a tenure in fee, the following charter, granting the royalties to the father and son in their respective demesnes, may be adduced, which is inserted on the Roll of Charters of the 27th year of the reign of Henry VI. under the heading "Pro Johanne Vicecomite de Beaumont et Willelmo domino de Bardolf."

"Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris concessimus dilectis consanguineis nostris Johanni Vicecomiti de Beaumont et Willelmo filio suo, domino de Bardolf, quod ipsi et uterque eorum heredes et assignati sui per ballivos suos vel ballivum suum imperpetuum habeant plenum returnum omnium et omnimodorum brevium &c., nostrorum heredum et successorum nostrorum ac quorumcumque justiciariorum &c., emergencium seu exequendorum infra, de vel super omnia castra, dominia, maneria, terras et tenementa, feoda et servicia sua cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, unde idem Johannes Vicecomes et Willelmus conjunctim seu separatim seu aliquis alius ad usum eorum seu alterius eorum seisiti existunt vel seisitus existit, vel que iidem Johannes Vicecomes et Willelmus seu alter eorum de cetero per descensum hereditarium seu de perquisito habebunt seu alter eorum habebit infra comitatus Lincolnie, Leycestrie, et Norffolcie, necnon in civitate Lincolnie, tam ad sectam nostram &c. quam ad sectam alterius cujuscunque, &c., et omnimodas executiones omnium et singulorum brevium, mandatorum, billarum, preceptorum, et warantorum nostrorum. Et quod nullus Vicecomes &c. Ac etiam propriam prisonam seu gaolam suam infra castrum et dominium suum de Folkingham in comitatu Lincolnie et in castro et dominio suo de Whittewyk in comitatu Leycestrie, necnon in manerio et dominio suo de Wirmegay in comitatu Norffolcie, ad libitum et voluntatem ipsorum Johannis, Willelmi et heredum suorum. Ac etiam wreccum maris &c. In cujus rei &c. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus J(ohanne) archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Anglie primate, Cancellario nostro, W(illelmo) Wyntoniensi, M(armaduco) Karliolensi, Thesaurario nostro Anglie, episcopis, carissimis consanguineis nostris, Ricardo Eboraci et Willelmo Suffolcie, camerario nostro Anglie, ducibus, Henrico Northumbrie et Thoma Devonie comitibus, necnon dilectis et fidelibus nostris Radulpho Boteler domino de Sudeley senescallo hospicii nostri, et Jacobo

Fenys domino de Say camerario hospicii nostri, militibus, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium viii° die Novembris." (8 Nov. 1448.)

Sir Reginald Cobham, knight, by his testament, bearing date 12th of August, 24 Hen. VI., 1446, bequeathed to Anne his wife all his household goods within his castle of Sterborough at the time of his decease, appointing that, during her life, she should have the use of all the furniture of his chapel in the said castle, and after her death to remain to the Master of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Lingfield, then newly founded by him, and to the priests therein and their successors for ever; in which church he likewise directed his body to be interred. He appointed Sir William Gaynesford, knight, John Swetecok, master of the college of Lyngefeld, John Baghall, and Sir Richard Howlot, chaplain, his executors; and Anne, his wife, the supervisor of this his testament, to whom, by a codicil made the day following, he bequeathed a moiety of all his plate. This will was proved on the 14th day of October following, thus fixing the time of his decease to the intervening period.

Pursuant to a second writ, with the King's teste at Westminster, 24th day of March, 29th of his reign, 1451, an inquisition was taken at Cringleford, in the county of Norfolk, 12th Oct., 30 Hen. VI., before Robert Martyn esquire, the King's escheator in the same, which contains this finding:—"Quod Johanna domina de Bardolf, defuncta, in brevi predicto nominata, tenuit die quo obiit plura terras et tenementa in comitatu predicto, que non in inquisitione indentata in brevi predicto specificata et in cancellaria domini Regis retornata specificantur, videlicet, maneria de Qwynbergh, Cantele, Strumpeshagh, Scrowteby et Castre cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto, que in eadem inquisitione in cancellaria predicta minime specificantur, conjunctim cum Anna nuper uxore Reginaldi Cobham militis, ac quondam uxore Willelmi Clyfford militis adhuc superstite, ex concessione domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie, avi domini Regis nunc, per litteras suas patentes, juratoribus predictis super capcione hujus inquisitionis in evidenciam ostensas, predictis Willelmo Clyfford et predicte Anne tunc uxori ejus et cuidam Willelmo Phelipp et predicte Johanne tunc uxori ejus, per nomina Willelmi Clyfford chevaler et Anne uxoris ejus, Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne uxoris ejus, filiarum et heredum Thome nuper domini de Bardolf tunc defuncti, inde inter alia confectas, facta, habenda eisdem Willelmo

Clyfford et Anne et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne pro termino vite eorum et pro termino vite illius eorum qui supervixerit, et heredibus de corpore dicte suis exeuntibus, una cum feodis, advocationibus ecclesiarum &c. et pro defectu hujusmodi exitus, reversione inde ipsi nuper Regi et heredibus suis spectante, prout &c. et predicta maneria de Scrowteby et Castre ex concessione domini Regis nunc per litteras suas patentes predictis juratoribus super capcione hujus inquisitionis in evidenciam similiter ostensas inde inter alia per nomen maneriorum de Castre et Scrowteby, que nuper fuerunt Willelmi Bardolf militis, fratris predicti Thome nuper domini de Bardolf, una cum feodis &c. Et dicunt quod Johannes Vicecomes Beaumont et predicta Anna a tempore mortis predicte Johanne usque diem capcionis hujus inquisitionis maneria predicta cum pertinentiis &c. occupaverunt et exitus et proficua inde perceperunt et adhuc percipiunt, set quo titulo, qualiter et quo modo idem Vicecomes Beaumont eadem maneria cum pertinentiis, ut predictum est, occupavit et exitus et proficua inde in forma predicta percepit et percipit idem juratores penitus ignorant. Et dicunt quod predicta Johanna obiit xii die Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum xxx°, et quod Willelmus Beaumont est consanguineus et heres ejusdem Johanne inde propinquior, videlicet, filius Elizabethe filie ejusdem Johanne, et quod idem Willelmus est etatis tresdecim annorum et amplius."

In the 32nd year of his reign, another writ was issued by the King in this form:—"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, Escaetori suo in comitatu Norffolcie, salutem. Cum per quandam inquisitionem coram Johanne Say nuper Escaetore nostro in comitatu predicto de mandato nostro captam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam sit compertum quod Johanna domina de Bardolf, defuncta, tenuit inter alia die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato, videlicet, sibi et heredibus de corpore suo et de corpore Willelmi Phelipp militis, nuper domini de Bardolf, nuper viri sui defuncti, procreatis honorem et maneriam de Wyrmegey et maneria de Stowe Bardolf, North Rungton et Fyncswell in Fyncham, cum pertinentiis suis in comitatu predicto ex concessione nostra, et quod honor et maneria predicta de nobis in capite tenentur, et quia in inquisitione predicta per quod servicium honor et maneria predicta tenentur minime specificatur, tibi precipimus quod per sacramenta proborum et legalium hominum de balliva tua, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, sine dilatione

inquiras per quod servicium honor et manerium predicta tenentur. Et inquisitionem inde &c. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Februarii, anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo." (5 Feb. 1454.) Pursuant to this writ an inquisition was taken at Long Stratton, on the 12th day of March, before William Whyte, escheator of the county, which describes the service to be one knight's fief; and under a previous writ, dated at Westminster, 20th Jan[y]., 32 Hen. VI., an inquisition was taken at Halesworth, com. Suffolk, on the 14th day of the month of March, before the same escheator, as to the tenancy of Joan, Lady Bardolf, conjointly with Anne, Lady Cobham, of the manors of Clopton and Ilketeshale, held by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fief; which contains a similar allegation, that John, Viscount Beaumont, had received the issues of the said moieties from the time of the decease of the said Joan, by what title they knew not, and a statement that William Beaumont was of the age of fifteen years and more. Other inquisitions, pursuant to writs dated 5th Feb[y]., were taken in these counties, namely, at Ware, on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Valentine, 12th Feb., 32 Hen. VI., before Richard de Lafield, escheator of Hertfordshire, as to the tenancy of the manor of Watton-atte-Stone,* which includes this finding:—" Et ulterius dicunt quod advocatio ecclesie de Stapulford in dicto brevi specificata est et tempore concessionis (Edwardi primi) fuit pertinens et appendens ad manerium de Watton, et valet per annum iiii *li.*†;" at Navenby, in the county of Lincoln, 17th May,

* In the note at the foot of p. cxl. the conjecture that Croweberg was the manor of Greenbury, is erroneous. It was the name of a separate manor in the parish of Watton-att-Stone, as appears by a record cited in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, namely, Rot. Claus. 8 Ric. II. m. 33, being a copy of the grant made by William Bardolf, knight, Lord of Wyrmegaye, to John Cley, clerk, John Grene, clerk, Robert Alesaundre and Nicholas Horspath, of the said manor of Crowbergh in the vill of Watton-at-Stone, and of lands in Datchworth, Welwe, and Aston. Datchworth, Welwyn, and Aston are adjoining parishes to Watton-atte-Stone. One of the heirs of Peter de Valoines was Alexander de Baliol, and according to Chauncy, the older historian of this county, he granted this estate to Sir Robert Aguillon.

† The church of Stapleford, dedicated to St. Mary, in the deanery of Hertford, archdeaconry of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, in the patronage of the lords of this manor of Watton, called Bardolfs, and in its immediate vicinity, was thus filled by incumbents at this time under Bishops Repingdon and Alnewick: William Swayn, 4th Dec. 1409, presented by William Phelipp, esquire; William Berle, priest, 31st Oct. 1416, upon the

32 Hen. VI., as to the medieties of the manors of Ruskington, with its members &c. in Ruskington, Dorrington, Digby, Leasingham, Dunsby, Anwick, Brauncewell, Sleaford, and Roxholm, and of the advowson of the church of the same, worth annually 5*li.*, of Caythorpe, and of the vill of Ancaster, and of Westborough, and the advowson, worth yearly ten marks; and at Oxford, 8th Oct., 33 Hen. VI., as to the mediety of the manor of Holton, which last contains this statement as to the heir:—"Quod dictus Willelmus Phelipp, quem Dominus Rex nunc erexit in Dominum de Bardolf, et Johanna habuerunt exitum Elizabetham nuptam Johanni, Vicecomiti Beaumont, iidemque Vicecomes et Elizabetha habuerunt exitum Willelmum Beaumont, nunc dominum de Bardolf, eademque Elizabetha obiit."

The Lady Anne, who had been the wife of Sir Reginald Cobham, knight, deceased, elder sister of Joan, Lady Bardolf, died without issue on the sixth day of November, 32 Hen. VI. 1453, in London apparently, as the writs to the escheators of the several counties bear date at Westminster on that same day. Pursuant thereto an inquisition was taken at Nottingham on the first day of June, 1454, before John Seynton, escheator of the county, which describes her to have been long since seized of the moiety of the manor of Shelford, with its appurtenances, in her demesne as of fee; and being so seized thereof by her certain charter in her pure widowhood enfeoffed Ralph Cromwell, Lord of Cromwell, Thomas Scalys, Lord of Scalys, John Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, knight, John Lynne, clerk, John Gaynesford, senior, John Bamburgh, William Soude, and Richard Wakehurst, junior, in the same, to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, by virtue of which feoffment the said parties were thereof seized in their demesne as of fee. It also recites a release from the three first-named parties and the last to the other four, of whom three had subsequently died, leaving William Soude the sole surviving feoffee; who, at the special request and demand of the same Anne, by his charter thereof enfeoffed Ralph Cromwell, Lord of Cromwell, Sir John Fortescue, knight, William Venour, William Babyngton, Thomas Curson, esquires, Richard Illingworth, and John Seynton, to have and to hold to them, their heirs, and assigns for ever, "pretextu cujus feoffamenti idem Radulfus &c.

resignation of the same by Sir William Phelipp, knight, William Goodwife, 6th Sept. 144[illegible] upon the resignation of Simon Wolde, by Sir Reginald Cobham of Sterborgh, knight and Anne his wife, and Joan widow of Sir William Phelipp, knight, Lady Bardolf.

fuerunt inde seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo, et hujusmodi statum de et in medietate predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis tempore mortis domine Anne diu antea et postea continuaverunt. Et dicunt quod eadem medietas tenetur de domino Rege in capite per servicium vicesime partis unius feodi militis, et valet per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas viginti libras. Et eadem Anna tenuit alteram medietatem ejusdem manerii cum pertinentiis in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. Et dicunt quod eadem Anna obiit sexto die Novembris ultimo preterito, et quod Willelmus filius Johannis Vicecomitis Beaumont, nunc dominus de Bardolf, est consanguineus et heres ejusdem Anne, et est et fuit etatis xvi annorum die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste ultimo preterito ante diem capcionis hujus inquisitionis." * Another inquisition, which was taken at Ware, 12th Feb. before Richard de la Felde, escheator of Hertfordshire, recites the descent of the manor of Watton, as above, down to Thomas, late Lord Bardolf, and contains this statement: "idem Thomas de manerio predicto cum pertinentiis fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato per formam doni predicti, et habuit exitum Annam in predicto brevi nominatam, nuper uxorem Willelmi Clyfford militis, et post mortem ejusdem Willelmi Clyfford nuptam Reginaldo Cobham militi, et Johannam nuper uxorem Willelmi Phelipp militis, nuper domini de Bardolf, et obiit. Post cujus mortem dicte Anna et Joanna fuerunt seisite de manerio predicto cum pertinentiis in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato per formam doni predicti. Iidem Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna habuerunt exitum Elizabetham, quam Johannes Vicecomes Beaumont duxit in uxorem, iidemque Vicecomes et Elizabetha habuerunt exitum Willelmum, nunc dominum de Bardolf, iidemque Willelmus Phelipp, Johanna et Elizabetha obierunt, et postea predicta Anna obiit seisita de medietate manerii predicti cum pertinentiis in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato in

* Apparently the moiety of the manor of Shelford, which was of the Everingham fee, a family in which the representation of the lines of Caux and Berkin had vested, had been sold prior to the decease of Reginald de Everingham and of his son Edmund in the 15th Ric. II. 1391-2, as there is no mention of their being seized of this moiety in the inquisition taken after their deaths; and hence this moiety being held in fee by Anne, Lady Cobham, she was empowered to grant it to the feoffees named in the text, one of whom was Richard Illingworth, whose son and heir, Ralph, 17 Edw. IV. 1477, acknowledged himself to hold the manor of Shelford, called Everingham Fee, of the King in chief, for half a knight's fief. The other moiety was the Bardolf Fee, and passed to her heir, William, Viscount Beaumont, along with Stoke Bardolf manor, in the parish of Gedling.

formam predictam sibi et heredibus de corpore suo procreatis sexto die Novembris ultimo preterito. Item dicunt quod idem Willelmus, dominus de Bardolf, filius dictorum Vicecomitis et Elizabethe, est heres ejusdem Anne inde propinquior, et fuit etatis quindecim annorum die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste ultimo preterito ante diem captionis hujus inquisitionis." A third inquisition was taken at Lewes, in the county of Sussex, on the ninth day of March, before Thomas Basset, the King's escheator, which contains this finding: "Quod dominus Henricus, nuper Rex Anglie, avus domini Regis nunc, per litteras suas patentes, quarum data est xix die Julii anno regni sui nono, dictis juratoribus in evidenciam ostensas, dedit et concessit Willelmo Clyfford chevaler et Anne uxori ejus, et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne uxori ejus, filiabus et heredibus Thome nuper domini de Bardolf tunc defuncti, inter alia, maneria de Plumton et Barkeham cum pertinentiis suis in comitatu predicto, habenda et tenenda eisdem Willelmo Clyfford et Anne, Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne, pro termino vite illius eorum qui supervixerit, et heredibus de corpore suo exeuntibus, et pro defectu exitus reversione inde eidem avo dicti domini Regis nunc et heredibus suis spectante imperpetuum, una cum advocationibus, curiis, franchesiis, wardis, straif, catallis fugitivorum et felonum, visu franciplegii, letis, et omnibus que ad visum franciplegii et letas pertinent, cum omnibus aliis exitibus, proficuis et commodatibus quibuscunque dictis maneriis quocunque modo spectantibus, appendentibus sive pertinentibus; virtute cujus doni et concessionis iidem Willelmus Clyfford et Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna, de maneriis predictis fuerunt seisiti in forma predicta, et iidem Willelmus Clyfford et Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna, statum suum in maneriis predictis continuaverunt quousque dictus Willelmus Clyfford obiit sine herede de corpore suo et corpore prefate Anne procreato. Et postea dominus Rex nunc per litteras suas patentes, datas apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Januarii anno regni sui sextodecimo, recitans concessionem predictam et continuationem status et possessionis predictarum, inter alia, concessit prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne quod medietas maneriorum predictorum cum pertinentiis, que prefata Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna sic tunc tenuerunt in forma predicta et que post mortem prefate Anne, cum ipsam obire contingerit, ad ipsum Regem et heredes suos reverti deberet, prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne post mortem prefate Anne remaneret, habenda et tenenda dicta maneria inter alia cum

pertinentiis una cum feodis &c. eisdem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus eorumdem Willelmi et Johanne exeuntibus de ipso Rege et heredibus suis per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, prout in eisdem litteris patentibus plenius liquet. Ac insuper juratores supradicti dicunt quod dictus Henricus, nuper Rex Anglie, avus domini Regis nunc, per alias litteras suas patentes dictis juratoribus in evidenciam ostensas, concessit prefatis Willelmo Clyfford et Anne et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne inter alia manerium de Byrlinge in comitatu predicto cum pertinentiis, una cum feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque dicto manerio de Byrlynge pertinentium sive spectantium, habendum et tenendum eisdem Willelmo Clyfford et Anne et Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus ipsius Anne et Johanne exeuntibus, ita quod si predicti Willelmus Clyfford, Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna sine herede de corporibus dicte Anne et Johanne exeunte obirent, extunc dictum manerium de Byrlynge cum pertinentiis suis, una cum feodis et advocationibus supradictis, ad ipsum avum domini Regis nunc et heredibus suis imperpetuum reverteretur, prout in dictis litteris patentibus plenius continetur. Virtute cujus concessionis iidem Willelmus Clyfford et Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna, de manerio predicto fuerunt seisiti in forma predicta, et iidem Willelmus Clyfford et Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna, statum suum in predicto manerio continuaverunt, quousque dictus Willelmus Clyfford obiit sine herede de corpore suo et de corpore prefate Anna procreato. Et postea Rex nunc, per litteras suas patentes, quarum data est apud Westmonasterium decimo die Maii anno regni sui sextodecimo, recitans concessionem predictam, jus, statum, titulum et possessionem, que prefati Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna tunc habuerunt in eodem manerio cum pertinentiis, acceptavit, approbavit, ratificavit et confirmavit. Et ulterius concessit prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne inter alia quod medietas ejusdem manerii cum pertinentiis, que prefati Anna, Willelmus Phelipp et Johanna sic tunc tenuerunt in forma predicta, et que medietas post mortem predictorum Anne, Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne, cum ipsam Annam sine herede de corpore suo obire contingisset, ad ipsum Regem et heredes suos reverti deberet, eo quod predictus Willelmus Clyfford mortuus fuit, prefatis Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne remaneret, habenda et tenenda medietate illa cum pertinentiis, una cum feodis militum, &c., eisdem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne

et heredibus de corporibus eorundem Willelmo Phelipp et Johanne exeuntibus de ipso Rege et heredibus suis per servicia inde debita et consueta, prout in eisdem litteris patentibus plenius liquet. Et predictus Willelmus Phelipp, quem Dominus Rex nunc postea erexit in Dominum de Bardolf, et Johanna habuerunt exitum Elizabetham, nuptam Johanni, Vicecomiti de Beaumont, iidemque Vicecomes et Elizabetha habuerunt exitum Willelmum Beaumont, eademque Elizabetha obiit. Et predicti Willelmus Phelipp, dominus de Bardolf, et Johanna de statu et possessione predictis obierunt seisiti, post quorum mortem dicta Anna per nomen Anne, que fuit uxor Reginaldi Cobham, militis, in dicto brevi domini Regis huic inquisitioni consuto nominata, statum et possessionem suas predictas tota vita sua continuavit et de tali statu et possessione inde obiit seisita sexto die Novembris ultimo preterito. Et dicti juratores dicunt quod Dominus Willelmus Beaumont, dominus de Bardolf, est consanguineus et heres tam prefatorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne de corporibus ipsorum Willelmi et Johanne procreatus, quam consanguineus et heres predicte Anne inde propinquior, videlicet, filius Elizabethe, filie dictorum Willelmi Phelipp et Johanne, sororis dicte Anne, et est et fuit etatis sexdecim annorum die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste ultimo preteritum ante diem capcionis hujus inquisitionis. Et ulterius predicti juratores dicunt quod maneria predicta cum pertinentiis tenentur de domino Rege in capite, set per que servicia juratores predicti penitus ignorant, et quod medietas manerii de Plumton cum pertinentiis suis in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas valet per annum 10*li.*, et quod medietas dicti manerii de Barkeham cum pertinentiis valet per annum &c. 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, et quod medietas manerii de Byrlynge valet per annum &c. 5*li.*' The writ is thus endorsed by the escheator:—" Executio istius brevis patet in quemdam inquisitionem huic brevi consutam;" and below:—" Virtute istius brevis cepi in manu domini Regis medietates maneriorum de Plumpton, Barkeham et Byrlynge cum suis pertinentiis, de quibus in eadem inquisitione fit mentio, prout interius michi precipitur;" and the same was delivered into court on the 16th day of March, 32 Hen. VI.*

* The church of Plumpton had been given by Reginald de Warren to the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, as we learn from a charter printed by Dugdale in the Monasticon. Both the churches of Plumpton and Barcombe were rectories, out of which pensions were owing to the Priory of Lewes, of 26*s.* 8*d.* from

A fourth inquisition, taken at Leicester on Friday, 10th day of May, before William Cotun, the escheator of the county, deduces the descent of the manor of Halloughton from the time of its grant by Henry the Second to the time of the death of Thomas late Lord Bardolf, and contains recitals of the letters patent of Henry IV., dated 10 Aug., 6th year of his reign, granting the lands of the same Lord Bardolf to his most dear consort, Joan, Queen of England, and others giving the reversion of the same to the parties named above after her decease; as also the letters patent of Henry the Sixth, dated 10th May, 16th year of his reign, granting the reversion of the moiety, which Anne Lady Cobham held, to Sir William Phelipp and Joan and the heirs of their bodies: and a fifth, taken at Navenby, com. Linc., before Richard Wenselowe, the escheator of that county, describes the joint seizin of the same parties in the manors of Caythorp, Ruskington and Westborough, and recites the letters patent of Henry the Sixth, 31st Jan., 16th year of his reign, granting the reversions of the moieties expectant upon the decease of the said Lady Anne Cobham in like form as above. Three more inquisitions were taken, as to the manors of Qwynburgh, Cantele, Strumpeshagh, Scrowteby and Castre in Norfolk, at Longstratton, 12 March, and as to the moieties of the manors of Clopton and Ilketeshall in Suffolk, at Halesworth, 14th March, 32 Hen. VI., before William Whyte, the escheator of those counties, and as to the manor of Holton in Oxfordshire, at Oxford, 8th Oct., 33 Hen. VI., before Edward Ellesmere, escheator of that county, in which are the same recitals as to the estate and possession of her, the said Anne Lady Cobham, as the survivor, and as to the grants of the reversion after her decease to the same parties in tail, and the same findings as to her heir, William, then Lord Bardolf; as also these several statements as to the tenures and

Plumpton, and 5*s*. from Barcombe. They are situate in the Archdeaconry and Deanery of Lewes, diocese of Chichester; and had lay patrons at the time of Pope Nicolas's Taxation in 1291. Birling was only a manor in the parish of East-Dean-cum-Friston, hundred of Willington and rape of Pevensey, giving name to Birling Gap upon the sea coast. The Honour, of which the castle of Pevensey was the chief seat, was afterwards designated the Honour of L'Aigle from the family which possessed it in the reign of Henry the First and so surnamed from a town in Normandy. In one inquisition Birling is described to be held of the Honour of Aquila, and eventually this Honour became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

annual values of the same manors: Halloughton manor, entire, held of the King in chief by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fief, worth 12 *li.*. Caythorp, with its members, held in chief by the service of one knight's fief, worth 41 *li.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*; Ruskington, with its members, 26 *li.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.*; Westborough, 33 *li.*; Qwynburgh, 10 *li.*; Cantle, 10 *li.*; Strumpeshagh, 5 *li.*; Scrowteby, 26 *s.* 8 *d.*; Castre, 10 marks; the moiety of Clopton, 10 marks; that of Ilkettishale, 10 marks; and Holton held of the King in chief, as of the honour of St. Valery, by the service of rendering to the same lord the King annually at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel one penny for all services, 52 *s.* 1 *d.* farthing.

John Viscount Beaumont married, after the decease of his first wife, Katharine, eldest daughter of Ralph de Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, widow of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died 19th Oct. 11 Hen. VI., 1432, and of Thomas Strangeways, knight. By letters patent, bearing date at Westminster 8th July, 28th Hen. VI., 1450, he was created Lord Great Chamberlain; and in the thirty-first year of Hen. VI. he was Chief Seneschal of all the manors and lands belonging to Queen Margaret of Anjou, at a yearly pension of 66 *li.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Thus allied to the house of Lancaster by descent and marriage, he was a warm supporter of their cause, and a principal adviser of his sovereign up to the time of the landing of the Earl of Warwick in Kent, who succeeded in gaining possession of London, 2 July, 38 Hen. VI., 1460. Meanwhile the King collected his forces at Coventry, and from thence advanced with them to Northampton, confident of victory. Unfortunately a traitor was amongst their leaders in the person of Edmund, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who commanded the vanguard, and, instead of defending his post, he introduced the Yorkists into the heart of the camp. This was on the 10th day of July, and the result of the action, which lasted but a short time, was a victory on the part of the rebels, which cost Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, John Earl of Shrewsbury, John Viscount Beaumont, Thomas Lord Egremont, and Sir William Lucy, their lives, they being slain, either on the field of battle or in the pursuit. King Henry received from the victors every demonstration of respect, and was by them conducted to London. During the next regnal year William Beaumont, Lord Bardolf, son of the late viscount, obtained from the King a writ, dated at Westminster, 2nd day of

September following,* to have his age proved, in order to take up the succession to his paternal and maternal inheritance, which had now been cast upon him. The following record proves that the King yet continued to exercise regal authority, and it was only in the following month that the Duke of York avowed his claim to the crown.

Probatio etatis Willelmi Beaumont militis, Domini de Bardolf, filii Johannis nuper Vicecomitis Beaumont et Elizabethe uxoris ejus defuncte, consanguinei et heredis Johanne, Domine de Bardolf, videlicet, filii Elizabethe filie predicte Johanne, ac consanguinei et heredis Anne que fuit uxor Reginaldi Cobham militis, videlicet filii Elizabethe filie dicte Johanne sororis ejusdem Anne, in brevi huic inquisitioni consuto nominati, facta et capta apud Folkyngham† xiiii° die Septembris, anno regni Regis

* The writ is as follows:—"Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, Escaetori suo in comitatu Lincolnie, salutem. Quia Willelmus Beaumont, miles, Dominus Bardolf, filius Johannis nuper Vicecomitis Beaumont, et Elizabethe uxoris ejus defuncte, consanguineus et heres Johanne, Domine de Bardolf, que de nobis tenuit in capite, die quo obiit, videlicet, filius Elizabethe, filie predicte Johanne, ac consanguineus et heres Anne, que fuit uxor Reginaldi Cobham militis, que similiter tenuit de nobis in capite die quo obiit, videlicet filius Elizabethe, filie dicte Johanne, sororis ejusdem Anne, dicit se plene etatis esse et petit de nobis terras et tenementa, que sunt de hereditate sua et in custodia Johannis Vicecomitis Beaumont ex commissione nostra, sibi reddi; per quod volumus quod idem Willelmus, qui apud Edenham in comitatu predicto natus et in ecclesia ejusdem ville baptizatus fuit, ut dicit, etatem suam probet coram te. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod ad certos diem et locum, quos ad hoc provideris, probacionem predictam per sacramentum tam militum quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto, per quos probacio illa capi et veritas etatis predicte melius sciri posset et inquiri, capias. Et scire facias prefato Johanni quod tunc sit ibidem ad ostendendum, si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare prefato Willelmo, ut illi, que plene etatis est, si plene etatis sit, terras et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis reddere non debeamus. Et probacionem illam sic captam nobis in cancellaria nostra sub sigillo suo et sigillis, per quos facta fuerit, sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium secundo die Septembris anno regni nostri tricesimo nono." There is also this endorsement on this brief:—"Executio istius probationis patet in quadam probatione huic brevi consuta;" and below, "Et ulterius vobis certifico quod infrascriptus Johannes Vicecomes mortuus est. Ricardus Fyssheburn, armiger, Escaetor." Hence the Sovereign up to this time was uncertain as to the fate of his gallant adherent, and as this proof of age was delivered into the Court of Chancery on the 20th day of September, 39 Hen. VI. by the hands of William Belford, it would only be on that day that the truth of his being slain was certified to his Sovereign.

† Folkingham, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Avelund, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, was also the site of a castle, which, after being the capital seat of the

Henrici sexti coram Ricardo Fysshebурn, escaetore dicti Domini Regis in comitatu Lincolnie, pretextu predicti brevis eidem escaetori directi, per sacramentum duodecim proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto subscriptorum, videlicet, Thome Cleymond armigeri etatis xlvi annorum et amplius jurati et pro se examinati de et super etatem prefati Willelmi Beaumont militis, qui dicit quod predictus Willelmus Beaumont miles natus fuit apud Eddenham* in comitatu predicto et in ecclesia ejusdem ville baptizatus in festo sancti Georgii martiris, anno regni Regis nunc xvi^mo et fuit etatis xxii annorum ad festum Sancti Georgii martiris ultimo preteritum ante capcionem hujus probationis, cujus compatres fuerunt Abbas de Crowland et Bartholomeus Brokesby et commater ipsius Willelmi fuit Anna uxor Willelmi Porter militis.† Et requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod eodem festo sancti Georgii quo predictus Willelmus natus fuit idem Thomas missus fuit per Johannem dominum Beaumont, cum quo adtunc predictus Thomas trahebat moram, ad videndum apparatum dicte ecclesie et domino suo inde certificandum, qui secundum preceptum dicti domini sui venit ad dictam ecclesiam et illam invenit circumquaque ornatam vestibus

Honour of Gaunt, was, with its appendant knight's fees, given to Henry de Beaumont, his cousin, by Edward the Second, in the first year of his reign.

* Edenham, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire, had, with its soke, been parcel of the Honour of Gaunt; thus, in the Testa de Nevill, under Wapentacha de Beltislowe, we read, "Gilbertus de Gaunt tenet Edinham per baroniam de domino Rege in capite de conquestu. Item, Abbas de Valle Dei et Hugo de Bussey tenent ibidem feodum unius militis de Radulpho de la Bruere, et idem Radulphus de Gilberto de Gaunt, et idem Gilbertus de domino Rege ut supra in capite." This abbey of Vaudey is in the parish of Edenham, of the foundation of Geoffrey de Brachecurt, with the consent of Earl Gilbert; and to this spot, then called Brachecurt, a monastery of Cisterсian monks was transferred from Bytham, an adjoining parish, where they had been first planted by William Le Gros, Comte of Aumale, in 1147. To this abbey the church of Edenham, dedicated to St. Michael, was appropriated. Thomas Claymound was lord of the manor of Little Hale, alias West Hale, near Folkingham, a hamlet of Great Hale.

† John Litlington was Abbot of Crowland at this date, 23rd April, 1438. Bartholomew Brokesby, esquire, had letters of protection, dated 14th June, 3 Hen. V. 1415, in consequence of his being engaged to accompany the King in his expedition to France. He was seated at Frisby, com. Leic., and died 27 Hen. VI. 1448. Sir William Porter, knight, resided at Collyweston, com. North. near Stamford, and Anne was probably the first wife of Sir William Porter, heir to his father, Sir William Porter, knight, deceased in 14 Hen. VI 1436, whose second wife, Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Adam Francis, knight, died in 1 Edw. IV. 1461, she being then his widow.

sericis et aureis ac fontem dicte ecclesie superornatum cum quodam panno aureo rubei et decori coloris, et ibidem invenit Robertum Wilbraham armigerum, Johannem Trenthall et quamplures aliorum servientium dicti domini de Beaumont patris predicti Willelmi; qui vero predicti Robertus Wilbraham et Johannes Trenthall sibi dixerunt predictum Willelmum in dicto festo sancti Georgii fuisse natum. Per quod bene recolit quod idem Willelmus fuit etatis xxii annorum in festo sancti Georgii ultimo preterito. Thome Walcote de Pykworth etatis lx annorum et amplius jurati et pro se examinati de et super etatem predicti Willelmi Beaumont militis, qui de et super etatem, de die, anno et loco nativitatis predicti Willelmi concordat cum predicto Thoma Cleymond. Et requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse vidit Abbatem de Crowland, compatrem predicti Willelmi, exequentem officium baptizacionis ejusdem Willelmi, eodem tempore quod idem Willelmus baptizatus fuit, per quod bene recolit quod idem Willelmus fuit etatis xxii annorum in festo sancti Georgii ultimo preterito. Thome Bowett etatis l annorum et amplius jurati &c. dicit quod ipse presens fuit et vidit Annam, commatrem predicti Willelmi, ipsum Willelmum levantem de sacro fonte eodem tempore, per quod &c. Johannis Robynson de Kyrkeby etatis lx annorum et amplius jurati &c. dicit quod ipse vidit Margaretam, nuper uxorem Willelmi Armeyn militis,* portantem predictum Willelmum ad ecclesiam predictam baptizandum in eodem festo sancti Georgii, quo idem Willelmus baptizatus fuit, per quod &c. Henrici Everard de Lavyngton etatis xlviii annorum jurati &c. dicit quod ipse portavit quendam torticem ardentem coram corpus predicti Willelmi a predicta ecclesia de Eddenham usque ad manerium de Grymesthorp†

* Sir William Armine, knight, of Osgodby, a hamlet of the parish of Kirkby Underwood, adjacent to Edenham, is said to have married a daughter and heiress of Brittain of Barmeston—doubtless this Margaret.

† Grimsthorpe was a manor in Edenham, and anciently of its soke. "Gilbertus de Gaunt tenet Edenham et sokam in dominico de baronia sua," is an entry in the Testa de Nevill under Belteslaw; and in the Nomina Villarum, 9 Edw. II. 1316, Edinham, Suthorpe, Eylestorp, Grummestorp, and Scotilthorpe are described as one vill in Beliteslawe. In the reign of Henry the Second, Robert Fitz-Hugh of Tatersale held one knight and a half of the demesne of Edenham; and his descendant, Robert de Tatersale, in the time of King John, had in Grimestorp the fief of a fifteenth part of one knight, which Hugh de Nevill, Grassus, held. In his descendants this manor continued for several generations, until it was acquired by the lord of the fief, John, Viscount Beaumont, who made it his

eodem festo sancti Georgii, quo idem Willelmus baptizatus fuit, per quod &c. Simonis Messyngham de Sempryngham etatis lxix annorum et amplius jurati &c. dicit quod ipse portavit unum par pelvium deauratorum et coopertorum a manerio de Grymesthorp usque ad ecclesiam predictam de Eddenham ad lavandas manus compatrum et commatris predicti Willelmi post baptizacionem ejusdem Willelmi eodem festo sancti Georgii, quo idem Willelmus baptizatus fuit, per quod &c. Walteri Bassett etatis xlvi annorum et amplius jurati &c. dicit quod Robertus filius ejus primogenitus natus fuit in eodem festo sancti Georgii, quo &c. Johannis Trussel etatis liii annorum et amplius jurati &c. dicit quod ipse in festo sancti Georgii portavit duas vestes, vocatas Carpette, sternendas coram fontem dicte ecclesie de Eddenham quo festo idem Willelmus baptizatus fuit, per quod &c. Henrici Curwyn etatis li annorum jurati &c. dicit quod ipse apud manerium de Grymesthorpe vendidit Johanni domino de Beaumont quendam palfridum albi coloris pro x libris eodem festo, quo &c. Johannis Newyk etatis lxviii annorum jurati &c. dicit quod ipse emebat de Johanne domino de Beaumont, patre dicti Willelmi, decem acras bosci pro x *li.* iiis. iiii*d.* eodem festo, quo &c. Thome, servientis menialis Abbatis de Crowland, etatis xlviii annorum et amplius jurati &c. dicit quod ad tunc fuit serviens menialis Abbatis et equitabat cum predicto abbate usque Grymesthorp eodem festo, quo &c. Johannis de Newton etatis lix annorum jurati &c. dicit quod in eodem festo sancti Georgii Simon Selle, pater predicti Johannis, sepultus fuit in ecclesia de Eddenham, quo &c. Data apud Folkyngham predicto xiiii° die Septembris, anno supradicto domini Regis.

residence, and which descended to his son William, Viscount Beaumont and Lord Bardolf. Upon an inquisition, taken at Lincoln in the castle, 15th Oct. 4 Edw. IV. 1464, before John Burgh, escheator of Lincolnshire, the jury declared upon their oaths that John late Viscount Beaumont had been seized in his demesne as of fee before the 4 day of March, 1st of Edw. IV. 1461, the day of his accession to the throne, of the manors of Grymesthorpe, Aylesthorpe, and Southorp in the county, with all their members and appurtenances; and thus thereof seized, before the said 4th of March had enfeoffed Roger Huswyfe, Thomas Staunton, Richard Bingham, John Trenthall, Thomas Garwell, and Richard Neell, in the same, to hold to them and their heirs, to the use and behoof of the said late Viscount and his heirs. At the same time Katharine Duchess of Norfolk held in her dower of the inheritance of William Viscount Beaumont, of the gift of the aforesaid John late Viscount Beaumont, once her husband, on the 4th day of March aforesaid, the manor of Edenham, of which the reversion was belonging to the aforesaid William Viscount Beaumont and his heirs.

After the return of this proof of age into Chancery on the 20th day of September, the King sent a second writ to the escheator of Lincolnshire which contains a recital of the tenour of the former, and concludes as follows; "Ac tu inter alia retornaveris quod predictus Johannes Vicecomes mortuus est, tibi precipimus quod scire facias Johanni episcopo Herefordie, Leoni domino de Welles, Ricardo Bingham, Roberto Staunton, Ricardo Walcote, Ricardo Denyngton, Thome Garwell et Georgio Horneby, executoribus testamenti predicti Johannis nuper Vicecomitis Beaumont,* quod sint coram nobis in cancellaria nostra a die sancti Michaelis proximo futuro in tres septimanas, ubicumque tunc fuerit, ad ostendendum, si quid pro se habeant vel dicere sciant, quare terras et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis prefato Willelmo, ut illi, qui plene etatis est, si plene etatis sit, reddere non debeant, et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve. T(este) me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxvi die Septembris anno regni nostri tricesimo nono." This second writ was thus indorsed: "Virtute hujus brevis scire feci Johanni episcopo Herefordie, Leoni domino de Welles, Ricardo Bingham, Roberto Staunton, Ricardo Walcote, Ricardo Denyngton, Thome Garwell et Georgio Horneby, executoribus testamenti Johannis nuper Vicecomitis Beaumont infra specificatis, quod sint coram Domino Rege in Cancellaria sua ad diem infra contentum, ubicumque tunc fuerit, ad defendendum se, si quid pro se habeant vel dicere sciant, quare terre et tenementa infra specificata cum pertinentiis Willelmo Beaumont militi infranominato, qui plene etatis est, reverti non debeant. Ricardus Fyssheburne, escaetor."

After the expiration of the three weeks following the feast of St. Michael, the King by his letters patént, bearing date at Westminster, 15th day of November, 39th year of his reign, 1460, granted licence to Sir William Beaumont, knight, son and heir of John, Viscount Beaumont, late deceased, to have livery of seizin of all and singular the castles, manors, and other possessions of his late father, and to receive all the issues and profits of the same from the time of the decease of the said John, late Viscount Beaumont, save only the homage and fealty due to the King and his heirs, such livery to be sufficient and valid as if sued out of Chancery in due course of

* John Hanbury had been translated from Bangor to the see of Hereford, 7 Feb. 1453, and was living at this time. Leo, Lord Welles, was the sixth Baron of his family, and a zealous Lancastrian, seated in Lincolnshire. Richard Bingham was a Judge of the King's Bench in 1457.

law, notwithstanding the omission of any inquisition post mortem or other usual process.* By writ with the King's teste, at Westminster 18th of December following, William Viscount Beaumont was appointed a conservator of the peace in the county of Leicester.

Prior to the accession of Edward the Fourth, 4th March, 1461, William

* On the Patent Roll, 39 Hen. VI. m. 18, under the heading "De licencia ingrediendi," we read as follows: "Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gracia nostra speciali concessimus et per presentes licenciam dedimus Willelmo Beaumont, militi, filio et heredi Johannis Vicecomitis Beaumont nuper defuncti, quod ipse in omnia et singula castra, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, possessiones, reversiones, hereditamenta quecumque cum feodis militum, advocationibus ecclesiarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, capellarum, cantariarum et hospitalium, ac aliis commoditatibus et pertinentiis quibuscumque, que per sive post mortem predicti nuper Vicecomitis ad manus nostras devenerunt et in manibus nostris adhuc existunt seu devenire et existere debent, et que prefato Willelmo nunc Vicecomiti Beaumont per sive post mortem predicti nuper Vicecomitis aliquo modo descenderunt, remaneant vel pertineant, sive quovismodo descendere, reverti, remanere vel pertinere sive spectare debent seu deberent, licite et impune ingredi et seisiri et plenam et pacificam seisinam et possessionem inde capere ac exitus et proficua omnium et singulorum castrorum &c. a tempore mortis predicti Johannis nuper Vicecomitis Beaumont percipere, ac ea sibi et heredibus suis retinere, habere et tenere possit absque processu communi inde vel alicujus inde parcelle secundum legem regni nostri Anglie seu cursum cancellarie nostre faciendo, seu manus nostras amovendo, homagio tamen et fidelitate nobis in hac parte debitis nobis semper salvis. Et quod iidem ingressus, seisina et possessio per ipsum Willelmum nunc Vicecomitem Beaumont de et in premissis in forma predicta habiti et optenti sint et existant sibi et heredibus suis adeo efficaces et validi ac tanti vigoris in lege erga nos et heredes nostros, ac si esset vel essent ei una sufficiens et legalis liberacio vel plures sufficientes et legales liberaciones eorumdem per ipsum Willelmum, nunc Vicecomitem Beaumont, extra cancellariam nostram et per cursum communis legis nostre debite, prosecute et habite, aliqua negligencia, omissione vel misprisione aut aliquo defectu quocumque in inquisitionibus post mortem predicti nuper Vicecomitis, necnon omissione capcionis alicujus inquisitionis vel inquisitionum, que post mortem predicti nuper Vicecomitis capi debuissent, aut aliqua re vel materia vel quibuscunque nominibus predictus nuper Vicecomes Beaumont aut predictus nunc Vicecomes in inquisitionibus predictis censeantur, aut eo quod nulla inquisitio post mortem predicti nuper Vicecomitis virtute brevis nostri de diem clausit extremum capta et in cancellaria nostra retornata existat, aut eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo premissorum, aut aliis donis et concessionibus eidem nunc Vicecomiti Beaumont seu alicui antecessori suo per nos vel per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum ante hec tempora factis, in presentibus facta non existit, aut aliquo statuto seu ordinacione in contrarium facto, ordinato seu proviso, non obstante. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xv° die Novembris. Per breve de privato sigillo et de data &c.

Viscount Beaumont and Lord Bardolf had married his first wife, Joan, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by his wife Anne, another of the daughters of Ralph de Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, sister of Katharine, Duchess of Norfolk, the stepmother of this second Viscount Beaumont, and of Cecily, Duchess of York, mother of the new sovereign. Notwithstanding this connection, he continued to support the cause his father had died in defence of, and was present at the battle of Towton, fought on Palm Sunday, 29th day of the month of March, on the Lancastrian side. He was there made prisoner, but contrived to effect his escape on the 14th day of November following, and for several years continued in rebellion to the newly established sovereign. In the Parliament, begun at Westminster on the fourth day of that month, William Viscount Beaumont was attainted and disabled from holding any dignity or estate, whereby his extensive possessions continued during the whole time of succession of the Yorkist line of Kings at the disposal of the crown. By letters patent, dated at Westminster, 5th day of March, 2nd year of his reign, 1462, King Edward granted to Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, and George bishop of Exeter, his best beloved cousins, and to his beloved Joan, wife of Sir William Beaumont, knight, late Lord Beaumont, daughter of Humphrey late Duke of Buckingham, the manors of Stowebardolf, Rungton, Fareswell in Fyncham, Whinburgh, Mateshall, Cantley, Strumpshaw and Caister-Bardolf in Norfolk; Ilketshall, Denington and Brundish, and Cretingham in Suffolk; Ruskington and Digby, Westborough and Caythorpe in Lincolnshire, which had been those of Thomas, late Lord Bardolf, or of William Phelipp, late Lord Bardolf, (the manors and demesnes of Plumpton, Birling and Barcombe in Sussex, and an inn in London near Pauleswarff being excepted and reserved to the grantor, his heirs, and assigns,) to have and to hold to the same archbishop, bishop and Joan, and to the heirs of the body of the same Joan, to the use and behoof of the same Joan and her heirs aforesaid; and in default of such issue of Joan, then all the aforesaid manors, &c. except as before excepted, were to remain to the aforesaid William Beaumont and the heirs of his body legitimately begotten, with reversion in default of such issue to the grantor and his heirs.

By writ dated at Westminster, 16 July, 3 Edw. IV. 1463, Richard Quatermayns, Richard Foweler, Richard Suthwell, Thomas Gros, Thomas

Highham, Reginald Rous, William Huse, Robert Leton, William Hasilden, Alexander Wode, John Rogger and John Blake were appointed, along with the sheriffs of Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, as commissioners, to inquire as to what lands, &c. William late Viscount Beaumont and Lord of Bardolf had held on or prior to the day of the accession of the king to the throne. Pursuant to this writ an inquisition was taken at Thame, com. Oxon, 5th Nov. following, before Quatermayns and Foweler, as to the manor of Holton, in that county; a second at Cockley, com. Norf. 20th Nov. before Suthwell and Blake, as to the manors in that county named above and those of Erpingham and Wickmere, parcel of the inheritance of the family of Erpingham; a third at Whatton, com. Herts. 25 Nov. before Hasilden and Rogger, as to the manor of Whatton-atte-Stone; a fourth at Caythorp, com. Linc. 26 Nov., before the same, as to the manors named above; a fifth at Dennington, com. Suff. 28th Nov., before Rous and Blake, as to Dennington and Brundish manors, members of the honour of Eye, Ilketshall, Clopton, and Cretingham; and a sixth at Wilbraham, com. Cant. 6 Dec., before Hasilden and Rogger, as to that manor. In the following year, 4 Edw. IV. 1464, similar inquisitions were taken, of which the first was taken at Leycester, 14 Sept., before William Assheby, escheator of that county, as to his tenure of the manors of Loughborough with the advowson of the church, of Walton-on-the-Woulds with the advowson of the church, of the advowson of the church of Cossington, of Sheepshead, of one moiety of the honour called Winchester Fee, and of the manor of Whittington near Leicester; and also as to the tenure of Katharine Duchess of Norfolk in dower of his inheritance, of the dotation of John late Viscount Beaumont, late her husband, of the manors of Whitwick, Bocheston, Newton, Hucklescote, Donnington, Markfield, Rothby, and Beaumanoir, for the term of her life, with reversion to the aforesaid William Beaumont and his heirs. A second inquisition was taken at the castle of Lincoln, 15 Sept., before John Burgh, escheator of that county, as to his tenure of Grimsthorpe, Aylesthorp and Southorpe, under a feoffment to his use, and as to the tenure of Katharine Duchess of Norfolk of the manor of Edenham, in dower for the term of her life, with reversion to the aforesaid William and his heirs. A third was taken at Lewes, on the same day, before William Marston, escheator of Sussex, as to his tenure of Plumpton, Barcomb and Berling.

A fourth was taken at Northampton, [illegible], before William [illegible], escheator, on the same day, as to his tenure of a moiety of the honour called Wardeyne Fee in the same county. A fifth was taken at York, 20 Sept., as to his tenure of the manor of Rudton Percy, under a feoffment to his use, before John Gylyot, mayor and escheator of the King in the city of York. A sixth was taken at Shelford, com. Notts. 23 Jan. 1465, before John Nevyll, escheator of that county, as to his tenure of the manors of Shelford, Stokebardolf, Gedlyng and Carleton; and a seventh at Hallaughton, 15 Feb., before Robert [illegible], escheator of Leicestershire, as to the manor of Hallaughton. Also an inquisition was taken at Westminster before Thomas [illegible], escheator of Middlesex, 5th Sept., as to his tenure of a manor in Edelmeton or Edmonton, called Wildryes manor, together with its appurtenances in Tottenham, under a feoffment to his use, of which manor William Lord Hastings had received all the issues since the day of the King's accession; and another in London, at Guildhall in the said city, before Philip [illegible], mayor and escheator of the Lord the King in the said city, 25th Sept., as to his tenure of the tenement called Le Newe Inne in the parish of St. Benet in Tames Strete in London aforesaid, otherwise called Beaumont Inne in the parish of St. Benet, in the ward of Baynard Castle, London, under a feoffment to his use. The inquisition as to his tenure of Folkyngham, Welbourn, Haddington, Heckington, Lavington, Authorpe, Aslackby, Birthorpe, Bicker, Rippingale and Sapperton in Lincolnshire is now missing, although described in the Calendar; in which, as it is printed, the lands of the attainted Thomas Lord Ros, Beauvoir Castle with its members, and those of James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire, Ashby de la Zouche &c., and the manor of Hale, belonging to Thomas Cleymound, also attainted, are mixed up with those of the attainted Viscount, under the heading, "Willielmus Vicecomes Beaumont, dominus Bardolf, attinctus."

In the following year an inquisition was taken at Norwich in the Shirehous, 28 Mar., 5 Edw. IV. 1465, before Edward Clere esquire, escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, which describes Sir William Beaumont, knight, who had been attainted and convicted of high treason, in the Parliament of the said Lord the King held at Westminster 4 Nov., in the first year of his reign, by the authority of the same Parliament, to have been seised in his demesne as of fee in the same county of the manor of Wyrmegay and

the honour annexed to it; as also of the manor of Scroteby with its appurtenances, worth annually 15 *li.* On the following Saturday an inquisition was taken at Beccles in the county of Suffolk before the same escheator, as to his tenure of the manor of Willughbey, alias Wilby, in the same county, worth annually 13 *li.*

By letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, 18 Feb., 1 Edw. IV. 1462, the castle and honour of Folkyngham, com. Linc., the manors of Lavington, Sapperton, Authorpe, Aslakby, Birthorp, Rippingale, the moiety of the manor of Bicker, and the manor of Welbourn, in the same county; the manors of Loughborough and Sheepshead, com. Leic., the forestership of Rutland and manor of Lifeild in that county; the house called Beaumont's Inne, situate in the parish of St. Bennet, in the ward of Baynard's castle, within the city of London, late part of the possessions of Sir William Beaumont knight, Viscount Beaumont; as also all that purparty late belonging to the same William Viscount Beaumont of the honour called Winchester Fee, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Leicester, and all the lands and lordships which were those of the said William Viscount Beaumont in Folkingham and elsewhere in the county of Lincoln, and in Edmonton, com. Midd.; as likewise the reversion of the manors and lordships of Beaumanoir, Whitwick, Bochaston, Newton, Hokelescote, Donington, Markefeild and Ernesby with their appurtenances in Leicestershire, and of the manor of Hekynton in Lincolnshire, which Katharine Duchess of Norfolk held for the term of her life, with remainder to the said William Viscount Beaumont, were granted to Sir William Hastings, knight, and his heirs. At the same time he obtained a further grant to himself and Katharine his wife, daughter of Richard Neville, late Earl of Salisbury, widow of William Lord Bonville, of the manor of Bolton-Percy, com. Ebor.; as also of the manors of Plumpton, Barcomp and Birlyng, com. Suss., part of the possessions of the same William Viscount Beaumont, to hold to them, the said William and Katharine, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue to his right heirs. In the same year a grant was made to John Pilkington esquire, and to his heirs male, in special tail, of the manors of Grimsthorpe, Aylesthorp, and Southorp, and of the manor of Edenham, after the decease of Katharine Duchess of Norfolk, late those of the same William Viscount Beaumont. In the second year of this reign, John Nevile, Lord Moutagu, had a grant

to himself and the heirs male of his body of the manors of Wirmengaye and Mateshall, com. Norf., of Halloughton, com. Leic., of Shelford, Stokebardolf and Gedling, com. Notts, of Elloe, in the county of Lincoln, and of Wilby, com. Suff., and Scroteby, com. Norf., with the advowsons of the several churches belonging to those lordships, the same having devolved to the crown by act of Parliament the preceding year upon the attainder of William Viscount Beaumont; and Thomas Blount esquire had a like grant of the manors in Linwood, called Bayeux Fee, and Thoresway Neville, and lands and tenements in Winterton and Tealby, co. Linc.; as had also Robert Palmer, esquire of the King's household, of land and tenements to the value of 16*li.* annually, in Kirklangton, Thorplangton, Eastlangton, West Langton, and Tirlangton, com. Leic., late those of William Viscount Beaumont, attainted.

King Edward IV., in the same year, granted to Johanna, his cousin, sister of John late Duke of Norfolk, and wife of William Willoughby knight, and to Cecilia daughter of the said Joan, in general tail, the manors of Edenham, Billingborough, Linwood Beaumont, and Thoresway Beaumont, com. Linc., and all the hereditaments in Lincoln called Beaumont Rents, late those of John Viscount Beaumont, with a remainder, in special tail, to the heirs male of the said Cecilia, to hold by the services due and accustomed. The Lady Joan was the daughter of Katharine Duchess of Norfolk by Sir Thomas Strangeways, knt.; and, after the decease of this first husband, she remarried William Lord Berkeley, created Earl of Nottingham, 28th Jun. 1483, as also Marquis of Berkeley in 1488 after her death, which occurred 24th Feb., 1 Ric. III., 1484, leaving no issue surviving. Her mother, in the month of January, 1465, contracted a fourth marriage with Sir John Wydeville knight, brother of Elizabeth wife of Edward IV., as we learn from this passage in the Annals of William of Worcester, of the fourth year of his reign: "Mense Januarii, Katerina Ducissa Norffolchiæ, juvencula ætatis fere iiii^{xx} annorum, maritata est Johanni Widevile, fratri Reginæ, ætatis xx annorum. Maritagium diabolicum! vindicta Bernardi inter eosdem postea patuit." The vengeance thus drawn upon this ill-suited match was manifested by the fate of the youthful bridegroom, who, together with his father, Richard Earl Rivers, was beheaded at Northampton, 12th August, 9 Edw. IV., 1469. Pursuant to a writ with the King's teste at Westminster, 8th Nov. following, an inqui-

sition was taken at the castle of Lincoln, 7 Mar., 10 Edw. IV., 1470, before Thomas Daukes, escheator of Lincolnshire, which describes the deceased John Wydeville to have held nothing in chief, but that he was seised in his demesne, as of frank tenement, as in right of Katharine Duchess of Norfolk his wife, for the term of the life of the same Katharine, still surviving, of the manors and demesnes of Epperworth, Lyndwode Beaumont, Thoresway Beaumont, Barton, Stewton, Grymesthorp, Aylesthorp, Southorp, Edenham, Hekyngton, Billingborough, and of the manor and demesne called Beaumont Rent, with their members and appurtenances, and that the next heir of the said John Wydville knight was Anthony Earl of Rivers, his brother, of the age of 26 years and upwards. This aged duchess was yet living in 21 Edw. IV., 1482, as appears by the Rolls of the Parliament, begun Monday, 20th Jan., where is mention of Katharine Duchess of Norfolk, and Joan her daughter, wife of William Viscount Berkeley.

The letters patent above-mentioned of the 4th of March, 2 Edw. IV. 1462, having been for certain causes neither effectual or valid, others were granted to the same feoffees, bearing date at Westminster, 21st Mar. 4 Edw. IV. 1464; under which the manors named therein, together with those of Erpingham and Wickmere in Norfolk, Holton in Oxfordshire, Little Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire, and Whatton-at-Stone in Hertfordshire, were resettled upon them in like manner. Subsequently, by letters patent bearing date as above, 8th Sept. 7 Edw. IV. 1467, the manors named in the grant of the 4th of March, 2 Edw. IV. were by the King given to Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, George Archbishop of York, Henry Earl of Essex, and to Sir Henry Stafford and Sir John Stafford knights, sons of Humphrey late Duke of Buckingham, as well as to Sir Walter Blount knight, Lord Mountjoye, to hold the same for the term of the life of the aforesaid Sir William Beaumont knight, late Lord Beaumont, and of Joan, and of either of them, the longer liver, to the use of the same Joan, and with remainder, after their decease, in regard of the manors of Stowe Bardolf, Rungton, Fareswell, Whinburgh, and Mateshall, to the heirs begotten of the aforesaid Joan, of the said grantor and his heirs, by the ancient services prior to the day of his accession; which same letters patent were likewise cancelled at the King's request, and others issued on the 4th day of December, eighth year of his reign, 1468, bearing date at Westminster, granting to the said Archbishop of Canterbury, then a Cardinal, and the

other feoffees, the said manors, which had late been those of Sir William Beaumont knight, otherwise of the said William late Viscount Beaumont and Lord of Bardolf, to have and to hold as fully and entirely as the aforesaid William Beaumont, or any one else, had best held them before they came into the King's hands, for the term of the life of the aforesaid Joan, to the use of the same Joan, without impeachment of any waste done in the same. The above-mentioned feoffees had also a grant of all issues and profits from the aforesaid manors from the fourth day of March, first year of his reign, up to the date of the same presents, without rendering any account thereof; and the concluding clause contains a grant of the said manors to the heirs issuing of the body of the aforesaid Joan after her decease for ever to be held by the ancient services. In the preamble the King ascribes his motive for this grant to the nearness of blood on the part of Joan Viscountess Beaumont to himself, and contents himself with a fine of 20*s.* 4*d.* only, to be paid to him on this behalf. The exclusion of her husband, first from the benefit of the entail upon the heirs of his own body, and secondly from his tenancy for life in these manors, was, it seems, preparatory to a divorce between the parties; for we find her, before the close of this reign, described as the wife of Sir William Knyvet knight, of Buckenham Castle in Norfolk, who was left a widower by the decease of Joan, Lady Knyvet, daughter of John Grey, on the 4th of April, 14 Edw. IV. 1474. In 1465, Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, as feoffee, presented John Smith to the church of Cantley; and in 1475 John Ward was presented to the church of North Rungton, by the feoffees above-named of Joan Beaumont, daughter of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham; but in 1477 Andrew Jenney was admitted rector of the church of Cantley, on the presentation of Sir William Knyvet and Joan daughter of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham,—a proof that they were then married.

In the ninth year of Edward IV. the Lancastrian party recovered possession of the realm; and, in a Parliament held at the palace of Westminster, 26th Nov. 1470, the attainted peers recovered their titles and property, and William Viscount Beaumont was again at his post by the side of his sovereign. In the "Historie of the arrivall of Edward IV. in England, and the finall recouerye of his kingdomes from Henry VI. A.D. MCCCCLXXI." mention is made of this nobleman by the name of Lord Bardolf in this passage: "The Kynge, beinge at Notyngham, and or he came there, sent

the scorers alabowte the contries adioynynge, to aspie and serche yf any gaderyngs were in any place agaynst him; some of whome came to Newerke, and undarstode well that ther was, within the towne, the Duke of Excestar, th'Erle of Oxforde, the Lord Bardolf, and othar, with great felowshipe, which th'Erle and they had gatheryd in Essex, Northfolke, Sowthfolke, Cambridgeshire, Huntyngdonshire, and Lyncolneshire, to the nombar of iiii^{m} men." After the battle of Barnet, fought on Easter Sunday, 14th April, in that year, in which the Yorkists gained the victory, King Edward IV. issued a proclamation, dated at Westminster, 27th of April following, in which he signified the entrance of Queen Margaret into the realm, and of her having moved and levied war against him; and further notified and declared the said Margaret, Edward her son, Henry late Duke of Exeter, Edmund Beaufort calling himself Duke of Somerset, John Earl of Oxenford, Thomas Courtney calling himself Earl of Devonshire, William late Viscount Beaumont and others, to be his open and notorious traitors, rebels and enemies, and forbade all persons to assist them and their adherents. We next hear of the latter being in the company of John Earl of Oxford when he landed in the west of England, and, with a subtile point, got and entered St. Michael's Mount with 397 men, the last day of September, 13 Edw. IV. 1473. Then was Bodrugan, ruler of Cornwall, commanded by King Edward to besiege the Mount, and so he did; but so favourably, that he suffered the Earl of Oxford to revictual the Mount. Whereupon the King, by letters patent bearing date at Westminster, 7th Dec. following, "Pro eo quod notorius rebellis et proditor noster Johannes, nuper comes Oxonie, aggregatis sibi quampluribus malefactoribus et pacis nostre perturbatoribus nobis rebellibus, Montem Sancti Michaelis in comitatu Cornubie ingressi sunt," gave power and authority to John Fortescue, one of the esquires of his body, Sheriff of Cornwall, Sir John Crokker knight, and Henry Bodrugan esquire, to reduce the Mount to his obedience, adding this clause: "Damus etiam eisdem Johanni, Johanni et Henrico et eorum cuilibet committimus plenam potentiam et auctoritatem ad quascunque personas nobis in Monte predicto rebelles et inobedientes, prefato nuper comite, Willelmo Beaumond nuper domino Bardolf milite, Georgio Veer, Thoma Veer, Ricardo Veer, fratribus predicti nuper comitis, exceptis, gratie nostre se submittentes et juramentum fidelitatis sue nobis facere volentes, juxta discretiones suas ad gratiam nostram admittendi." This offer of pardon to the men of the Earl

produced the effect desired; so that at the last, if the Earl had not submitted himself to the King, he had been taken prisoner by his own men; and so Fortescue entered the Mount the 15th day of February, in the which was victual enough to have served the garrison until Midsummer. Thus made prisoners, the Earl of Oxford, "the Lorde Bemonde," two brothers of the said Earl, and Thomas Clifford, were brought to the King. The Earl of Oxford and his brothers, George and Thomas, obtained from the King letters patent of pardon in the 14th year of Edw. IV. as to their lives only, which contain this clause; "De gratia nostra speciali ac ex mero motu nostro predictis nuper comiti, Georgio et Thome ac omnibus aliis et singulis in predictis fortalicio et collegio, vocato Seynte Michell Mounte in comitatu Cornubie, cum prefato nuper comite existentibus, quibuscumque nominibus censeantur seu eorum aliquis censeatur, Willelmo Beamounde milite nuper Domino de Beaumonde et Ricardo Laumarth exceptis, gratiam vite sue et eorum cujuslibet concedimus;" and from which it may be inferred that the two persons named, of whom the second is probably identical with Richard de Veer, had escaped from the Mount before its surrender, and sought refuge on the Continent, in contradiction to the chronicler, who describes "Lord Bemonde" to have been brought as prisoner to the King. Otherwise, with such feeling on the part of the Sovereign, had he ever been in his power, there can be little doubt of a capital sentence and execution under the act of attainder.

In the Parliament, begun at Westminster, 7th Nov., 1 Hen. VII., 1485, Sir William Beaumont, knight, exhibited his petition to the King for a reversal of the Act of Attainder passed in the Parliament of Edw. IV., late King of England, holden at Westminster, 4th Nov., first year of his reign, against him, by the name of Viscount Beaumont, as also for restoration of his name, dignity, estate, and inheritance, and an enactment that no letters patent granted by reason of the same Act should be any longer in force to his prejudice, so as no person who had taken the issues and profits of his said inheritance in the interval should be sued for any such taken prior to the day of the meeting of the said Parliament, either by him, his heirs, or executors; which said petition having been read, heard and fully understood, of the advice and assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons of the realm of England, and of the authority of the same, answer was made to the same in the following form:—"Soit fait come il

est desire." Thus again a peer of the realm, he continued to be regularly summoned to Parliament, from the 15th day of Sept., 1 Hen. VII., until the 12th Hen. VII., 1497, in which year the 16th day of January was that of the opening of Parliament; and he was present in the first Parliament, on the 19th day of November, as the name of Viscount de Beaumont occurs on the roll among the Temporal Peers who took the oath to harbour no felon, and to refuse all maintenance to retainers.

On the 24th day of April, 1 Hen. VII., 1486, William Viscount Beaumont took to wife, at Westminster, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Scrope knight, second son of Sir Henry Scrope fourth Baron Scrope of Bolton, com. Ebor. In the Parliament holden at Westminster, 9th Nov., 3 Hen. VII., 1487, a bill concerning the custody of the lands and tenements of William Viscount Beaumont was exhibited to the aforesaid King in the series of words which follow:—"Where William Viscont Beaumont, in the tyme of King Edward the Fourth, was by auctorite of Parliament, by an Acte of Atteyndre, atteynted of high treason, and by the same forfeited to the same late King all his inheritance, of the whiche the King our Soveraigne Lord, by force of the same Acte, was seised fro the begynnyng of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord, unto the tyme that our said Soveraigne Lord, trusting that the same Viscont wold have been of good and sadde disposition and rule, and that he hadde been of discrecion to have ruled himself and his lyvelode to his honour and profitte, without alienation or any thing doing to the disheritaunce of him or his heirs, caused the same Acte of Atteyndre to be reversed, and the same Viscont to be restored, as well to his name and estate as to his said inheritaunce. Sith the which restitution our said Soverreign Lord hath certeyn knowleche, that the same Viscont is not of sadness or discretion, neither to rule and kepe himself, nor his said lyvelode, but sith that time hath aliened, wasted, spoiled and put away great parte thereof full indiscretly, to the disheritaunce of him and his heires, and by all likelihode, if he should have his libertie thereof, would hereafter demeane the residue in like wise. In consideration whereof, and forasmuche as oure said Soveraign Lord is bounde to see and provide for suche persones as have enheritaunce, and be not of sadness and discretion to rule and kepe the same without alienation or disheritaunce of their heires; it be, by the advyse of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commyns in this present Parliament assembled, and

by auctoritie of the same, ordeyned, stablished and enacted, that the King our Soveraign Lord, or suche as his Grace shall depute, have the rule, disposition and guyding of all the lyvelode and inheritaunce, whereunto the said Viscount was restored by the Acte of Restitution made for him in the Parliament holden in the first yere of the reigne of our said Soveraigne Lord, during the tyme of the life of the said Viscont, to the honour, sustenaunce, and profitte of the said Viscont; and that the same Viscont, by all that same tyme, have none auctorite ne power to gife ne graunte any parte of the same to any persone, without the assent or aggrement of oure said Soveraigne Lord, while the said Viscont is in the keping of oure said Soveraigne Lord, or the assent and aggrement of suche as his Grace shall depute to have the rule of the said lyvelode and enheritaunce. Savyng to every of the King's liege people, other than the said Viscont, suche right, title and lawfull interesse, as they have in or to any of the premisses." To which this answer was given: "Le Roy le vuelt."

In the Parliament holden at Westminster, 14th day of October, 11 Hen. VII., 1495, another bill concerning the custody of the Viscount Beaumont, and of the possessions and hereditaments of the same, was exhibited to the said King by the Community of the realm, of which the tenor, with those of certain provisions annexed to the said bill, is manifested in what now follows:—" Where in the Parliament holden at Westminster, the ix[th] day of Novembre, the iii[de] yere of the reigne of oure Sovereign Lord the Kyng, it was ordeyned, established, and enacted, for divers gode consideracions in the said Acte conteyned, that oure said Sovereign Lord, or such as his Grace shuld depute, shuld have the rule, disposicion and guyding of all the lyvelode and inheritaunce of William Viscount Beaumont, whereunto the said Viscount was restored by an Acte of Restitucion for hym made, in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the first yere of oure said Sovereign Lordes reign, during the lyfe of the said Viscount; and yet the said Viscount by all the same tyme shuld have non auctorite to gyf ne graunte any parte of the same to any persone, without the assent and aggrement of oure said Sovereign Lord, or the assent and aggrement of such as his Grace shuld depute, whiles the seid Viscount was in the keping of our said Sovereign Lord, or of such as his Grace shuld depute to have the rule of the said lyvelood or inheretaunce; which Acte was not certeyn undre what fourme the Kynges lycence shuld passe in that partie, ne hou the persone of the said Viscount shuld be

kepte, ordred, guyded and demeaned, but left at large, and therby myght folowe such demeanure which were not to the Kinges honour, ne to the worship of this land, consideryng he is a persone descended of the noble blode of this lande. Wherfore it be by auctorite of this present Parliament ordeyned, enacted and stablished, that the Kynge oure Sovereign Lord, or such as he hath or shall depute and assigne, take and have the demeanyng, rule, kepyng and governaunce, during the lyfe of the said Viscount, as well of the persone of the said Viscount, as of his said lyvelode and enheretaunce, to be applied as well to his sustentacion and exhebicion of the said Viscount, as paymentes of his debtes and otherwise, as shall be thought to the Kyng oure Sovereign Lord, and to such as he hath or shall depute and assigne in that behalfe, necessary and behovefull; and that the said Viscount have none auctorite ne power to geve, graunte, charge or aliene any part of his said lyvelode or inheretaunce, during his said lyfe, without the Kinges licence thereupon had undre his greate seale; and if any alienecion, gifte, graunte or charge by hym hath ben made without the Kinges licence undre his greate seale in that partie obteyned, sithen the said Acte made the said iiide yere of his reigne, excepte presentacions to churches, chapelles and chaunteries, that thene that alienacion, gifte, graunte or charge, to stande and be utterly voyde and of none effecte, excepte before excepte; and that no persone be hereafter vexed ne hurte by the said Viscount, his executours, ne any other persone claymyng to his use any parte of the said lyvelode or inheritaunce, for any occupation or intermedling, by reason of this Acte, or sithen the saide Acte made the said iiide yere of the Kyng our Sovereign Lordes reigne." And to this Bill, read over and fully understood, by the said Lord the King, of the assent and authority of the said community, it was thus answered: "Le Roy le vuelt."

The tenors of the provisions, of which mention is made above, follow in these words: "And over this, be it enacted and established by the said auctorite, that all Grauntes to be made by oure said Sovereign Lord by his Letteres Patentes, of such Possession, Tytle and Interest, as is to hym lymyted and assigned by this present Acte, of the premysses or of any parte thereof, be as gode, and of like force and effecte, as if all the same Tytle, Interest and Possession were founde by due and lawfull offices retourned, and remaynyng of Recorde in his Chauncery, and so had and done, by the space of a moneth before any such Graunte made.

"Provided alwey, that this present Acte, ne none other made or to be

made in this present Parliament, extend not, ne in any wise be hurtfull or prejudiciall unto John Viscount Wellys, to or for any Gifte or Graunte made unto hym by William Viscount Beaumont, by his Letteres Patentes, of or for an Annuytie of xxx *li.* by yere oute of Barton upon Humbre, ne to none office comprised in the said Letteres, but that the same Letteres, and every thing therein conteyned, be and abyde in their full strength and effecte, and as available unto the said Viscount Wellys, as though this present Acte had never be made."

By virtue of this Act the King, by Letters Patent, dated 11th of December following, granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, the custody of the person of William Viscount Beaumont, and of his said livelihood and inheritance. From these proceedings we are made acquainted with the fact that the mind of this nobleman had given way under the sudden overjoy of his restoration to his name, dignity and inheritance; and that it had eventually become necessary, after first incapacitating him from having the rule of his estate, to appoint a committee of his person. This appointment of John Earl of Oxford to be his guardian was the occasion of his removal to the manor-house of the Earls of Oxford, at Wivenhoe,* in the county of Essex; and in the church of that parish, dedicated to St. Mary, he was interred. He died in the seventieth year of his age, on the 19th day of December, 23 Hen. VII. 1507, without issue, as we learn from this inscription on his tomb in the chancel of the church above named: "Here in the erthe, undyr thys Marbull, Rest the bonys of the Noble Lorde Wylliam Beaumount, Knyght, Viscount Beaumont, and Lorde Bardolfe.

* Norden, in his Description of Essex, mentions "Wyvenhoo Hall, decayde. A stately howse; sometyme E. of Oxford." The families of Beaumont and Vere were nearly related through the marriage of Henry fifth Lord Beaumont with Margaret, daughter of John de Vere, seventh Earl of Oxford. In the east window of the church of Barton-upon-Humber is still remaining a portraiture of this nobleman in painted glass; and beneath was this tetrastick:

"Rex Hierosolymus cum Bellomonte locatur,
Bellusmons iterum cum Boghan consociatur;
Bellusmons iterum cum Longicastro religatur,
Bellusmons [sponsalibus] Oxonie titulatur."

The word between brackets wanting in the original, thus supplied by Mr. Segar, was doubtless a third repetition of the word "iterum."

Whyche Wylliam, After the Naturall Course of All erthely Creaturis, decessyd the xix day of December, in the yere of Christ's Incarnation M.CCCCCVII. whose soule Jesu, of his infinite mercy, receive into joy." Upon this marble slab lies the effigy of the deceased in brass, in a complete suit of plate-armour of the time, with the exception of helmet and gauntlets. His head rests upon his helmet, furnished with a mantelet and crest, on a wreath a lion passant; his feet upon an elephant, on his back a castle triple-towered, and on the ground on which the elephant is statant a broom-cod is depicted. Over the effigy is a shield of arms quarterly: 1, semée de lis, a lion rampant, Beaumont; 2, three garbs, Comyn, Earl of Buchan; 3, quarterly, an eagle displayed in the first quarter, Phelipp; 4, three cinquefoils, Bardolf. The elephant and castle were significant of his descent from John de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, and from his second wife, the Infanta Donna Berenguela, sister of St. Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon, and daughter of Alphonso IX. King of Leon, and of Berenguela, Queen of Castile. The broom-cod, the Plante-de-genet, was in like manner significant of his descent from Eleanora, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Derby and Leicester, wife of John, second Lord Beaumont.

Upon his decease his vast estates came to the crown, and continued in the hands of King Henry the Seventh to the close of his reign, on the 21st day of April, 24th year of his reign, 1509. Under his successor, Henry the Eighth, pursuant to a writ bearing date at Westminster, 5th day of July, 1st year of his reign, 1509, an inquisition was taken at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, on the first day of October following, before John More, serjeant at law, Thomas Jakes and Thomas More, gentlemen, by virtue of the King's commission to them directed after the decease of William Viscount Beaumont, lord of Bardolf, upon oath by twelve jurors; "Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictus Vicecomes xxiiij die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici VII^mi nuper Regis Anglie primo apud Westmonasterium predictum in comitatu predicto cepit in uxorem quandam Elizabetham Scrope, modo uxorem Johannis Vere comitis Oxonie,* qui-

* Elizabeth Scrope, Viscountess Beaumont, was married to John de Vere, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, son and heir of John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Howard, junior, knight, prior to 10th April, 24 Hen. VII. 1509, the date of his will, in which "Elizabeth my wife" is named executrix. By his

quidem Willelmus et Elizabetha ad tunc et ibidem legitime maritati fuerunt secundum legem ecclesiasticam, posteaque durantibus sponsalibus predictis

first wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury, he had a son, John, who died young in the Tower of London during his father's exile; and by his second, the lady above named, he had no issue. Departing this life 10 Mar. 4 Hen. VIII. 1513, he had interment in the Priory of Colne, under a tomb, which he had prepared for himself and Margaret his first wife, there already buried. The next Earl of Oxford, John de Vere, nephew of the deceased Earl, son of Sir George Vere, knight, his brother, died without issue, 14 July, 18 Hen. VIII. 1526, in the lifetime of the Countess of Oxford, and was succeeded in the Earldom by his cousin, John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, son and heir of John, son and heir of Robert, uncle of the thirteenth Earl, husband of Elizabeth Scrope. By her will, bearing date 30th day of May, 29 Hen. VIII. 1537, proved 6th Nov. following, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the Parish Church of Wyvenhoe, by the corpse of William Viscount Beaumont, her first husband. Her effigy in brass still remains, with this inscription: "Of your charitie pray for the Soule of the high and noble Lady, Elizabeth Scroope, first married to the noble lord, William, late Vycount Beaumont, lord Comyn, Bardolphe, Phelipp and Erpingham; and after Wife unto the high and noble Lorde John, sumtyme Earl of Oxford, High-Chamberlain of England and Admiral of the same, Vycount Bulbeck, Lord Scales, Councelor to our Soverayne lorde the Kyng, and knyght of the most noble Order of the Garter. The which Lady, Elizabeth, departed to God, the 26th Day of June, 1537, on whose Soule, and Christen Souls, Jesu have Mercy." Her mantle is emblazoned on each side with the arms of her family, quarterly, 1 and 4, a bend with a crescent for difference, Scrope; 2 and 3, a saltire engrailed, Tiptoft. Over the right shoulder of the effigy is a shield, quarterly; 1 and 4, quarterly, a mullet in the first quarter, Vere; 2 and 3, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée, Howard, impaling her own coat as above. Over the left shoulder is also a shield, quarterly; 1, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, Beaumont; 2, quarterly, 1 and 4, three cinquefoils, Bardolf; 2 and 3, quarterly, in the first quarter an eagle displayed, Phelipp; 3, an inescocheon within a bordure indented, Erpingham; 4, three garbs, Comyn, impaling her own coat as above. An abstract of her will is in Dugdale and in the Testamenta Vetusta by Sir Harris Nicolas, where a pedigree is appended, in which she is erroneously described as wife of John de Vere, fourteenth Earl of Oxford, nephew of her husband, whose wife was Anne or Agnes, daughter of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, and who was not a Knight of the Garter. A correct pedigree of her paternal relations is inserted in the Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy, where she is described to have had a sister, Frances, but omitting the name of her husband, Sir John St. Clere, Knight, by whom she had issue, John, Giles, and Elizabeth. Her half-sister, Frances Wyndham, had died in 1505, before the date of the will. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. viii. f. 109 b. under Leicestershire, says, "Lughborow was of the Bellemount's lands, and the late old Countes of Oxford had it in Doure. Bewmaner, where Leonard Gray, by the King's leave, dyd dwell, was also the Lord Bellemount's, and so was the great pasture betwyxt Leircestre and Groby, called Bellemont's Lease."

inter predictos vicecomitem et Elizabetham idem Vicecomes fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de et in omnibus illis terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis in villis et campis Westmonasterii et Sancti Egidii, vocatis 'le Beamount's londs or tenements,' ac in manerio de Willoughbyes in Edmunton et Tottenham cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto. Et ulterius juratores predicti dicunt quod predicta terre et tenementa vocata 'Beamount's londs or tenements' valent per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas xl*s.* sed de quo vel de quibus tenentur penitus ignorant; et quod predictum manerium de Willoughbies valet per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas x *li.* sed de quo vel de quibus tenetur juratores predicti penitus ignorant. Et ulterius juratores predicti dicunt quod predictus Vicecomes sic inde seisitus, per quendam actum parliamenti, tenti apud Westmonasterium predictum xiiii die Octobris, anno xi predicti nuper Regis, inactitatum et stabilitum fuit prout sequitur in hæc verba." "For as moche as John, late Erle off Lincoln, Frauncevs Lovell late Lord Lovell, and dyvers other with them, trayterouslie imaginyng and compassyng the dethe and destruccion of oure Soverayne Lord the Kyng, assembled them, with other ewell-disposed people, to the noumbre of v M. persones, at Stoke, in the counte of Notyngham, the xx daye of June, in the ii^de^ yere of the reigne of oure seyd soverayne lord the Kyng that nowgh is,* and then and ther, for the performaunce of ther cursed, mischevous and wreched purpose, in Pleyn Feld, at the same Stoke, in the seid counte, with ther baners displeyed, contrarye to ther allegiaunce, ageynst the Kyng, our and ther naturall soverayne lord, levyed and rered warre, and made bateylle against hym; for whiche trayterous and unnaturall dede the seyde John Erle of Lyncolne, with divers others then and ther traytorously offending, were late, by auctorite of Parlement, in a Parlement holden at Westminster the iii yere of the reigne of the King, our soverayn lord that nowgh is, deemed convicte and atteynt of heigh treason; in the whiche acte of atteyndre the seyd Fraunces Lovell was ignorantly lefte owte and omitted, to the most perilous ensample of others, beyng of suche traytorouse mynde: † Wherfore

* The day of the battle of Stoke-by-Newark, in the county of Nottingham, was Saturday, the 16th of June, and not the 20th, as here written.

† This act of attainder was passed in the Parliament holden at Westminster 9th Nov. 3 Hen. VII. 1487, and sets forth how John, Earl of Lincoln, on the 19th day of the month of March last past, departed to the parts beyond sea, and there prepared a great

be yt ordeyned, enacted and establyshed by the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons in thys present Parliament assembled, and by the auctorite of the same, that the said Fraunces stond and be demed, adjuged, convicte and atteynt of high treson for hys rehersed trayterous dede, and forfayte to the King our Soverayn Lord all honours, castells, maneres, lordschips, hundreds, fraunchesyes, libertyes, priveleges, advowsons, nominations, presentacions, knyght's fees, lands, tenements, rents, servyces, reversions, remaynders, porcions, annuytees, pencions, reights, possessions and other heredytaments, in Inglond, Irelond, Walees, Caleys, or marches of the same, whereof he, or any other person or persons to hys use, were seseyd of estate of inheritaunce the xx day of June, the ii[de]. yere of the reyng of the Kyng our Soverayn Lord, or into the which he or any of them hade lawfull cause of entrie the seyd xx day of June, or eny tyme after, and all other honours, castells, maners, lordschips, &c. (*ut supra*), that to the seyd Fraunceys or his heyres shuld or might have growen, descended, remayned, or reverted, after and by the dethe of any of hys auncestours, as yeff he had not doone ne committed the seyd heighnouse treason, and that the seyd Fraunceys and his heyres ware in playne lyeff, when the seyd dyscent, remaynder or revertory shall mowe fall or growe, and to them or any of them shuld or might have done, yeff thys present acte agenst hym had never bene hade ne made, savyng to every person and persons and ther heyres, other than the seid Fraunceys and hys heyres, and suche other person or persones and there heyrs, that had

navy from the coast of Brabant, with which he arrived in the ports of Ireland, where, on the 24th day of March, in the city of Dublin, he caused one Lambert Symnell, a child of ten years of age, son to Thomas Symnell, late of Oxford, joiner, to be proclaimed King of the realm ; and from thence arrived with a great navy in Furness in Lancashire, the 4th day of June last past, whence, the same day, with Sir Thomas Broughton, knight, and others, to the number of 8000 men, in hostile manner he passed on continually from place to place until he came to Stoke in the county of Nottingham, where, the 16th day of June last past, he levied war against the person of his Sovereign and natural liege Lord, and gave to him mighty and strong battle. Throughout this Act there is no mention of Francis Viscount Lovell, who was apparently left out by reason that he had been already attainted in the Parliament holden at Westminster, 7 Nov. 1 Henry VII. 1485, as one of the partisans of Richard the Third. The second special act of attainder was therefore unnecessary, and its sole object appears, in making such false allegations, to have been to find some pretext for barring his heirs from claiming any inheritance, which would have reverted to him, had he been alive.

eny thing in the premysses to the use of the seyd Frauncevs or hys heyrs, and suche persons to whom eny of the premysses shuld dyscend, remayng or revert, suche right, title, clayme, accyon, entre or interest in, of and upon the premysses and every parte thereof, as they hade, shuld, or myght have hade, yf thys acte had never bene had ne made. Provyded alwey, that all letteres patents, made by the Kyngs hyghnes to eny person or persons of the premysses or of eny parte thereof, or of any annuyte or offyce graunted by thys lettres patents to eny person or persons oute of the same, that nowghe be in stryught and force, or that was in strength and force the xii day of October last past, stond and be good and effectuall in the lawe, after the tenours and purports of thys same, thys present acte in anywise notwythstanding. Provyded also, that by thys acte the Kyng have no suche right and title of eny of the premysses, that be or hereaftere shall dyscend, remayn or reverte from any auncetour or cosyn of the seyd Frauncevs, whyche ryghte and tytle be or shall be in the seyd auncetour or cosyn only in accion tym of hys or there decease, whereof there entres, at the tyme of the same decease, shall be tolled and taken awey by the course of the lawe of thys land. Be yt ordeyned by the seyd autoryte, that every of the seyd kyngs lyege people, there successours, heyrs and assignes, have and enjoye all maner of rents due and of ryght to them, there auncetours or predecessours belongyng, afore the makyng of thys Acte, of eny of the premysses, duryng the tyme that the same premysses remane and abide in the possession of oure seyd soverayn lord or hys heyrs; and yf any of the premysses hereafter be graunted by the Kyng or any of hys heyrs, by letteres patents, or that yt be graunted by Acte of Parlament or other wyse, to eny person or persons for terme of lyff, in fee simple or in fee tayle; that than thoes persons so seysed, hold the same maners, lands and tenements, or other premysses, of the King and his heyrs for defence of the land; and also of suche persons, there heyrs and successours, and by the same service, as the same maneres, londs and tenements, and other premysses, were or shuld have been holden and charged withe; and that they may dystreyn for the same rents and services, and have all other lawfull remede for recovery or non payment or non doyng of the same, as they or eny of them myght have hade, before the makying of thys present act, homage of tenaunts for terme of lyfe only excepte." "Posteaque idem Willelmus Vicecomes de tali statu inde obiit seisitus sine herede de

corpore suo. Et ulterius juratores predicti dicunt quod predictus Franciscus Lovell, si tempore mortis dicti vicecomitis fuisset in plena vita et non attinctus de alta prodicione seu felonia, esset proximus heres dicti vice comitis, videlicet, filius Johanne sororis dicti Willelmi Vicecomitis et filie Johannis nuper Vicecomitis Beaumont, patris predictorum Willelmi Vicecomitis et Johanne, et quod predictum manerium et cetera premissa cum suis pertinentiis prefato Francisco descendere debuissent, ut consanguineo et heredi ejusdem vicecomitis in forma predicta; pretextu quorum manerium predictum ac cetera premissa in manu predicti nuper Regis devenerunt et devenire debuerunt et in manibus domini Regis nunc existant et existere debent. Et dicunt quod predictus Willelmus Vicecomes obiit xix° die Decembris anno dicti nuper Regis xxiii°, et quod Brianus Stapylton miles et Johannes Norres armiger sunt dicti Vicecomitis heredes propinquiores, videlicet, predictus Brianus filius Johanne, filie dicte Johanne, sororis dicti Vicecomitis, et predictus Johannes Norres filius Fridiswide, alie filie dicte Johanne, sororis dicti vicecomitis; et quod predictus Willelmus Vicecomes Beaumont nulla alia sive plura terras seu tenementa habuit sive tenuit nec in dominico nec in servicio nec in reversione dicto die quo obiit, et quod Brianus Stapylton miles et Johannes Norres armiger sunt dicti vicecomitis heredes propinquiores, videlicet Brianus Stapylton filius Johanne filie dicte Johanne sororis dicti Vicecomitis, et predictus Johannes Norres filius Fredyswide alie filie dicte Johanne sororis dicti Vicecomitis, et quod dictus Brianus tempore capcionis hujus inquisitionis fuit plene etatis, videlicet etatis xxvi annorum et amplius, et quod dictus Johannes Norres tempore capcionis hujus inquisitionis fuit etatis xix annorum et amplius. In cujus rei testimonium tam dicti commissionarii quam predicti juratores huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt."

Joan, daughter of John Viscount Beaumont and sister of William Viscount Beaumont and Lord Bardolf, mother of Francis Viscount Lovell, of Joan wife of Sir Brian Stapylton of Carlton in Balne, a manor in the parish of Snaith, com. Ebor. knight, and of Fredyswide wife of Sir Edward Norres of Yattenden, com. Berks, knight, married first John Lovell, knight, Lord Lovell of Titchmarsh, com. North^{n}, deceased 9th Jan. 4 Edw. IV. 1465; and secondly, Sir William Stanley of Holt Castle, com. Denbigh, as we learn from a recital of letters patents under the great seal, bearing date at Westminster, the 12th day of November, the fifth year of the reign of King

Edward IV. granting to the said William "and Joan, that was the wyfe of John Lovell knyght, Lord Lovell, dede, and sythen the wyfe of the seid William," and to the heirs males of the body of the same William lawfully begotten, the castle and lordship of Skipton in Craven, com. Ebor. and the manor of Marston in Craven in the same shire, then in the King's hands, by reason of the act of attainder of John Clyfford knight, late Lord Clyfford. From the inquisitions post mortem we learn that she died on the fifth day of August, 6 Edw. IV. 1466, leaving Francis Lord Lovell her son and heir, of the age of ten years and more, and that under various charters she had been seized of almost the entire inheritance of her first husband. Pursuant to writs with the King's teste at Westminster, 26 Feb. 6 Edw. IV. 1467, these inquisitions were taken; namely, at Yoxall, com. Staff. 4 Jul. 7 Edw. IV. before Nicolas Acard, the eschcator, as to her tenure of that manor under a grant of William Lovell, knight, bearing date 4th day of November, 25th Hen. VI. 1446, to John Lovell knight and Joan then his wife, to hold to them and to the heirs of the said John, together with the advowson of the church; doubtless the year of their marriage. In the same county she held under a grant made by Richard Draper and Thomas Ferris to her late husband and herself, an annual rent of 4*li.* et unius copule venaticorum, Anglice vocatorum Racches vel Runnyng houndes, out of the manor of Herewode, held of John Hampton, as of his manor of Kynfare; as also certain lands in Tebyngton and Busselhall in the same county. At Northampton, 29 June, 7 Edw. IV. before John Chambure, the eschcator of the county, as to her tenure of the manor of Hals-cum-Brakeley, or Hals and Brackeley. At the castle of York, 28th Jun. before Robert Eter, eschcator of the county, as to her tenure of a moiety of the manor of Baynton, called Deincourt manor, held of John, Duke of Norfolk, as of his manor of Thirsk, and of the manor of Wold Newton, held of Richard Aldwyncle in socage, and of a messuage and toft and 108 acres of land in Lund upon the York Wold. At York, 27 May, 7 Edw. IV. before John Marshall, mayor and eschcator of the lord the King in the county of the city of York, as to her tenure of a moiety of the manor of Askham Brian, held of the Duke of Norfolk, as of his manor of Thirsk, by fealty only, and of the manor of Dringhouse, held of Edward Malpasse of Thoresby by fealty only. At Wallingford, com. Berks, 24 Jul. 7 Edw. IV. before William Hyde, eschcator, as to her tenure of the manor of Denford,

held of Robert Veyse by the service of the tenth part of one knight's fief, and of the manor of Pole, held of Thomas Perkyns in socage. At Henley upon Thames, 23 July, before the same escheator, as to her tenure of the manors of Minster Lovell and Minster Parva, held of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster by the service of the thirtieth part of one knight's fee, of Duklington with the advowson of the church, together with that of the chapel of Cockthorp annexed to the same church, held of Roger Beaufitȝ in socage, of Norton Bryne, held of John Hasye esquire, for the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, of the manor of Wyvelcote, called Boteller's Court, held of William Bruer by fealty and suit of court twice in the year, of Cockthorp, held of Sir Richard Ryser knight, of the advowson of the abbey of Bruern, of lands and tenements in Aston Rich, held of John Aston, in Lewe near Brampton and Skelton, parcel of the manor of Duklington, and in Moresland within the demesne of Rotherfield Grey, held of Sir Ralph Butler knight, in right of Alice his wife. At New Sarum, com. Wilts, 21 July, 7 Edw. IV. before Philip More, the escheator, as to her tenure of the manor of Mighendene, held of Edward Mighendene, by the service of the tenth part of one knight's fee. Et dicunt etiam juratores quod Johannes Lovell miles, dominus Lovell, defunctus, nuper vir prefate Johanne, diu ante obitum suum fuit seisitus de maneriis de Elecombe et Uffecote cum suis pertinentiis in comitatu predicto, et sic inde seisitus inter alia dedit et concessit et per cartam suam confirmavit Johanni Croffton, Thome Metkalf, Miloni Metcalf, Miloni Hudleston, Thome Stone et Thome Bateson predicta maneria cum pertinentiis, habenda et tenenda sibi, heredibus et assignatis suis, prout in eadem carta, sigillo ad arma predicti domini sigillata, portante datam xxviii die Marcii anno regni Regis predicti tercio, et juratoribus predictis in evidenciam ostensa plene apparet; virtute quorum doni et concessionis iidem Johannes, Thomas, Milo, Milo, Thomas et Thomas fuerunt inde seisiti et adhuc sunt inde seisiti, et dicunt etiam quod predicta maneria tenentur de domino Rege ut de ducatu Lancastrie. At Gloucester, 20th July, 7 Edw. IV. before John Mody, escheator of the county, as to her tenure of one messuage, four roods of land and twelve acres of meadow in Brode Resyngdon, held of John Bodycote; and of one tenement, one rood of land, and four acres of meadow in Wydeford, held of James Bethom, by the render of 4*d.* and suit of court; and also as to the tenure of John Lovell knight,

then deceased, late the husband of the said Joan, long before his decease, of the manor of Wydeford, held of the abbot of Winchecombe, and then in the seizin of the feoffees named above by virtue of his said charter. At the castle of Worcester, 8 July, 7 Edw. IV. before Thomas Payne, escheator of the county, as to her tenure of the manors and demesnes of Upton upon Snoddysbury, Wyke Burnell, and certain lands in Tevington and Busselhall. At Acton Burnell, com. Salop, 26 June, 7 Edw. IV. before Nicholas Fitzherbert, escheator of the lord the King in the said county and in the march of Wales adjacent to the same county, as to her tenure jointly with her late husband of the manor of Acton Burnell, held of Anne duchess of Buckingham; of tenements in Bridgenorth and in the town of Shrewsbury; of the manors of Helgode, held of John Melon; Clea St. Margaret, of Robert Plumpton; Wolstanton, of Roger Groby; Uppington, of the prior of Wombridge, with lands in Chetton, of Sutton, Crofton, and Ableton, of John Earl of Shrewsbury; of Cantelope, of Nicholas Bracy and the prior of Wenlock; of Myllinghope, of William Earl of Arundel; of Russhebery, of Edward Russell; of Wouton, of the abbot of Wigmore; of Candover, of Sir Richard Stacy, knight; of Hopebowler, of Thomas Preston; of Chatwall, of the Earl of Arundel, with one carucate of land of John Betton; of a moiety of the manor of Smethecote, of John Benby; of Acton Reigner, with lands in Tasseley, of the Abbot of Haghmon; of Longdon, with lands in Taseley, of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and of Ewdon Burnell, of the King. Et predictus Johannes Lovell miles, dominus Lovell, sic conjunctim cum prefata Johanna uxore sua de omnibus predictis maneriis, &c. cum pertinentiis obiit seisitus, et predicta Johanna eum supervixit et se tenuit in eisdem per jus accrescendi, et postea predicta Johanna de eisdem obiit seisita, quinto die Augusti ultimo preterito. Et quod Franciscus Lovell est filius et heres tam predicti Johannes Lovell quam prefate Johanne nuper uxoris sue propinquior, et est etatis x annorum et amplius. Subsequently, pursuant to a writ, with the King's teste at Westminster, 12th day of July, 12 Edw. IV. 1472, an inquisition was taken at Derby, 24th Sept. following, before John Frauncey, escheator of the lord the King in the county, as to her tenure of the manor of Foxlowe, held of George Duke of Clarence, as of the castle and honour of Tutbury, and another at Leicester, 28th Dec. following, before John Warde, escheator of the King in the county, as to her tenure of two burgages, one garden, and six

acres of meadow in her demesne as of fee in the town of Leicester, held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster, and of the manor of Shepeshede, held of William Hastynges knight and of John Bourchier knight as of the right of Elizabeth his wife, as of the honour of Winchester, at which dates Francis Lovell her son was of the age of fifteen years and more.

Francis Viscount Lovell, during his minority, was in the custody of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and of his wife Elizabeth, sister of King Edward the Fourth, as we learn from these letters patent, headed "Pro Duce Suffolcie et Elizabetha uxore ejus de custodia commissa."

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus carissimo fratri nostro Johanni Duci Suffolcie ac precarissime sorori nostre Elizabethe uxori sue custodiam omnium dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum et hereditamentorum cum pertinentiis, que nuper fuerunt Johannis Lovell militis, domini de Lovell, defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite per servicium militare, die quo obiit, et que tam per sive post mortem ejusdem Johannis domini de Lovell defuncti quam ratione minoris etatis Francisci Lovell, filii et heredis ejusdem Johannis, domini de Lovell, ad manus nostras devenerunt et in manibus nostris nunc existunt quovismodo, una cum advocationibus ecclesiarum, capellarum, cantariarum et omnium aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque, feodis militum, curiis, letis, visis franciplegii, feriis, mercatis, parcis, warennis, proficuis et commoditatibus predictis dominiis et maneriis ac ceteris premissis et eorum cuilibet qualitercumque spectantibus sive pertinentibus, necnon custodiam et maritagium eiusdem Francisci, filii et heredis ejusdem Johannis Lovell, domini de Lovell, absque disparagatione, habenda et tenenda custodiam predictam ac cetera premissa cum pertinentiis una cum maritagio ipsius heredis eisdem Johanni et Elizabethe, fratri et sorori nostris, a tempore mortis prefati Johannis Lovell, domini de Lovell, usque ad plenam etatem dicti Francisci filii et heredis, quamdiu custodia illa in manibus nostris seu heredum nostrorum esse contigerit; et si de herede illo, antequam ad plenam etatem suam pervenerit, humanitus contingat, herede suo infra etatem existente, quod extunc iidem Johannes, frater noster, et Elizabetha, soror nostra, seu eorum alter vel eorum assignati habeant seu habeat custodiam omnium predictorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum et ceterorum premissorum una cum maritagio ejusdem heredis

sic infra etatem existentis usque ad plenam et legittimam etatem suam pervenerit, et quamdiu predicta dominia, maneria, terre, tenementa ac cetera premissa cum pertinentiis in manibus nostris remanere contigerint, ac quod iidem Johannes et Elizabetha, frater et soror nostri, effectum maritagii alicujus heredis heredum predictorum debite assecuti fuerint absque aliquo compoto seu aliquo alio pro premissis nobis et heredibus nostris reddendo seu solvendo, inveniendo tamen hujusmodi heredis sufficientem sustentacionem suam ac supportando domos, clausuras et edificia omnium premissorum, eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo premissorum, seu cujuslibet inde parcelle in presentibus minime facta existit, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos eisdem Johanni et Elizabethe fratri et sorori nostris aut eorum altero conjunctim vel divisim factis, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione seu restrictione in contrarium facto, edito seu proviso non obstante. Proviso semper quod ista concessio non se extendat ad aliqua dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, possessiones et hereditamenta, que post mortem alicujus antecessoris prefati Francisci seu alterius heredis prefati Johannis Domini Lovell eidem Francisco seu alteri heredi predicto in futurum descendant, remaneant seu revertantur. In cujus rei &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xi die Julii. (11 July, 11 Edw. IV. 1471.)

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data &c."

Francis Lovell was summoned to Parliament as "Francisco Lovell de Lovell, chevaler," 15 Nov., 22 Edw. IV., 1482, and in the same regnal year was created Viscount Lovell, 4 Jan. 1483. In the next Parliament, holden at Westminster on Friday, 23 Jan., 1 Ric. III., 1484, upon his petition as cousin and heir of Robert de Holand, he was, by authority of the same, restored to such manors as had been entailed upon his heirs male then extinct, namely, Thorp Waterville, Aldwincle, Achiche, and Chelwaston, in the county of Northampton. In the same year he was advanced by King Richard III. to the office of Chamberlain of his Household, and made a Knight of the Garter. After the battle of Bosworth, from which he contrived to escape, with the other partisans of that monarch, he was attainted of high treason in the Parliament holden at Westminster, 7th Nov., 1 Hen. VII., 1485. In the second year of Henry the Seventh he was, with John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk mentioned above, at the battle of Stoke near Newark-upon-Trent, fought on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1487; "and there was slain the Earl of Lincoln and

divers other gentlemen, and the Viscount Lord Lovell put to flight." From this time the historians make no further mention of him, but there was a strong rumour that he on that occasion preserved his life by retiring to some secret place, where he was starved to death by the treachery or neglect of those in whom he confided; "which report," writes the author of the Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different branches of Yvery, Luvel, Perceval, and Gournay, printed at London in the year 1742, "in our own times seems to be confirmed in a very particular manner; for the house of Minster-Luvel, being not long since pulled down, in a vault was found the person of a man, in very rich cloathing, seated in a chair, with a table and a mass-book before him, the body of whom was yet entire when the workmen entered, but upon admission of the air soon fell to dust; from whence we may reasonably conclude that it was the fate of this unhappy nobleman, to have retired to his own house after the battle before-mentioned, and there to have trusted himself to some servant, by whom he was there immured, and afterwards neglected, either through treachery or fear, or some accident which befel that person." This Francis Viscount Lovell had married Anne, daughter of Henry Lord Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth Castle, in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, in Richmondshire, com. Ebor. who survived her unfortunate husband, as we learn from this provision, which is appended to the act of special attainder recited above. "Provided alwey, that this Acte of Atteyndre, ne any other Acte or Actes made or hereafter to be made in this present Parliament, extend not, ne be in noo wise prejudiciall ne hurtfull to Anne Viscountess Lovell, late wife of the said Fraunces late Viscount Lovell, to or for any estate made of any of the premysses to the said late Viscount and the said Anne, ne to any other persone or persones to or for any astate made of any of the premysses by the said late Viscount or any other to th'use of the said Anne; but that the same Anne, or suche other persone or persones to whom any such astate or astates hath ben made to th'use of the same Anne, of any of the premysses, have and enjoye such parte of the premysses as any suche astate hath been made of, as they shuld have doon if this Acte, or any other Acte in this present Parliament, had never be had ne made." Of this marriage there was no issue, and his heirs were his nephew named above, Sir Bryan Stapleton, son of his sister Joan, and Fredeswide, wife of Sir Edward Norres, who was knighted on the day of the battle of Stoke, in which his brother-in-law

was engaged, according to the testimony of one of the heralds present, who inserts his name second on the list of knights made at the same battle. The following extract from Register Rotheram, f. 218*b*, is proof that Joan, the wife of Sir Bryan Stapleton, had died previous to its date. "Item, eodem die (xiii° die Januarii, anno Domini M.CCCC octogesimo quarto) littera directa fuit Briano Stapleton de Carleton, parochia de Snaith, militi, et Alicie relicte Willelmi Nevill nuper de Cothorp militis defuncti, ad solempnisacionem faciendam matrimonii inter se per quemcumque capellanum idoneum in capella sive oratorio intra manerium de Carleton predictum situato, bannis unica vice prius editis inter eosdem in ecclesiis suis parochialibus." Hence, as Sir Brian Stapleton was only twenty-six years old in 1509, it would seem that his mother had died soon after his birth, in the preceding year. Owing to the special act of attainder above recited, no portion of the inheritance of the illustrious families of Lovell and Beaumont, with the exception of the barony in fee possessed by the last named family, descended to the heirs. But in the proceedings which took place in the claim for the barony, evidence was adduced in proof of the coheirship of this title being vested in the families of Stapleton and Bertie; and thereby we acquire the certain knowledge that Miles-Thomas now Lord Beaumont and Montagu now Earl of Abingdon are, at the time of this publication, the lineal descendants and heirs of the body of Henry FitzAylwin, first Mayor of London.

ADDENDA.

P. clxxxvi.—*Note.* The mention in this grant of John Lord Bardolf to the priory of Shouldham, of Margaret, widow of Guy de Montfort, of Beaudesert, com. Warwick, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and of Catharine, daughter of Guy de Warwick, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, deceased, 28th April, 25 Edw. III. 1351, together with his own sister, Elizabeth, is of itself indicative of a near degree of kindred between the parties; and hence it may be assumed, as an unquestionable fact, that Agnes, his mother, wife of Thomas Lord Bardolf, was the seventh daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and that Margaret was the aunt and Catharine the cousin-german of the grantor. According to the pedigree of this family, compiled by John Rous, this earl had a daughter, Agnes, who is described to have been the wife of . . . . . Cokesey, and afterwards of . . . . . Bardolf. Dugdale informs us that he had nine daughters, whose portraitures were curiously drawn, and placed in the windows on the south side of the quire of the collegiate church in Warwick, and in the habit of that time. Seven of them were married, and had their paternal arms upon their inner garments, and on their outer mantle their husband's arms. The same writer has also given an engraving of these nine daughters so painted, and to each is a label with their names. Thus the one labelled Margareta has on her gown, "Gules, crusilly and a fess or," the arms of Beauchamp, and on her mantle, "Bendy or and azure," the arms of Montfort; and the seventh daughter, labelled Agneta, has the same arms on her gown, and on her mantle, "Azure, semée of cinquefoils or," the arms of Bardolf. The cross-crosslets are not limited to six, but spread all over the gowns, and mantle also in respect of Juliana, the ninth daughter, who died unmarried. In like manner the cinquefoils are not limited to three, as usually borne by the family of Bardolf. Elizabeth, another daughter, is twice pourtrayed as Isabella and Elizabeth, and having in each instance on her mantle, "Sable, a cross engrailed or," the arms of Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, which repetition Dugdale explains as being descriptive of her first marriage with John Lord Strange of Blackmere, com. Salop. Hence we may infer that Agnes was the wife, first, of Thomas Lord Bardolf, whose eldest son John was born 13th Jan. 1312; and that after his decease, on the 15th day of Feb. 2 Edw. III. 1328, she re-married Sir Walter de Cokesey, of Cokesey, com. Worc. whose son and heir, Sir Walter Cokesey, was executor of Sir William Trussell, of Cubleston, com. Staff. whose will bears date 10 Feb. 1379.

CORRIGENDA.

Page	Line	
ii,	23,	*for* Fulk, *read* Falcasius.
v,	4,	*for* chantry, *read* chapel; *and for* church, *read* parish.
xv,	24,	*between* et *and* xx., *read* xx*s*. de scutagio Pictavie, sicut continetur ibidem, et
xviii,	9,	*for* John, *read* William
xix,	4,	*for* Hugh, *read* Roger; *and add, after* Marshalship, by the concession of his mother in her lifetime.
xxxiv,	33,	*for* quadragintis, *read* quadraginta.
xlii,	34,	*for* Waltero, *read* Willelmo.
li,	35,	*insert before* his wife, His son of the same name by
lvi,	32,	*for* William, *read* Robert.
lx,	17,	*for* Hartham, *read* Harnham.
lxiii,	15,	*for* Fegny, *read* Regny.
lxv,	33,	*for* magnum, *read* magnam.
lxxxviii,	32,	*for* nephew's son, *read* grandson.
ibid.	33,	*for* own son, *read* nephew's son.
lxxxix,	38,	*for* magno, *read* magna.
xciv,	4,	*for* 1213, *read* 1313.
xcvii,	33,	*after* married, *read* "Agnes, seventh daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick," *instead of* "a lady of the name of Agnes, whose lineage is unknown." (*See* Addenda, p. ccxxxv.)
xcix,	16,	*for* Cambridgeshire, *read* Northamptonshire; *for* Eakinton, Echington.
cii,	24,	*for* manors, *read* manor.
cxii,	31, 32,	*for* in, *read* for; *and for* Felcshale, Iclcshale.
cxv,	17,	*for* Wolforton, *read* Wolferton.
cxvi,	9,	*for* Hugh, *read* Gerard.
cxvii,	27,	*for* Lisle, *read* Lisle.
cxviii,	8,	*the hyphen to come after* illis; *and*, line 17, *for* has, *read* had.
cxxvi,	25,	*for* Dalingthorp, *read* Daddington.
cxxix,	28,	*for* de, *read* le.
cxxx,	13,	*for* in, *read* of.
cxxxii,	39,	*for* the Holy Trinity, *read* St. Thomas the Apostle.
cxl,	31,	*dele last sentence of paragraph.*
clviii,	22,	*for* Reche, *read* Keche.
clix,	3,	*after* heiress, *read* Elizabeth.
clxiii,	30,	*for* Riskington, *read* Ruskington.
clxxvi,	28,	*for* Keke, *read* Keeke.
clxxix,	22,	*for* Joan, *read* John
clxxxi,	6,	*for* Keeke, *read* Keeke.
ccxv,	1,	*after* sexti, *read* tricesimo nono.
ccvii,	23,	*for* Hanbury, *read* Stanbury.
ccxxi,	27,	*for* fifth, *read* third.

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DE ANTIQUIS LEGIBUS LIBER.

CRONICA
MAIORUM ET VICECOMITUM
LONDONIARUM,

ET QUEDAM, QUE CONTINGEBANT TEMPORIBUS ILLIS.

Fo. 63, b. in capite pagine.

Henricus de Corenhell.
Ricardus filius Reynerii.

Isti fuerunt primi Vicecomites Londoniarum, facti ad festum Sancti Michaelis, anno gratie M°. centesimo lxxxviii, anno primo regni Regis Ricardi; et eodem anno destructi sunt Judei per Angliam. Eodem anno factus est Henricus filius Eylwini de Londene-stane, Maior Londoniarum; qui fuit primus Maior in Civitate, et duravit Maiorem usque ad finem vite sue, scilicet fere per viginti quinque annos. Et eodem anno idem Rex, et Philippus, Rex Francie, aggressi sunt versus Jerosolimam et innumerabilis populus cruce signatorum cum eis. *Primus Maior Londoniarum.*

Johannes Herlisun. *Anno M°. C°. lxxix.*
Rogerus le Duc.
Willielmus de Haverille. *Anno M°. C°. lxxxx.*
Johannes Bokointe.
Nicholaus Duket. *Anno M°. C°. lxxxxj.*
Petrus Nevelun.

De captione Regis Ricardi nota. Hoc anno captus est idem Rex in Alemannia, dum redderet a Terra Sancta, et redemptus centum mille marcis argenti.

M°. C°. lxxxxij. Rogerus le Duc.

Rogerus filius Alani.

Hoc anno liberatus est idem Rex, et tertio idus Martii applicuit apud Sandwyse, et, feria quarta post, venit cum magno apparatu ad Londonias.

M°. C°. lxxxxiij. Willielmus filius Ysabelis.

Willielmus filius Athulfi.

M°. C°. lxxxxiiij. Robertus Besaunt.

Jukelis Aldermannus.

De detractione Willielmi cum Barba. Hoc anno Willielmus cum Barba detractus fuit et suspensus, octo idus Aprilis.

M°. C°. lxxxxv. Godardus de Antiochia.

Robertus filius Duraunt.

M°. C°. lxxxxvj. Robertus Blundus.

Nicholaus Duket.

M°. C°. lxxxxvij. Constantinus filius Athelhulphi.

Robertus Lebel.

M°. C°. lxxxxviij. Arnulphus filius Athulfi.

Ricardus filius Bartholomei.

Hoc anno wlneratus est predictus Rex jaculo baliste in humero sinistro, qui viij°. idus Aprilis, obiit. Eodem anno coronatus est Johannes Rex in Ascensione Domini.

M°. C°. lxxxxix. Rogerus de Deserto.

Jacobus Aldermannus.

Anno M°. CC°. Symon de Aldermanebyria.

Willielmus filius Alicie.

Hoc anno fuerunt xxv. electi de discretioribus Civitatis, et jurati pro consulendo Civitatem una cum Maiore.

M°. CC°. j. Normannus Blundus.

Johannes de Kayo.

M°. CC°. ij. Walterus Brun.

Willielmus Camerarius.

Thomas de Haverille. *M°. CC°. iij.*
Hamo Brond.
Johannes Walraven. *M°. CC°. iiij.*
Ricardus de Wyntona.

Hoc anno fuerunt placita corone apud Turrim Londoniarum.

Johannes Heliland. *M°. CC°. v.*
Eadmundus de la Hale.
Serlo le Mercer. *M°. CC°. vj.*
Henricus de Sancto Albano.
Robertus de Wyntona. *M°. CC°. vij.*
Willielmus Hardel.

Hoc anno factum est interdictum per totam Angliam ix. kalendas Aprilis, quod per vj. annos et xiiij. septimanas et tres dies duravit. *De interdicto.*

Thomas filius Nigelli. *M°. CC°. viij.*
Petrus le Duc.

Hoc anno universitas Anglie fecit homagium Regi Johanni apud Merleberga.

Petrus Junior. *M°. CC°. ix.*
Willielmus Wite.
Stephanus Crassus. *M°. CC°. x.*
Adam de Wyteby.

Hoc anno concrematus est quidam Ambigensis apud Londonias.

Joceus filius Petri. *M°. CC°. xj.*
Johannes Garlaund.

Hoc anno fuit vehemens ignis de Suthwerk, et combussit ecclesiam Sancte Marie, et Pontem cum capella, et maximam partem Civitatis. *De igne de Suwerk. Nota.*

Constantinus Junior.
Radulphus Helyland. *M°. CC°. xij.*

Hoc anno obiit Henricus filius Eylwyni primus Maior Londoniarum, et successit Rogerus filius Alani.

M°. CC°. xiij. Martinus filius Alicie.

Petrus Bath.

Hoc anno obiit Galfridus filius Petri, Justitiarius Regis Anglie, apud Turrim Londoniarum.

M°. CC°. xiiij. Salomon de Basinges.

Hugo de Basinges.

Barones intraverunt Londonias. Hoc anno effectus est Maior Serlo le Mercer; et Barones Anglie intraverunt Londonias contra Regem Johannem in festo Gordiani et Ephimachi.

M°. CC°. xv. Andreas Nevelun.

Johannes Travers.

De adventu Lodowyci. Hoc anno applicuit Lodowicus, filius Philippi Regis Francie, quem Barones Anglie adduxerunt ad eorum subsidium contra *Nota bene.* predictum Regem Johannem; qui vero Lodowycus obsedit Castrum de Dowre. Eodem anno factus est Maior Londoniarum Willielmus Hardel.

M°. CC°. xvj. Benedictus Campanarius.

Willielmus Blundus.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Jacobus Aldermannus, qui duravit a Pascha usque ad festum Sancte Trinitatis; quo condempnato a Maioratu, factus est Maior Salomon de Basinges eodem *De coronatione Regis Henrici.* die. Et eodem anno obiit Johannes Rex et coronatus est Henricus, filius ejus, apud Gloverniam, quia propter guerram inter ipsum et predictum Lodowycum et Barones Anglie adhuc perseverantem ad Londonias venire et ibi coronari non potuit.

M°. CC°. xvij. Item Radulfus Helylaunde.

Thomas Bukerel.

Hoc anno recessit Lodowycus de Anglia, facta pace inter Regem predictum Henricum et ipsum Lodowycum et Barones Anglie; et iterum Serlo le Mercer factus est Maior Londoniarum, qui duravit per quinque annos.

M°. CC°. xviij. Joceus Ponderator.

Johannes Vyel.

M°. CC°. xix. Item Johannes Vyel.

Ricardus de Wymbeldon.

Hoc anno in die Pentecostes coronatus est idem Rex Henricus, apud Westmonasterium, Hugone de Burgo Justitiario totius Anglie; et beatus Thomas Martir translatus est postea in Crastino Octavarum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli. *De coronatione ejusdem Henrici.*

Ricardus Rynger. *M°. CC°. xx.*

Joceus Junior.

Hoc anno fuerunt placita corone apud Turrim.

Item Ricardus Renger. *M°. CC°. xxj.*

Thomas Laumbert.

Hoc anno suspensus fuit Constantinus filius Athulfi, et sine judicio.

Item Thomas Laumbert. *M°. CC°. xxij.*

Willielmus Joyner.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Londoniarum Ricardus Renger, qui duravit per v. annos.

Item Johannes Travers. *M°. CC°. xxiij.*

Andreas Bukerel.

Item Andreas Bukerel. *M°. CC°. xxiiij.*

Item Johannes Travers.

Martinus filius Willielmi. *M°. CC°. xxv.*

Rogerus le Duc.

Item Martinus filius Willielmi. *M°. CC°. xxvj.*

Item Rogerus le Duc.

Hoc anno fuerunt placita corone apud Turrim, et Johannes Herlisun defecit in lege sua, quam vadiavit pro morte Lamberti de Legis, cui Dominus Rex concessit vitam et membra ad instantiam precum Mulierum Civitatis; et factus est Hòspitalarius in Hospitali Jerosolyme.

Henricus de Cokham. *M°. CC°. xxvij.*

Stephanus Bukerel.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Londoniarum Rogerus le Duc, qui duravit per iiij. annos.

M°. CC°. xxviij. Item Stephanus Bukerel.

Item Henricus de Cokham.

M°. CC°. xxix. Walterus de Wyntonia.

Robertus filius Johannis.

In recessu istorum de Balliva sua contra festum Sancti Michaelis, omnes Aldermanni et Magnates Civitatis per assensum universorum Civium, quod nullo tempore permitterent aliquem vicecomitem admitti in vicecomitatu per duos annos continuos, sicut prius exstiterant.

M°. CC°. xxx. Johannes de Wouburne.

Ricardus filius Walteri.

M°. CC°. xxxj. Walterus le Busle.

Michael de Sancta Helena.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Andreas Bukerel in festo Symonis et Jude, et duravit per vii. annos.

M°. CC°. xxxij. Henricus de Edelmeton.

Gerardus Bat.

Hoc anno persecutus est predictus Hubertus de Burgo, Justitiarius, maximis persecutionibus, ita quod preceptum fuit Maiori et vicecomitibus per literas Domini Regis, quod ipse captus fuisset, ubicumque esset inventus. Qui postea fugiens, posuit se in quandam Capellam apud Boscum Arsum *in Brandwodde* [1]; unde extractus fuit per vim, et postea remissus ibidem per Rogerum Episcopum Londoniarum. Ipse vero post modicum tempus reddidit se Domino Regi in misericordiam suam, et ductus est apud Turrim Londoniarum; deinde apud Castrum de Devises, de quo Castro evasit, et posuit se in quadam ecclesia pro securitate habenda: de qua ecclesia eum ejecit Ricardus Marescallus, tunc Comes de Penbrok, inter quem et Dominum Regem mota fuit magna dissensio. Quo Ricardo mortuo, idem Hubertus, cum Gilberto, fratre predicti Ricardi, et aliis Baronibus, qui antea fuerunt contra Regem, ad pacem Domini Regis apud Gloverniam admissus fuit. Eodem anno in vigilia

Assumptionis beate Marie, Cives Londoniarum monstraverunt se armatos a la Mile Ende et in foro Londoniarum bene paratos.

Rogerus Blundus. *Anno M°. CC°. xxxiij.*

Symon filius Marie.

Iste Symon, in primo termino vicecomitatus sui, tam male dissipavit bona, quæ exierunt a vicecomitatu, quod non permissum est ei ea amplius recipere; et per Maiorem et cives commissa est cura clericis vicecomitatûs ad illa colligenda et salvo ponenda ad firmam Domini Regis adquietandam.

Radulfus Elwy, Mercer. *M°.CC°. xxxiiij.*

Johannes Norman.

Item Gerardus Bat. *M°. CC°. xxxv.*

Robertus Hardel. *Leyre a la cour*

Hoc anno Alianora, filia Comitis Provincie, venit in Angliam, et ibidem coronata est Regina.

Item Henricus de Cokham. *M.°CC°. xxxvj.*

Jordanus de Coventre.

Isti ceperunt omnes nautas in Kidellis stantibus per Tamisiam et adduxerunt cum retibus suis ad Londonias, et incarceraverunt eos in Neuwegate, qui omnes amerciati fuerunt coram Domino Rege apud Keningtone; qua misericordia remansit vicecomitibus Londoniarum per judicium; et tunc fuerunt retia eorum in Londoniis concremata. *De captione Kidellorum.*

Johannes de Tulesan. *M°. CC°. xxxvij.*

Gervasius Camerarius.

Hoc anno obiit Andreas Bukerel, et factus est Maior Ricardus Renger.

Johannes de Wylehale. *M°.CC°. xxxviij.*

Johannes de Koudres.

Hoc anno obiit predictus Ricardus Renger, Maior, et factus est Maior Willielmus Joynier.

Item Radulfus Eswy, Mercer. *M°. CC°. xxxix.*

Reginaldus de Bungeye.

Electis istis ante festum Sancti Michaelis, orta est dissentio in civitate, quia Symon filius Marie impetraverat litteras Regias, ut ipsum admitterent Vicecomitem. Quidam autem Magnates, cum Maiore suo, Willielmo Joynier, noluerunt consentire; set dicebant ipsum hoc impetrasse contra libertates suas. Et quia ipse Symon tunc temporis non fuit admissus Vicecomes, Dominus Rex motus fuit in iram, unde Cives adierunt Curiam Regiam ad impetrandam gratiam Regis, et non potuerunt; ita quod Maiore carebant usque ad festum Sancti Hillarii, et tunc admissus est Gerardus Bat, qui remansit Maior usque ad festum Symonis et Jude.

Anno Johannes de Gesceorz.

Mº. CCº. xl. Mychael Thovy.

Hoc anno dedicata est ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum. Hoc anno iterum electus Gerardus Bat, Maior, cum quo quidam Cives perrexerunt apud Wodestok ad illum presentandum, et Dominus Rex noluit eum ibi admittere, antequam veniret Londoniis. Et cum venisset ibi tertia die, admisit eum, et sacramento suo accepto, quod omnia, prius capta et accepta, restitueret, et xl. libras non acciperet, quas Maiores antea a Civitate capere solebant, dixit in recessu suo, "Heu! Domine, ex hiis possem filiam meam maritare." Et hac de causa motus est Rex in iracundiam, et incontinenti juravit super altare Sancti Stephani per Sanctum Edwardum, et per suum sacramentum quod eo die conficiebatur in illo altari; dicens, "Tu, non eris Maior hoc anno, et pro minimo dicerem, quod nunquam. Vade, modo." Ille autem Gerardus, nolens habere malivolentiam Domini Regis, reliquid Maioratum, et directus est Reginaldus de Bunge, Maior Londoniarum.

Mº. CCº. xlº. Johannes filius Johannis Vyel.

Thomas de Dunelmo.

De eclipsi solis. Hoc anno factus est eclipsis solis infra quindenam Sanct Michaelis circa horam nonam, dum sepelietur Rogerus, Episco-

pu Londoniarum. Hoc anno factus est Maior Radulfus Elwy qui duravit per tres annos. Hoc anno rediit Comes Ricardus, frater Regis Henrici, in festo Sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani anno regni ejusdem Regis XXVI°. a Terra Sancta in Londonias; et hoc anno Dominus Rex petiit licentiam a civibus ad crucem Sancti Pauli, die Jovis in epdomada Parasceves, transfretandi in Wasconiam ad subsidium Comitis de la Marche contra Regem Francie; qui, post modicum tempus, transfretavit. Hoc anno captus est Willielmus de Marisco, qui rectatus fuit de proditione Domini Regis, in insula de Lundey per Willielmum Bardulf et Ricardum de Warene, et ductus apud Turrim Londoniarum. Postea in vigilia Sancti Jacobi Apostoli detractus et suspensus, et in crastino Sancti Jacobi, in quatuor partes divisus, quarum una pars cum capite remansit Londoniis suspensa, et altera.

De transfretatione Regis.

De detractione Willielmi de Marisco.

M°. CC°. xlij., in fine anni regni regis xxvj.

Item Robertus filius Johannis.
Radulfus Eswy, Aurifaber.

Hoc anno iterum factus est Maior Radulfus Eswy, et quia Dominus Rex non fuit in Anglia, presentatus fuit Capitali Justitiario Domini Regis, scilicet, Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, apud Keningtone, et ibi juratus et admissus. Et hoc anno rediit Rex de Wasconia contra festum Sancti Michaelis.

M°. CC°. xliij. in fine anni regni regis xxvij.

Hugo Blundus, Aurifaber.
Adam de Giseburne.

Hoc anno iterum factus est Maior Radulfus Eswy et presentatus Domino Regi apud Westmonasterium. Hoc anno fuerunt placita corone apud Turrim Londoniarum in crastino de le Hokeday, et duraverunt usque ad festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli. In illis placitis remissa sunt essonia, que solebant presentari in die precedenti ante diem placitorum corone apud portam Turris Londoniarum de morte illorum, qui attachiati fuerunt, usque ad placita corone; ita quod plegii talium semper erint indempnes coram Justitiario, si mors illorum, qui plegiati fuerunt, per Aldermannum et visnetum testificata fuerit. In istis

placitis ordinata fuit lex Foraneis attachiatis in Civitate pro morte hominis, sive hujusmodi felonia, ita quod ipsi se ponent super veredictum xlij virorum juratorum de tribus propinquioribus wardis, ubi malum factum fuerit, utrum ipsi sunt culpabiles inde, an non; et hoc coram Justitiarns. In istis placitis vadiavit Willielmus Bream magnam legem, et complevit eam per optime. Tunc temporis cepit Dominus Rex Civitatem in manu sua, scilicet, in Crastino Sancte Trinitatis pro receptatione Walteri Buriler sine waranto; et iterum tradidit eam Radulfo Eswy, Maiori Londoniarum, ad custodiendam, donec rediret de Scotia. Nam, post modicum tempus, ipse militavit cum magno exercitu super Regem Scotie; sed concordati sunt.

M°. CC°. xliiij. in fine anni regni regis xxviij.

Nicholaus Bat.

Radulfus de Arcubus, Speciarius.

Istis electis et juratis tertia die ante festum Sancti Michaelis, rediit Dominus Rex de Scotia in Londoniis in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, et iterum cepit Civitatem in manu sua pro predicta causa, prohibens ne ipsi vicecomites aliquid officii sui facerent, et commisit Civitatem Radulfo Eswy, tempore Maiori, et Michaeli Tovy, qui eam custodierunt usque ad festum Sancti Luce; in quo die Cives fecerunt finem versus Regem pro mille libris. In crastino autem presentati sunt predicti Vicecomites. Hoc anno, in festo Sancti Dionisii, consecratus est Fulco Basset in episcopum Londoniarum in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis de Alegate. Hoc anno factus est Maior Michael Tovy. Hoc anno militavit Dominus Rex super Davidem filium Lewelini in Walliam cum exercitu suo. In recessu istorum de Baliiva sua, convenientibus Civibus apud Gildhall, quarto die ante festum Sancti Michaelis, ad eligendos Vicecomites, oriebatur in Civitate maxima dissensio per Simonem filium Marie, qui intelligens Maiorem velle admittere Nicholaum Bat in vicecomitatu anno sequenti, dicebat se probaturum illum perjurum, si dictum Nicholaum permitteret in vicecomitatu per biennium, contra sacramentum quod universi Aldermanni fecerunt per assensum

totius Civitatis tunc temporis xv. annis transactis, sicut prenotatum est. Propter quod dictus Symon commisit pro reverentia Maioris Aldermannatum suum in manum Civitatis in misericordiam. In Vigilia Sancti Michaelis elegerunt quidam de Wlgo Nicholaum Bat per assensum Maioris, et Magnates elegerunt Adam de Benetleye, contradicentes dictum Nicholaum non esse admittendum per biennium, et exierunt fere omnes Aldermanni de Gildhall; et remansit Nicholaus Bat Vicecomes.

Item Nicholaus Bat. *M°. CC°. xlv. in fine anni regni regis xxix.*

Adam de Benetleye, Aurifaber.

Dicto vero Nicholao amoto positus est loco ipsius Johannes de Gyseorz. Johanne autem facto Maiore, factus est Vicecomes Robertus de Korenhelle.

Hoc anno electus est Maior Michael Tovy in festo Symonis et Jude, et quia Dominus Rex tunc temporis erat in Wallia incontinenti non fuit presentatus; sed postea, tertia die post festum Sancti Bricii, presentatus fuit Domino Regi apud Wudestok in adventu suo de Wallia, et Dominus Rex noluit eum admittere in absentia fratris sui, Comitis Ricardi; sed posuit Civibus diem usque ad xiij diem post predictum diem apud Wyndlesoram. Ad quem diem Cives venerunt et predictus Michael apud predictum locum, deferentes secum cartas suas de libertate sua et de maioratu; quibus lectis coram Domino Rege, posuit Civibus iterum Dominus Rex diem apud Londonias in adventu suo; qui vero veniens apud Londonias in Vigilia Sancte Lucie fecit venire coram se omnes Aldermannos Civitatis in crastino apud Westmonasterium. Qui omnes, exceptis Michaele Tovy, Nicholao Bat, Thoma de Dunelmo, Radulfo Sperling, Johanne de Koudres, jurati coram Domino Rege, examinati fuerunt de electione Nicholai Bat; qui dixerunt quod ipsi contradixerunt electionem illam, die quo illa facta fuit, quia nullus Vicecomes deberet esse per biennium secundum statutum Civitatis et sacramenta Aldermannorum et Magnatum Civitatis, que fecerunt tunc temporis xv annis

elapsis. Unde dictus Nicholaus depositus fuit in Crastino Sancte Lucie a vicecomitatu, et Dominus Rex posuit in loco suo Johannem de Gysecorz. Postea vero dictus Johannes factus est Maior in secunda die ante festum Sancti Hillarii, et eodem die presentatus Domino Regi apud Westmonasterium et admissus. Nam Dominus Rex noluit dictum Michaelem Tovy admittere in Maioratum pro assensu prenotato, qui reliquit Maioratum, et factus est Maior Johannes de Gyseorz. Postea in festo Sancti Vincentis Cives, quia non habuerunt nisi unum Vicecomitem, eligerunt Robertum de Korenhell, et remansit vicecomes.

M°. CC°. xlvj in fine anni regni regis xxx.

Item Symon filius Marie.

Laurentius de Frowyk.

Hoc anno ceperunt Cives Londoniarum ripam Regine ad firmam pro l. libris per annum reddendis Comiti Ricardo, et lx. solidis Infirmis Sancti Egidii extra Londonias. Eodem anno factus est Maior Petrus filius Alani; et eodem anno, scilicet, anno gratie M°. CC°. xlvj°. vicesimo die Februarii, factus est terre motus apud Londonias circa horam nonam. Hoc anno, scilicet, xvj. die Aprilis, soror Domini Regis ex parte matris sue, filia Comitis de la Marche, venit apud Londonias, que maritata fuit Comiti Warennie. Eodem anno, die lune proximo post Hokeday, adjudicatum fuit in Gildhall quod mulier certa et specificata dote dotata non potest nec debet amplius habere de catallis viri sui defuncti, quam certam et specificatam dotem sibi assignatam, nisi de voluntate viri sui. Hoc autem contingebat per Margeriam, relictam Johannis Vyel senioris, que petebat in Hustingo Londoniarum tertiam partem catallorum dicti viri sui per multimoda brevia Domini Regis. Hoc anno Prior Sancti Bartholomei et Canonici per consilium et auxilium Willielmi de Haverille, Thesaurarii Domini Regis, et Johannis de Koudres, eorum Soknereve, et Nicholai filii Jocey, creaverunt unum novum tronium in Vigilia Sancti Bartholomei, nolentes permittere quod aliquis ponderaret nisi cum tronio illo

De terre motu.

et hoc fuit contra libertates et consuetudines Civitatis, unde Magnates Civitatis, una cum Maiore suo, Petro filio Alani, et multitudine Civium, in Crastino adierunt Prioratum Sancti Bartholomei, monentes Priorem et Canonicos ejusdem loci, ut presumptionem illam emendarent, et ab illa desisterent; qui incontinenti se retraxerunt, et editum fuit per Maiorem et vicecomites Londoniarum, quod omnis homo in foro illo vendat, emat et ponderat, sicut antea consueverunt. Eodem anno obiit Radulfus Eswy, Mercer, in festo Cosme et Damiani.

Willielmus Vyel. *M°.CC°.xlvij. in fine anni regni regis xxxj.*

Item Nicholaus Bat.

Hoc anno in translatione Sancti Edwardi Regis et Confessoris delata est quedam pars cruoris Domini nostri Jesu Christ apud Londonias, missa a Patriarcha Ierosolyme Domino Regi, que remansit apud Westmonasterium. Eodem anno factus est Maior iterum Michael Thovy, et edictum fuit per preceptum Domini Regis, quod si aliquis denarius sive obolus retonsus inventus fuisset prolatus ad aliquid emendum, statim perforaretur. Tunc omnino creata est nova moneta, scilicet, statim post festum Omnium Sanctorum. Eodem anno, die lune post Ad vincula Sancti Petri, accessit Henricus de Ba, Justitiarius, a Domino Rege emissus, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum ad audiendum recordum, quod datum fuit per querimoniam Margerie Vyel, die lune post Hokeday, anno precedenti, sicut in hoc rotulo prenotatur; de quo judicio dicta Margeria conquesta fuit Domino Regi, et invenerat plegios ad probandum illud esse falsum. Unde convenientibus ibidem Maiore et civibus, perlecto illo recordo, et universis brevibus Domini Regis, quod dicta Margarita impetraverat, lectis et auditis, dixit Justitiarius, "Ego non dico quod judicium istum sit falsum, sed debilis est processus illius, cum nulla fit mentio in recordo isto de summonitione adversariorum dicte Margerie, et cum Johannes Vyel, vir illius, fecit testamentum, non pertinebat ad vestram Curiam tale placitum terminare." Cives responderunt, "Non fuit necesse

ad illos summonendos, qui bona defuncti habuerunt, cum ipsi semper prompti fuerunt, offerentes se standi ad rectum dicte Margerie in Curia nostra; et etiam bene potuimus illud placitum placitare per assensum duarum partium nihil calumpniantium sive petentium forum ecclesiasticum, et desicut Dominus Rex nobis per breve suum illud terminare precepit." Tandem multis altercationibus inter Justitiarium et Cives factis, dixit Justitiarius "quod ostenderet illa omnia Domino Regi et consilio suo," et sic recesserunt. Postea vero ac solummodo de causa cepit Dominus Rex Civitatem in manu sua, et commisit eam per breve suum Willielmo de Haverille et Edwardo de Westmonasterio ad custodiendam, scilicet, in Vigilia Sancti Bartholomei, unde Maior et cives accesserunt ad Regem apud Wudestok, ostendentes ei quod nichil deliquerunt; et non potuerunt gratiam ejus impetrare. Quare in adventu eorum apud Londonias predictus Willielmus de Haverille cepit sacramentum de clericis et de universis servientibus, qui pertinebant ad vicecomitatum, ut essent intendentes ei, Maiore et vicecomitibus a Balliva sua amotis. Postea in die Dominica ante Nativitatem Sancte Marie receperunt Maior et vicecomites Civitatem in manibus suis per licentiam Regis, et dies datus est eis ad respondendum de predicto judicio coram Rege et Baronibus suis in Crastino Translationis Sancti Edwardi apud Westmonasterium.

M°. CC°. lvij. in fine anni regni regis xlj.

Nicholaus filius Jocey.
Galfridus de Wynton.

Hoc anno cives Londoniarum ad petitionem Domini Regis, non coacti, et quasi coacti, adduxerunt merces suas ad nundinas Westmonasterii die Sancti Edwardi, et etiam Cives plurium civitatum Anglie per preceptum Domini Regis ibi venerunt cum mercibus suis, qui omnes in illis nundinis moram fecerunt plenariam per quindecim dies, universis sopis et seldis mercatorum in Londoniis interim clausis. In Crastino vero Sancti Edwardi Maior et cives comparuerunt apud Westmonasterium

ad respondendum de prenotato judicio, quod factum fuit contra predictam Margeriam Vyel, et sic de die in diem usque ad quartum diem; quo die Dominus Rex rogavit illos, ut concederent Abbati Westmonasterii ad habendas libertates, quos ipse ei dederat in Comitatu Myddelsex, in excambium aliarum libertatum, quas Cives potuerunt de jure petere. Ad quod Cives responderunt, "quod nichil inde facere potuerunt sine assensu totius Commune." Quin apprehensus Rex, quasi motus in iram, fecit eos venire coram se, et multis altercationibus factis super predicto judicio, et Henrico de la Mare, affine predicte Margerie Vyel, semper allegante contra Cives; tandem habito consilio Episcoporum et Baronum coram Domino Rege Maior et cives quieti recesserunt. Eodem anno factus est Maior iterum Michael Tovy. Memorandum quod cum Symon filius Marie pro delicto suo tradidisset Aldermannatum suum in manus civitatis, sicut superius notatum est, tunc per assensum totius commune Maior reddidit ei Aldermannatum suum, tali conditione, quod ipse concessit, si amplius aliquo tempore contra libertatem Civitatis veniret, quod Maior posset sine placito vel contradictione aliqua Aldermannatum suum in manus Civitatis rehabere, ipso penitus amoturo. Unde hoc anno, quia dictus Symon steterat manifeste cum Margeria Vyel in querimonia, quam illa fecerat Domino Regi de judicio dato per Cives, de quo ipsa convicta fuit, sicut prescriptum est, et ob multas alias pravas causas et detestabiles, quas ipse contra Civitatem occulte perpetraverat, Maior cepit Aldermannatum illum in manum suam, ipso omnino amoto; et homines illius warde, accepta licentia eligendi, elegerunt in die Lune ante mediam quadragesimam Alexandrum le Ferrun, et etiam in absentia illius, qui postea veniens in Hustingo, die Lune sequenti, admissus est Aldermannus. Eodem anno in festo Sancti Mathei venerunt rumores Londoniis, quod Rex Francie, navigans cum magno exercitu Christiano super Sarracenos, *De captione Damietis per Regem Francie.*

ceperat Damietem, munitissimam civitatem in Egypto, scilicet, in Octava Sancte Trinitatis precedenti.

A°. MCC°. xlix. in fine anni regni regis xxxiij.

Item Johannes Tulesan.

Radulfus Hardel.

Hoc anno electus est Maior Rogerus filius Rogeri, et etiam in absentia sua; et postea admissus a Domino Rege apud Rofham. Eodem anno recuperaverunt Cives, tertia die post Epiphaniam, coram Rege, duas species libertatum, unde elongati fuerant per plures annos. Nam Rex concessit, quod Judei, qui antea warantizati fuerant per breve de Scaccario, de cetero placitassent coram Civibus de tenementis suis in Londoniis. Concessit etiam quod Cyrographarii arce judeorum fuissent tayliati, sicut alii Cives. Hoc anno, die Dominica in media quadragesima, convenientibus fere universis tam viris quam mulieribus Londoniarum per preceptum Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium in magna aula, cepit Dominus Rex crucem ad proficiscendum in subsidium Terre Sancte. Memorandum, cum Dominus Rex multotiens requisisset cives, ut concederent Abbati Westmonasteriensi libertates, de quibus in hoc rotulo prediximus, quod, hoc anno, scilicet, in die Mercurii in septimana Pentecostes, captus fuit dies amoris, ad petitionem Domini Regis, inter Cives et Abbatem; quo die Maior, et innumerabilis populus Civitatis cum eo, venit apud Novum Templum, Abbate ibidem existente, presentibus ibi Willelmo de Haverill, Thesaurario, Henrico de Ba, Rogero de Turkelby, Johanne de Gatesdene Justitiariis, et aliis ibidem a Domino Rege missis. Quibus volentibus habere colloquium cum Maiore et Aldermannis, universus populus contradixit non permittens illos, sine tota Communa, inde aliquid tractare, et clamabant omnes una voce quod in nullo articulo a libertatibus suis usitatis discedere voluerunt, quas habent per cartas Domini Regis et predecessorum suorum. Tunc datus est dies eis per Justitiarios, ut essent coram Domino Rege apud Wyndlesoram, die Martis sequenti, ac solummodo de causa cepit Rex Civitatem in manus suas, tradens illam

Willielmo Thesaurario, et Petro Blundo, Constabulario Turris, omnibus clericis et servientibus vicecomitatûs eis intendentibus. Die vero statuto venerunt Maior et Cives apud Wyndlesoram, quos Rex volens occasionari, fecit ponere ad rationem per Justitiarios suos, "cur cartam quam fecerant Abbati Westmonasterii contradixissent, et cur non permiserant homines, qui positi fuerant per preceptum suum in inquisitione facienda de tumultu facto inter Archiepiscopum Cantuarie et Canonicos Sancti Bartholomei, facere sacramentum?" Nam, parvo tempore elapso antea, dictus Archiepiscopus voluit inter dictos Canonicos facere visitationem, quod ipsi permittere noluerunt. Cives vero responderunt "quod nullum diem habuerunt ad placitandum ibi contra Abbatem Westmonasterii, nec extra civitatem Londoniarum deberent placitare; et si debuissent inde placitare, nullum judicium recipere inde deberent in absentia parium suorum, scilicet Comitum, Baronum Anglie; et quod nullus homo Londoniarum debet jurare, nisi per sacramentum, quod fecerat Domino Regi, et in fide qua tenetur ei, in aliqua inquisitione, nisi fuerit ubi aliquis posset perdere vitam vel membra, vel ad terram perdendam sive lucrandam." Postea habito consilio inter Regem et consilium suum retradita fuit Civitas Civibus, et datus est eis usque ad Translationem Sancti Edwardi. Eodem anno circa festum Sancti Jacobi venerunt rumores Londoniis, pro dolor! quod predictus Rex Francie captus fuit a Sarracenis, fratribus suis et fere omnibus de exercitu Christiani sive captis sive occisis. Ipse vero, post modicum tempus, postea redemptus fuit per Templarios et Hospitalarios. *De captione Regis Franciæ.*

Willielmus filius Ricardi, le Prestre. *M°.CC°.l°. in fine anni regni regis xxxiiij.*

Hunfridus le Fevre.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Johannes Normannus. Eodem anno statutum est per Cives die Lune post festum Sancti Michaelis, quod custodes Pontis Londoniarum a die illa in antea, nihil possent habere, capere vel clamare de navibus sive rebus Civium

transeuntium per medium Pontis, qui antea capere solebant de qualibet nave Civium, sicut forinsecorum, xij d. Eodem anno obiit Fretherieus, Imperator Romanorum, qui duxerat sororem Regis Henrici, filiam Regis Johannis, in uxorem, et Papa recessit de Lugduno usque ad Mediolanum.

De obitu Fretherici Imperatoris.

M°. CC°. li°. in fine anni regni regis xxx°. quinto.

Item Nicholaus Bat.

Item Laurencius de Frowyk.

Placita Corone.

Hoc anno fuerunt placita corone apud Turrim Londoniarum in Crastino Sancti Michaelis, in quibus Alexander de Minynes, Johannes Duraunte, Andreas Piparariua, et Willielmus Duraunt fecerunt magnam legem, et similiter Thomas de Faleyse et Iseuda de Tateshall, qui vadiaverant magnam legem in ultimis placitis antea apud Turrim placitatis, eam tunc temporis compleverunt. Et Johannes, dictus clericus, defecit in lege sua; ideo fuit morti adjudicatus. Eodem anno, in festo Translationis Sancti Eadwardi, Cives Londoniarum, ad petitionem Domini Regis, obtulerunt magnos cereos ad altare Sancti Edwardi, scilicet, quolibet officio, unum cereum quadratum. Hoc anno factus est Maior Adam de Basing, in festo Symonis et Jude. Hoc anno in festo Sancti Stephani infra Nativitatem maritavit Dominus Rex Margaretam, filiam suam primogenitam, Regi Scotie. Hoc anno in Crastino Sancti Johannis Baptiste fuit maximus estus, et duravit per quinque dies.

M°. CC°. lii°. in fine anni regni regis xxx°vj°.

Willielmus de Dunelmo.

Thomas de Wymburne.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Johannes Tulesan. Eodem anno, die Martis, scilicet tertio decimo die Maii, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie et alii tresdecim Episcopi, Pontificalibus induti et accensis candelis in magna aula apud Westmonasterium, per assensum Domini Regis, in presentia sua et Comitis Ricardi fratris sui et plurimorum Comitum et Baronum, excommunicaverunt omnes illos qui aliquid perquirerent vel facerent, per quod libertates in cartis contentas, quas fecerat baronibus regni sui, anno regni

sui nono, in aliquo articulo infringerentur vel inservierentur post illum diem. Postea in Crastino Ascensionis Domini, scilicet, xxx°. die Maii, per preceptum Domini Regis, universa Communitas Londoniarum congregata fuit in cimiterio Westmonasterii, ubi Dominus Rex cepit licentiam, dicens quod transfretaret in Wasconiam; et precepit ut omnes de Civitate convenissent, die Dominica sequenti, ad crucem Sancti Pauli coram illis, quos ibidem esset missurus, et ibi jurassent fidelitatem Domino Edwardo, filio suo, et Regine sue, cui Regnum suum erat traditurus. Postea, negotium illud positum fuit in respectu usque in die Martis in Pentecosten; quo die universalis Communa Civitatis fecit fidelitatem Domino Edwardo et in presentia sua, ad predictam crucem, salva fide Domini Regis. Eodem tempore cepit Rex a Judeis universis totam partem omnium mobilium suorum, credendo eis per starrios suos; et mandavit per breve suum Justitiariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, ut siquis Judeus non satisfecisset de tallagio suo infra decimum diem post visum dicti brevis, quod ipse utlagaretur, et portus ei assignaretur et omni domui sue apud Dovre ad transfretandum cum proximo vento, nunquam redditurus; quod postea non stetit. Eodem tempore confirmavit Rex per novam cartam suam civibus Londoniarum omnes libertates suas, leges et consuetudines, et quas etiam habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici primi, usitatas et non usitatas, et concessit quod vii libre sterlingorum per annum allocarentur Vicecomitibus in firma eorum pro libertate ecclesie Sancti Pauli, et quod Maior, qui solebat tantummodo presentari Regi, ubicumque fuisset in Anglia, de cetero presentaretur Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium, si Rex non fuerit Londoniis, eo tempore quo Maior electus fuerit. Et sciendum quod Cives tunc dederunt Domino Regi D. marcas pro illa carta habenda.

Postea, die Mercurii ante festum Sancti Laurentii, posuit se Dominus Rex in mari, transfretandum in Wasconiam. *De transfretatione regis.*

M.CC.liii. In fine anni regni regis xxxvij.

Ricardus Pikard.

Johannes de Norhampton.

Hoc anno die Veneris post prandium, scilicet, decimo die Octobris, excrevit aqua Tamisie ascendens altior, quam unquam fecit temporibus nostris. Eodem anno factus est Maior Nicholaus Bat, et in crastino presentatus Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium, et juratus et admissus, sicut concessum est Civibus per cartam Domini Regis, de qua mentio superius facta est in hoc rotulo. Hoc anno circa festum Sancti Michaelis statutum est per universam Communam, quod Balliva de Vico Pontis et de Ripa Regine, quam antea solebant tradi ad firmam, teneant quicumque fuerint Vicecomites, reddendi inde Domino Regi l. libras per annum, et hospitali Sancti Egidii lx. solidos et Commune Civitatis xxvii. libras. Hoc anno statutum est per Communam, ne aliquis de libertate civitatis det de cetero scauvagium de bestiis suis venditis in campo de Smethefeld, sicuti antea consueti fuerunt. Hoc anno circa quadragesimam vicecomes Myddelsex per preceptum Domini Regis fecit dirrui omnes gurgites stantes per totam Tamisiam versus occidentem; tunc temporis plura retia, que fuerunt inutilia, cremata fuerunt in Westchep. Postea ante Pentecostem Vicecomites Londoniarum, quia aqua Tamisie pertinet ad Londonias, per preceptum Domini Regis dirruerunt omnes alios gurgites a Londoniis usque ad mare. Eodem anno, vicesimo nono die Maii, Domina Regina posuit se in mari ad transfretandam in Wasconiam ad dominum suum Regem, et Edwardus filius ejus cum ea ad desponsandam sororem Regis Hyspannie.

Tamisia.

M.CC.liiii. In fine anni regni regis xxxviij.

Willhelmus Eswy, Mercer.

Robertus de Lintona.

Hoc anno electus est Maior Londoniarum Radulfus Hardel, et quia Barones de Scaccario fuerunt tunc in Parliamento apud Wyndlesoram, non fuit in Crastino presentatus, sed die sequenti, Cives, deferentes secum novam cartam suam, presentaverunt

illum predictis Baronibus, qui noluerunt illum admittere sine breve Domini Regis, dicentes quod Maior anno precedenti non fuit admissus ratione predicte nove carte, sed per assensum Domine Regine, que tunc fuit apud Westmonasterium, cui regnum fuit commissum ad custodiendum. Et statim postea Barones ostenderunt breve Domini Regis, per quod preceptum est eis ut caperent Civitatem in manus Regis pro assisa panis et cervisie in Civitate non observata. Et licet Cives pro hujus defalta non debuissent occasionari, sed Vicecomites tantummodo, si inde fuissent convicti; tamen capta est Civitas in manus Regis, et tradita Johanni de Gyseorz ad custodiendam, ipso Johanne jurato coram Baronibus. Postea clerici et omnes servientes Vicecomitum, et etiam custodes Portarum, Tamisie, et Gaole ibi juraverunt. Et hoc totum perlocutum fuit in predicto Parliamento, quia Cives, in se divisi, noluerunt venire ibi coram Comitem Ricardum, sicut ei promiserunt, ad terminandum hoc, unde ipsi eum multotiens ante rogaverant, scilicet, de excambio. Postea, cives accesserunt ad Comitem ad impetrandam gratiam suam, quibus ipse posuit diem apud Londonias, dicens "quod nihil inde faceret sine consilio Regis, cui medietas exitus excambii pertinebat." Postea, tertia die post festum Sancti Eadmundi Archiepiscopi, Cives fecerunt finem apud Westmonasterium versus predictum Comitem, coram consilio Domini Regis pro DC. marcis; et remisse sunt omnes occasiones excambii, et Maior et Vicecomites in Balliva sua sunt restituti. *Remisse sunt amerciamenta de Escambio.* Hoc anno rediit Dominus Rex de Wasconia, et veniens per mediam Franciam in conductu Regis Francie, posuit se in mare apud Wytsant, et applicuit ad Doveriam in septimana Natalis Domini, scilicet, die Sancti Johannis; et Regina tunc venit, Domino Edwardo filio Regis moram faciente in Wasconiam cum sorore Regis Hyspannie, quam jam disponsaverat; cui pater suus dederat Wasconiam, Hyberniam, Comitatum Cestrie, Bristolliam cum castro, Staunford, et quicquid habuit in partibus Wallie. Postea, secunda die ante Epiphaniam, veniens Rex

Londoniis fecit venire coram se Maiorem et Cives statim post Epiphaniam; quos voluit occasionari pro evasione Johannis de Frome, qui captus fuerat et imprisonatus in Neuwegate, quia indictatus fuit esse consentiens in mortem cujusdam Prioris transmarini, qui erat de familia Episcopi Herefordie. Ad quod Cives responderunt, "quod non pertinet ad eos custodia gaole, sed tantummodo ad Vicecomites." Quibus responsum fuit per Regem, "quia ipsi faciunt Vicecomites, quod ipsi debent respondere pro eis." Qui dixerunt "quod ipsi non faciunt Vicecomites, sed tantummodo eligunt, et presentent Baronibus Domini Regis, et illi Vicecomites nil possunt facere officii sui, antequam admissi sunt ad Scaccarium; et quod in nullo articulo debent respondere pro Vicecomitibus, preterquam de firma Vicecomitatûs, et solummodo tunc, quando sufficientes illi non sunt ad firmam reddendam." Tandem, multis altercationibus factis, capti sunt vicecomites et liberati Marescallo Curie Regis, et in crastinum imprisonati apud Turrim Londoniarum, ubi moram fecerunt per unum mensem et amplius. Postea, circa festum Purificationis Sancte Marie, per multas rationes Regi ostensas, dimissi sunt Vicecomites per plevinam Maioris; et Rex ultra modum motus in iram pro illa evasione noluit illos Vicecomites permittere quod illi remansissent Vicecomites. Unde Cives amoverunt eos et eligerunt alios, prima die Lune quadragesime, scilicet, Stephanum de Oystergate, Henricum de Walemund.

M°. CC°. lv. in fine anni regni regis xxx. nono.

Matheus Bukerel.

Johannes le Mynur.

Hoc anno in festo Sancte Eldrede, tunc temporis die Dominica, soror Regis Hispannie, uxor Domini Edwardi, primogeniti Domini Regis, venit Londoniis, cui innumerabilis populus Episcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum et Civium obviam exivit a Civitate; et etiam Dominus Rex in propria persona sua, Civitate Londoniarum nobilissime aturnata et acurtinata.

Hoc anno, quia specificatum est in cartis de Maioratu, quod Cives possunt amovere Maiorem suum in fine anni, et alium

substituere, vel eundem retinere, si voluerint, ita tamen quod Regi ostendatur, retentus est Radulfus Hardel, Maior, qui se etiam non amovit a Maioratu, sicut omnes Maiores ante facere solebant; et in tertia die ostensus Regi sedenti ad Scaccarium, et ibi admissus, ipso non jurato, sed tantummodo onerato per sacramentum, quod fecit anno precedenti. Eodem die cepit Rex Civitatem in manum suam, quia Cives, qui multotiens astricti fuerant de auro Regine, noluerunt ad illud dandum assentire; et sic remansit Civitas in manus Thesaurarii, cui Rex illam commiserat, usque ad octavas Sancti Martini; quo die Civitas retornata est Civibus per breve Domini Regis, quod impetraverant apud Wyndlesoram. Eodem anno in festo Cecilie, tunc temporis die Lune, ducti sunt ad Westmonasterium iiii^{xx}. et xij. Judei de Lincolnia, qui imprisonati fuerunt apud Turrim Londoniarum pro morte cujusdam pueri masculi, quem debuerant necasse apud Lincolniam in despectu fidei Christiane; de quibus xviij., qui noluerunt ponere se super veredictum Christianorum sine Judeis, quando Rex fuit apud Lincolniam, de morte illa, et tunc de illa indictati fuerunt coram Rege, eodem die fuerunt detracti, et etiam, post prandium, et deficiente die, de nocte suspensi. Alii vero lxxiiij^{or}. reducti sunt apud Turrim. Eodem anno Dominus Edwardus, primogenitus Regis, venit Londoniis a Wasconia in Vigilia Sancti Andree, civitate optime cortinata. Hoc anno Regina remisit Civibus Londoniarum omnem actionem, quam habuit versus *De Auro Regine.* illos pro auro suo pro cccc. marcis; quod scilicet aurum ceteri homines de Regno universi dare consueti sunt de finibus factis versus Dominum Regem. Eodem anno venit Rex Scotie et *Anno lvj.* Regina sua, filia Regis Anglie, in Angliam, et in Assumptione Sancte Marie fuerunt cum Domino Rege apud Wudestok; quo die idem Rex tenuit magnam et nobilissimam curiam, fere omnibus Comitibus et Baronibus suis ibi existentibus. Postea enim Rex Scotie et Regina sua venerunt Londoniis, die Dominica ante Decollationem Sancti Johannis, Civitate ornata et incortinata.

Mᵒ. CCᵒ. lxj. in fine anni regni regis xlᵒ.

Willielmus Eswy, Drapparius.
Ricardus de Ewelle.

Memorandum, cùm temporibus preteritis quolibet anno in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis solebant novi Vicecomites cum Civibus equitare ad Neugate ad recipiendos prisones, et sic ad omnes Portas Civitatis ad capiendam fidem et veritatem de illis, qui recipiunt consuetudinem Civitatis, quòd hoc anno omnes servientes, qui pertinent ad Vicecomitatum, venerunt in Gildhall eodem die, et ibi coram Maiore et Civibus affidaverunt in manus Vicecomitis, esse fideles, quilibet in officio suo, quamdiu existent in servicio illorum. Hoc anno iterum electus est Radulfus Hardel Maior in festo Symonis et Jude, et quia Dominus Rex non fuit Londonias, presentatus fuit Baronibus de Scaccario et ibidem admissus.

Hoc anno, die Lune ante festum Sancti Andree, comparuit Willielmus de Munchanesey in Hustingo, et fecit legi testamentum Pauline, filie Reginaldi de Bungeye, uxoris sue defuncte, in quo ipsa perlegaverat omnia tenementa sua in Londoniis et optulit ad probandum illud, sicut consuetudo Civitatis est de testamentis, aliquid tenementum, terram vel redditum tangentibus. Ad quod responsum fuit per illos, qui dixerunt se esse heredes dicte Pauline, "quod non fuit necesse ad illud testamentum probandum, quia non fuit rationabile. Nam illa non potuit aliquid tenementum legare, desicut illa fuit sub potestate viri sui." Tandem multis altercationibus inter partes factis, Maior et Cives, habito colloquio inde in camera, venerunt et dixerunt, "quod nulla mulier desponsata poterit nec debet aliquod tenementum suum legare, et si fecerit, inirritum revocetur; quia nulla venditio, donatio, dimissio, vel alienatio, quam mulier, que habet virum, fecerit de terra, tenementis, sive redditibus debent esse stabiles, nisi ipsa venerit in Hustingo cum viro suo, et hoc foris affidaverit." Memorandum, quod eodem anno in festo Innocentium, in Capella Sancti Stephani apud Westmonasterium, coram Domino Rege et consilio suo

prebuit Dominus Ricardus Comes Cornubie, frater dicti Regis, assensum electioni principum Alemannie, qui eum elegerant in Regem eorum. Eadem hora illius diei fuit tempestas valida et tonitrua, et choruscationes apud Londonias et alibi.

De correctione Statere Domini Regis.

Usualiter consuetudo est, quando pecunia, quam debent vendi per stateram, ponderatur, quod statera debet trahere inclinando versus pecuniam, excepto auro et argento, quod semper ponderatur per medium clavum, neque trahens ad pondam neque ad aurum sive ad argentum; et quod ponderator, qui ponderatur per stateram Domini Regis in Civitate, per hujus tractum potuit prebere majus pondus uni quam alio, sive per favorem sive per timorem, sive mercede interveniente, sive forsitan per ignorantiam. Provisum fuit et statutum, die Sabbati post festum Sancti Nicholai anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xlj. quod omnis pecunia, que debet vendi per stateras Regis in Civitate, ponderetur sicut aurum et argentum, nichil trahens versus pecuniam; et pro tractu predicto debet venditor dare emptori ad quemlibet centum, quatuor libras. Tunc provisum fuit quod ponderator pro labore suo debet habere pro uno centum per se ponderato, unum obolum, et de pluribus centenariis de quolibet centum unum quadrantem, et sic de milliariis duos denarios et obolum.

Anno eodem Henricus de Ba, Justitiarius, venit in Gildhall Londoniarum, deferens breve Domini Regis Maiori et Vicecomitibus, qui fecerunt venire coram eo omnes vinetarios civitatis, quos omnes voluit amerciare pro transgressione assise vini; cui cives responderunt "quod vinetarii, qui transgressi sunt assisam, debent et solent solummodo amerciari ad communia placita corone, non coram Justitiario apud Turrim." Quibus Justitiarius dixit "quod hoc non sufficit Domino Regi, quod non videtur justum nec equum, quod illi debent transgredere assisam per vii. annos vel amplius impune, et esse tantummodo pro tot transgressionibus semel ammerciati." Ad quod responsum fuit, "quod Dominus Rex solet et potest, quando

voluerit, per electionem Civium ponere duos Custodes ad illam assisam custodiendam, sicut antea fuerunt; qui mortui sunt, et postea nullum preceptum habuerunt Cives ad tales eligendos. Ipsi vero Custodes, quando aliquis convictus fuerit de trangressione assise, debent vinum in illo dolio inventum, unde transgressio facta est, vendere, et habere illos denarios ad placita corone coram Justitiariis, et nichilominus debet transgressor ibidem amerciari." Tandem, multis altercationibus factis, positum fuit illud negotium in respectu ad loquendum cum Rege. Postea, Maior et Cives accesserunt ad Regem apud Wyndlesoram, qui posuit eis diem inde usque ad parliamentum in media xl^{a}. apud Londonias. Anno eodem, in quadragesima et in septimana Pasce, venerunt quamplures Principes Alemannie Londoniis, scilicet, Archiepiscopus Coloniensis et alii Episcopi, Duces et Comites, qui omnes fecerunt homagium Domino Ricardo Comiti, in presentia Domini Regis, fratris sui, quem elegerunt in Regem Alemannorum. Postea, die Jovis in eadem septimana, ipse recessit a Londoniis, iter arripiens versus mare, et uxor ejus cum eo, et Henricus, filius suus de prima uxore sua, matre Comitis Glovernie, et posuerunt se in mare apud Gernemue, vicesimo septimo die Aprilis, et applicuerunt in festo Philippi et Jacobi apud Thurdrakt, que sita est super aquam que vocatur Musele. Postea in Ascensione Domini coronatus fuit, sicut patet in litteris subscriptis.

Ricardus, Dei gratia Romanorum Rex, semper Augustus, Maiori et Civibus Londoniarum, salutem et omne bonum. Libenter votivos et celebres nostre felicitatis eventus ad nostrorum specialium corda transferimus, credentes in nobis tunc augmenta congaudii geminari; et precipue, cum ad aures vestras, quas ex fidei puritate et intime affectionis zelo circa nostrum statum attentas esse confidimus, letitie nostre trepudia derivamus, illo procul dubio nostris affectibus inhererente desiderio, quod delectaret nos potius hec, et quelibet alia festa presentialiter vobiscum peragere, quam interpretis scripture ministerio nunciare.

Sane, ut plena omnium nostrorum letorum eventuum, qui nobis, postquam a vobis recessimus, acciderunt, et certa ad vos notitia perferatur, presentem paginam predictorum eventuum ostensivam, ad vos duximus destinandam. Vobis ad gaudium intimantes, quod in die Dominica proximo post festum beati Marci Evangeliste apud Jernemue navem cum nostra conscenderimus comitiva. Die Martis proximo subsequenti, in die videlicet beatorum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, salvis per Dei gratiam omnibus et nostris et totius nostre familie ac etiam comitive personis et rebus, venimus usque Durdreych in opido, videlicet, in medio Comitatus Hoylandie constituto, indeque mora ibidem ad tapescendam requiem post labores biduana contracta, tertio die recessimus, et continue per Hoylandie et Gelrie Comitatus transitum facientes, tandem die Veneris ante festum Ascensionis Dominice, pervenimus Aquisgranum, occurrentibus nobis in dicte civitatis introitu, hominibus maioribus et melioribus, clericis videlicet et laicis, nobilibus, militibus et aliis omnibus civibus Civitatis ejusdem, qui nos magnifice et honorifice cum maximo tripudio et jubileo, leti et hilares, sine cujuslibet difficultatis obstaculo, susceperunt. Nec credimus, quemadmodum vulgaris in ista terra et communis fame testatur preconium, quod a ducentis annis citra, aliquibus Imperatorum Romanorum vel Regum in sue novitatis principio, dictam Civitatem Aquensem, sine gravis offensionis seu contradictionis obice, sit ingressus. Cumque post ingressum dicte Civitatis, moram in ipsa oporteret nos trahere longiorem, ecce! rumores, nostri affectati desideriis, occurrerunt, nobis hillariter nunciantes Archiepiscopum Treverensem, nostri culminis inimicum, (qui, in nostri nominis et honoris dispendium, nostrum Castrum et Pallatium Bopardiensia, cum maxima multitudine armatorum vallaverat, et ad expugnationem ipsius, multas machinas instaurarat,) a venerabili Archiepiscopo Magontinensi, dilecto principe nostro, assistente sibi de nostris fidelibus magna copia pugnatorum ob nostri nominis reverentiam, ad dicti Castri liberatio-

nem et in obsessorum subsidio properante, dieque Mercurii post festum beati Johannis ante portam Latinam cum eodem Treverensi Archiepiscopo viriliter confligente, non sine strage suorum, multis suis militibus et aliis complicibus captivatis, confecto inde prelio, per dedecorose fuge presidium mortis supplicium, seu periculosum captivationis dispendium evitasse. Sic, itaque, dicto Castro nostro per prefati Archiepiscopi Magontinensis ac aliorum fidelium nostrorum auxilium a pressuris obsidentium et ab impugnantium insultibus feliciter liberato, ipsoque victualibus et aliis necessariis ac strenuis defensoribus egregie communito, idem Archiepiscopus Magontinus apud Aquisgranum ad presentiam nostram venit. Ubi, in festo Ascencionis Dominice, ipso et Archiepiscopo Coloniensi, presentibus multisque aliis Episcopis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, magnatibus et nobilibus regni nostri, nostrisque fidelibus, in sede magni Karoli, cum solempnitate, quà decuit, in illius nomine, qui superbos dejicit, et ponit humiles in sublimitate, sacri Romani Regni sceptrum recepimus et coronam; karissima consorte nostra similiter eodem die nobiscum sollempniter, ut decuit, coronata. Denique festo coronacionis nostre cum magnis sollempnitate et gaudio celebrato, dilectorumque Principum et aliorum nostrorum fidelium super agendis nostris communicato consilio, visum est nobis et eis, exaltationi nostre votive plurimum expedire, ut statim sine more dispendio, humiliationi nostrorum rebellium intendamus, et precipue ac primo ad confrigenda elati cornua Treverensis, omnia nostra molimina convertamus; ut, sicut se primum in nostris negotiis, non tam justum et rationabilem, quam voluntarium constituit turbatorem, ita primo experiatur et discat quid et quantum contra eum possit et valeat manus nostra. De hoc autem precipue certos esse vos volumus, quod tantam jam in auxilio nostrorum fidelium et fautorum in Alemannia habere confidimus potestatem, quod eis in fidei nostre cultu, et in devotionis nostre zelo durantibus, nullius viventis sit

nobis potentia formidanda. Data Aquisgrano xviij. die Maii, anno regni nostri primo.

Hoc anno circa festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula militavit Rex Anglie cum magno exercitu super Lewellinum filium Griffini, Principem Wallie, et super alios Wallenses, qui opposuerunt se contra Regem, eo quod Dominus Edwardus filius Regis noluit illos tractare secundum consuetudines eorum. Qui veniens cum exercitu suo usque ad castrum quod vocatur Ghennok, moram fecit ibi usque ad Nativitatem beate Marie, expectans homines suos de Hibernia, quos mandaverat; et ipsis non venientibus, cum Dominus Rex vidisset quod non potuit Wallenses opprimere, nisi cum multitudine servientum pedissequorum, inde recessit, posita garnestura in castris suis.

Hoc anno circa festum Nativitatis Beate Marie pax formata est inter Cives Londoniarum et Abbatem de Waltham, qui ante fuerant discordes, eo quod Abbas voluit habere stallagium de illis in nundinis de Waltham, et hac de causa omnes de Londoniis retraxerunt se, nolentes venire in predictis nundinis de Waltham per tres annos et amplius. Et est concordia talis quod Abbas transmisit Londoniarum Civibus omnia namia, que capta fuerunt pro dicto stallagio, et pro namiis perditis et putridis valorem in denariis, et concessit quod cives veniant de cetero in dictis nundinis, et ibi sint quieti de omni stallagio imperpetuum.

M°. CC°. lviij. in fine anni regni regis xlj.

Thomas filius Thome.
Robertus de Catelonie.

Hoc anno retentus est Radulfus Maior.

Dicto vero Roberto mortuo, factus est Vicecomes Matheus Bukerel in Crastino Sancti Luce, qui amotus fuit Idus Februarii, et factus est Vicecomes Willielmus Grapefige.

Hoc anno creavit Rex monetam auream denariorum, ponderis duorum sterlingorum, de auro purissimo, et voluit ut ille aureus curreret in pretio viginti sterlingorum.

Hoc anno, die Dominica proximo post festum Omnium Sanctorum, venientibus Maiore et Civibus Londoniarum coram Do-

mino Rege per preceptum suum, ad Scaccarium, posuit illos ad rationem, conjurans eos in fide, qua tenentur ei, ut certificassent ipsum secundum conscientias eorum, si predicta moneta foret utilis ad commune commodum regni sui, an non. Qui, habito consilio et colloquio inter se, venerunt coram Rege dicentes, "Quod per illam monetam posset magnum dampnum pervenire regno suo et maxime pauperibus regni sui, quorum plurimorum catalla non valent unum aureum. Et insuper dixerunt quod aurum per hanc monetam multum vilius haberetur, cum in tot manus illa moneta dispersa fuisset; quod nunc patet, quia aurum de folio, quod semper solebat valere decem marcas, nunc non valet nisi novem marcas vel octo." Unde, multis rationibus ostensis quod illa moneta non fuit utilis, dixit Dominus Rex, "Volo quod ista moneta currat, denarius pro viginti sterlingis, ita quod nullus cogatur ad illum capiendum, et qui illum ceperit possit illum escambiare, ubi voluerit, sine occasione, et, si voluerit, veniat ad excambium nostrum, et habebit pro quolibet aureo decem et novem denarios et obolum."

Hoc anno, die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Hillarii, provisum fuit quia Vicecomites pro voluntate sua ceperunt de denariis mercatorum de Normannia, qui ducunt Wisedam in Civitate, pro licentia habenda ad illam hospitandam, unde illi nimium fuerunt gravati, quod de cetero ipsi possunt ducere Wisedam suam, et dabunt de quolibet fraelo septem solidos, illa pro licentia Vicecomitibus, excepto obolo de quolibet quarterio de consuetudine.

De rotulo invento in warderoba Domini Regis apud Windlesoram.

Hoc anno ante festum Purificationis beate Marie inventus fuit quidam rotulus in warderoba Domini Regis apud Wyndlesoram, sigillatus viridi cera, et nesciebatur quis illum ibi posuit, in quo continebantur multi articuli super Maiorem; scilicet, quod Civitas ultra modum gravata fuit per ipsum et consiliarios suos, ut in tallagio et aliis injuriis per ipsos factis. Unde Dominus Rex volens scire hujus veritatem misit Londoniis Johannem Maunsel in Conversione Sancti Pauli, qui fecit summoneri Folkesmot, die Dominica sequenti; qua die ipse fecit

legi illum rotulum coram omni populo, presentibus ibi Comite Gloucestrie, Henrico de Ba, et aliis de consilio Domini Regis, dicens quod Rex noluit permittere quod Civitas sua gravaretur, sed voluit certificari, qui divites fuerunt deportati in tallagiis, et qui pauperes gravati, et si Maior et consiliarii sui ad usus suos proprios aliquid de tallagiis accepissent; et precepit omnibus Aldermannis, ut ipsi in crastino summo mane facerent convenire Wardemota sua. Et ibidem homines de qualibet Warda in absentia Aldermanni eligerent de se ipsis triginta sex viros antea talliatos, qui omnes eodem die circa horam primam venire deberent apud Sanctum Paulum coram ipso et aliis de consilio Regis illuc missuris. Et sic factum fuit. Quibus triginta sex viris in crastino venientibus in aula Episcopi Londonensis coram Johanne Maunsel, Henrico de Ba Justitiariis, Henrico de Wengham, Cancellario, Philippo Lovel, Thesaurario, et aliis de consilio Regis, predictus Johannes dixit et precepit ex parte Domini Regis, ut ipsi jurati certificassent ipsos super dictis articulis. Qui dixerunt "quod secundum leges Civitatis non deberent jurare in aliqua inquisitione, nisi ubi jacentur vita et membra, vel ad terram perdendam sive lucrandam." Sed tantummodo conjurati per sacramentum, quod fecerunt Regi, et in fide qua tenentur Deo et Regi, et ita multis altercationibus inter Justitiarios et Cives factis, nichil factum fuit illo die. Et positus est Civibus dies in crastino apud Gildhallam; quo die, veniente predicto Johanne Maunsel in Gildhallam, cum consilio Regis, noluerunt iterum Cives assentire ad juramentum faciendum in inquisitione predicta. In crastinum autem, scilicet, die Mercurii ante Purificationem beate Marie, veniente Rege versus Westmonasterium, exierunt Maior et Cives, sicut mos est, ad salutandum ipsum usque ad Kniwtebrigge; sed Rex misit ibidem quendam armigerum, precipiens eis ne illi venirent in conspectu suo. Unde statim Cives, sentientes Regem motum in iram, redierunt ad propria, Rege non affato. Postea, in Vigilia Purificationis, convenientibus Maiore et innu-

merabili populo in Gildhalle, missi sunt ibi Michael Tovy et Adam de Basing a Domino Rege, dicentes, quod Rex vult omnes libertates eorum indempnes conservare; sed pro emendatione Civitatis vult ut inquiratur, et per sacramentum, per quos Communa sua ita gravata fuit in tallagiis et aliis transgressionibus, et quod nullus debet puniri nisi qui deliquerit, et hoc sine dampno Commune. Eadem verba Johannes Maunsel et alii missi a Rege affirmaverunt, et ita per talia verba et dulcia promissa prebuit populus assensum, clamantes, *ya ya*, ad juramentum faciendum contra libertates suas, quas quidem ipsi miserrimi non perquisierunt. Eodem die statim dictus Johannes cepit Civitatem in manu Domini Regis, Maiore, Vicecomitibus et Camerario Regis amotis, nullo tamen illorum in aliquo convicto; et tradidit illam Constabulario Turris ad custodiendam, et posuit in loco vicecomitum Michaelem Tovy et Johannem Addrien. Eodem die traditi sunt dicto Johanni Maunsel omnes rotuli de tallagiis antea factis, quos fecit sigillari et retradidit Camerario Civitatis. Postea in Crastino Purificationis, et sic de die in die, venerunt coram ipso Johanne in Camera Gildhalle, vel coram Constabulario et aliis ibi a Rege missis, de qualibet Warda triginta sex homines; ita quod illi triginta sex homines simul responderunt, sed per se sine aliis de Wardis, et jurati de predictis articulis et multis aliis, unde affati fuerant. Et hoc duravit usque ad primam Dominicam quadragesime, tunc temporis in festo Sancte Scolastice Virginis et Austberte; ita, quod per duodecim Wardas facta fuit illa inquisitio et sic secreto, quod nulli aliquid fuit revelatum, neque de interrogationibus per Justitiarios factis, neque de responsionibus per Cives factis, usque ad predictum diem. Quo die Rex fecit venire coram se ad Westmonasterium Maiorem et Vicecomites et omnes Aldermannos Civitatis, et de predictis duodecim Wardis de qualibet Warda illos triginta sex homines, per quos inquisitio facta fuit. Et congregatis illis, vocati sunt nominatim omnes Aldermanni, et de qualibet Warda quatuor viri, qui

venerunt ad Scaccarium coram Baronibus de Scaccario, et Comite Glouvernie, et Comite de Warewyk, et Johanne Maunsel, et Henrico de Ba, et Constabulario Turris, et aliis de consilio Regis. Et vocatis Maiore, Nicholao Bat et Nicholao filio Jocei, Matheo Bukerel, Johanne Tuleshan et Joanne le Minur, dixit Johannes Maunsel coram omnibus aliis Aldermannis et aliis hominibus, "quod Rex sequitur versus ipsos de gravaminibus et injuriis factis hominibus de Civitate sua." Postea fecit legi unam partem de inquisitione predicta, et dixit "quod per ipsos et consilia sua gravata et destructa est Civitas, et ex hoc, maximè, quod per illos mutata est forma faciendi tallagia, quia rotulus de ultimo tallagio non fuit lectus in Gildhalle coram omni populo ad hoc summonito, sicut antea fieri solebat; sed statim facto tallagio, licentiati fuerunt omnes talliatores, dicto rotulo non sigillato. Et sic Maior et illi mutaverunt rotulum pro voluntate sua ad commodum quorumdam et ad aliorum jacturam." Ad quod responsum fuit, "quod aliquo tempore rotulus de tallagio solebat legi in Gildhalle coram omni populo, sed hoc omissum fuit tunc temporis decem annis et amplius transactis." Tandem, multis objectionibus per Justitiarios factis et responsionibus per alios, defendunt ipsi vim et injuriam, et quòd per ipsos non est mutatus modus talliandi, et per illos nullus est gravatus in tallagio, nec deportatus; et quod ultimum talliagium factum fuit per viros ad hoc per totam Communam electos et juratos. Cujus talliagii summa redacta fuit in scriptis per talliatores, que scripta adhuc remanent penes Willielmum filium Ricardi, unum de talliatoribus, et hoc offerunt probare secundum leges Civitatis Londoniarum. Ad quod Henricus de Baluster objecit, interrogans, si ipsi vellent ponere se, quantum ad hoc, de bono et malo, super aliis Wardis Civitatis, per quas nulla inquisitio antea facta fuit. Qui dicunt, "quod de omni transgressione eis imposita volunt defendere se per leges et consuetudines Civitatis Londoniarum." Et quisitus est per Johannem Maunsel ab Aldermannis et aliis civibus, qualis est consuetudo

Le defense pour mort d'omme, e pour trepas contra le Roy e contra le citeseyns, solom les fraunchises de Londres.

illorum in tali casu; qui dixerunt, "quod Cives Londoniarum debent se defendere de morte hominis per triginta sex homines juratos, et pro transgressione versus Regem per duodecim, et versus alium septima manu." Johannes vero Maunsel de hoc non contentus, quia voluit predictos gravare, posuit eis diem usque in crastinum coram Domino Rege.

In crastino venerunt Cives ad Westmonasterium; quo die Johannes Maunsel fecit legi coram Rege sedente ad Scaccarium predictas inquisitiones factas in Civitate, presentibus ibidem omnibus illis de consilio Regis, qui die precedenti ibidem fuerant, et pluribus aliis. Postea Aldermanni et Cives vocati venerunt coram Rege. Maior vero et predicti viri vocati fuerunt per se nominatim, et similiter Arnulfus Thedmarus et Henricus Walemound, qui antea non fuerunt in aliquo rectati. Maior autem et Nicholaus Bat, qui opposuerunt se in inquisitione coram Rege, quando fuerunt apud Windleshoram, fuerunt sine responso; qui posuerunt se in misericordia Domini Regis, salva libertate eorum et Civitatis Londoniarum.

Alios autem sex viros fecit Rex implacitari, quod per consilium eorum datum Maiori, fuit Civitas sua ultra modum gravata, ut in tallagiis injuste factis et aliis injuriis Commune Londoniarum illatis. Hoc adjecto, quod statere Regis et pondera fuerunt mutata, quod non liceret fieri sine Rege. Ad quod responsum fuit "quod statera et pondera non sunt mutata, sed forma tantummodo et modus ponderandi; et hoc pro magno bono et pro magna fidelitate factum fuit per provisionem plus quam ii^c. virorum fide dignorum de Civitate. Nam cùm antea statera solebat trahere, inclinando versus mercantiam, et per hujus tractum prebuit ponderator majus pondus uni quam alio, sive per favorem, sive per timorem, sive capto mercede, et hoc fuit coopertum; provisum est, quod omnis mercantia, que venditur per stateram Regis, ponderetur sicut aurum et argentum, sine omnimodo tractu; et pro illo tractu daret venditor emptori ad quemlibet Centum quatuor libras. Sed quod per illos vel per

consilium illorum Civitas fuerit gravata in tallagiis vel aliis rebus, hoc defendunt et volunt defendere, et omne malefactum eis impositum, secundum leges et consuetudines Civitatis." Et quesitum fuit a ceteris Aldermannis, qualis fuit consuetudo illorum in hoc casu; qui, habito consilio, venientes coram Rege, dixerunt sicut dictum erat die precedenti, scilicet, "quod Cives Londoniarum debent se defendere versus Regem de transgressione per duodecim viros juratos de Civitate, et quod talis est consuetudo illorum." Sed Rex, de hoc non contentus, precepit Vicecomitibus, ut in crastino fecissent convenire Folkesmote ad crucem Sancti Pauli, ubi missurus erat Johannes Maunsel, et alii de consilio suo ad inquirendum a Communa, si talis esset consuetudo illorum. Quo die, scilicet die Martis, venerunt omnes Aldermanni et Cives ad crucem Sancti Pauli. Cum autem predicti sex viri occasionati a Rege intellexerunt per murmurationem populi, quod ipsi nollent advocare Aldermannos in responso per illos facto coram Rege, ipsi accesserunt ad illos, qui missi a Rege erant, tunc existentes in domo cujusdam Canonici de Sancto Paulo, et dixerunt quod noluerunt contra Dominum Regem placitare; sed posuerunt se in misericordia Domini Regis, precantes ut Rex faceret inquiri per quos vellet de Civitate, si ipsi essent in aliquo culpabiles de aliquo crimine, tamen salvis eis et aliis Civibus libertatibus suis. Qui noluerunt concedere eis aliquam inquisitionem. Illis vero in misericordia Regis existentibus, Johannes Mansel et alii a Domino Rege missi, venerunt ad crucem Sancti Pauli; quorum unus, facto blando sermone et quasi predicando, promittens populo omnia jura eorum et libertates a Domino Rege illesas conservari, dixit "si ballivus vel ballivi eorum injuste illos tractati fuissent et multa mala et dampna eis et Civitati intulissent, supponi in tali casu, secundum legem Civitatis deberent se defendere versus Regem de secta sua per duodecim viros juratos, et versus concives suos per sex viros, et ita ab impositione illius transgressionis fore quieti?" Ad quod responsum fuit, nullo tamen collo-

quio habito, sicut mos est, inter viros discretos in Civitate, sed per aliquos de populo, filios diversarum matrum, quamplures natos extra Civitatem, et quamplures servilis conditionis, clamando, *nay, nay, nay*, contra privilegium libertatum Civitatis ab antiquo concessum, et per predecessores, Cives bone memorie, perquisitum, et ad illud tempus bene observatum. Et sic et tali modo, sine omni forma rationis, fuerunt omnes Aldermanni Civitatis non advocati.

Tunc precepit dictus Johannes ex parte Regis quòd omnes Aldermanni, Vicecomites, et Camerarius Regis in crastino venissent apud Westmonasterium coram Rege. In crastino vero, scilicet die Mercurii, venerunt omnes predicti in magna aula Westmonasterii, ad quos, ibidem aliquantùlum moram facientes, Dominus Rex, habito consilio cum suis in capella Sancti Stephani, accessit, et sedente pro tribunali et Henrico de Ba Justitiario adjudicante, omnes predicti degradati sunt et depositi de Ballivis suis, et in misericordia Regis, et arestati, et ita quod nullus eorum sine licentià Regis imposterum ad ballivam accederet. Qui postea, statim concedente Rege, replegiati redierunt ad propria.

Post hec omnia, annuente Johanne Maunsel, concessit Rex, ut exceptis predictis viris, qui occasionati fuerunt, quilibet aliorum recuperaret Ballivam, si per Communam Civitatis ad aliquam fuissent electi. Tunc omnes Aldermanni, exceptis predictis, restituti sunt ad Ballivas suas, preter Ricardum de Hadestok. Thomas vero filius Thome restitutus est Vicecomes,

[illegible] t Willielmus Grapefige factus est Vicecomes in loco Mathei Bukerel. Willielmus vero filius Ricardi factus est Maior Londoniarum.

Postea de die in diem Camerarii Civitatis coram dicto Johanne Maunsel et suis reddiderunt compota de tallagiis factis, temporibus Maioratus Johannis Tulesan et Radulfi Hardel, presentibus ibi et ad hoc electis quampluribus viris de Civitate multum varie et diverse sentientibus. In quo compoto nullus

de predictis octo viris convictus fuit aliquid male deliquisse. Tunc temporis novi Aldermanni electi sunt per Wardas, et positi in singulis Wardis illorum qui depositi fuerunt, sicut predictum est, excepto quod Warda que fuit predicti Arnaldi filii Thedmari remansit in manu Maioris. Et sciendum est predictus Arnaldus de nichilo fuit rectatus, nisi de statera; cujus modus ponderandi correcta fuit per ipsum et per alios, sicut in hoc rotulo prenotatur. Sed ipse, plus odii fomite quam meritis suis exigentibus, inter alios fuit deputatus, sicut patet in sequentibus. Nam postea, die ante festum Sancti Leonardi, anno Domini Regis xliiij., in pleno folkesmoto ad crucem Sancti Pauli, coram Domino Rege et consilio suo, Domino Johanne Maunsel attestante, Regem esse certificatum ipsum Arnaldum injuste esse degradatum; et ipse fuit ad gratiam Domini Regis revocatus et in statum suum restitutus.

Hoc anno agricultura defecit; qua deficiente, fames secuta est ita, quod homines de villis confluebant ad Civitatem pro cibo acquirendo, quà, fame convalescente, multa milia hominum perierunt; et multa plura milia occubuissent fame, nisi bladum venisset tunc temporis de Alemannia.

De parlamento Oxonie.

Hoc anno fuit illud insane Parlamentum apud Oxoniam, circa festum Sancti Barnabe; in quo Parlamento provisum fuit et ordinatum per aliquos Comites et Barones Anglie ad abolendum illas malas consuetudines quibus regnum, tempore istius Regis, tamdiu et ultra modum fuerat oppressum et gravatum, scilicet, per eundem Regem et alios potentissimos regni. Ad quod idem Rex, et etiam invitus, prebuit assensum et hoc juravit. Et ad hoc negotium ordinandum electi fuerunt Dominus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, Dominus Episcopus Wygorniensis, Dominus Rogerus Bigot Marescallus Comes Northffolchie, Dominus Ricardus de Clare Comes Glouvernie, Dominus Simon de Monteforti Comes Leicestrie, Dominus Hunfridus de Boun Comes Herfordie, Comes de Warewyk, Comes de Albemala, Hugo de Bigot, Petrus de Saveye, Petrus

de Monteforti, Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, Jacobus de Audeleye, Johannes Maunsel.

Et quia tunc temporis fratres Domini Regis ex parte matris sue, scilicet Dominus Eymerus, Electus Wyntoniensis, Dominus Willelmus de Valencia, qui desponsaverat filiam Warini de Munchenesy, Dominus Galfridus de Lisewy, et Dominus Gwydo de Lisewy, noluerunt assentire ad illud juramentum; sed simul occulte retraxerunt se a dicto Parlamento, et profecti sunt cum armis suis et hernesio suo versus mare, et transfretati fuissent, si habuissent naves. Ipsi postea in parlamento apud Wintoniam licentiati fuerunt per Barones, ut exirent a regno Anglie, et datus fuit eis dies ut essent ad Doveram ad transfretandum, die Dominica post festum Sancti Sylee apostoli; quibus vero non fuit permissum ad ducendum secum aliquid de thesauris suis, nisi de tantummodo quantum oportebat eis ad expensas. Eodem modo Willelmus de Sancto Ermino et multi alii extranei licentiati fuerunt, qui omnes, die Dominica predicta sive in crastino, transfretaverunt.

Memorandum quod occasione predictorum provisionis et statuti per dictum parlamentum Oxonie factorum non observatorum, processu temporis, fuit regnum Anglie ultra modum perturbatum, et multa mala hominum perierunt, sicut in hoc libro inferius notatur.

Et sciendum est quod in predicto parlamento Oxonie factus est Justitiarius totius Anglie per electionem Baronum, Hugo Bygot, frater Marescalli, et tradita est ei Turris Londoniarum.

[illegible] Anno eodem in Crastino Sancte Marie Magdalene, existente Domino Rege apud Westmonasterium, accesserunt quidam de predictis duodecim Baronibus ad Gildhalle Londoniarum, scilicet, Comes Marescallus, Dominus Simon de Monte Forti, Johannes filius Galfridi et alii, deferentes secum quandam cartam, ad quam pendebant sigilla plurimorum Baronum et etiam sigillum Domini Regis et Edwardi filii ejus; qui, scilicet, assensum prebuerant et jurati fuerant ad tenendum et observandum

quicquid predicti Barones providissent ad commodum et emendationem regni, qui posuerunt Maiorem et Aldermannos et alios in Civitate, qui ibi convenerant, ad rationem, si voluerunt assentire ad eorum provisionem. Maior vero, et alii Cives, qui non potuerunt habere licentiam loqui inde cum Domino Rege, statim habito inter se colloquio, consenserunt ad illam provisionem observandam, et hoc juraverunt, et predicte carte sigillum Commune Civitatis posuerunt, salvis tamen eis omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis. Postea predicti Barones habuerunt de die in diem colloquium, quandoque ad Novum Templum, quandoque alibi, super usibus et consuetudinibus regni in melius conformandis. Post hec, None Augusti, edictum fuit in Civitate, ne aliquis de familia Regis nec alius aliquod caperent in Civitate, nisi pro voluntate venditorum, salva tamen recta prisa Domini Regis de vino, scilicet, de nave, que debet plenam consuetudinem, duo dolea vini pro xl. solidis. Et si quis contra hoc venire presumeret, et inde foret convictus, statim imprisonaretur. Post illud vero tempus nichil ceperunt Ministri Regis, nec aliquis de suis, nisi illud in brevi solverent venditori; quod, quidem, parvo tempore duravit.

Johannes Addrien, Draparius. *CC°. lviij. in fine anni regni regis xlij.*

Item Robertus de Corenhelle.

Hoc anno electus Maior Johannes de Gizorcio, et etiam in absentia sua. Hoc anno post parlamentum habitum per barones apud Westmonasterium accessit Hugo Bygot Justitiarius ad Sanctum Salvatorem, et associato secum Rogero de Turkelby, tenuit ibidem omnia placita que pertinent ad Justitiarios itinerantes in Comitatu Surayhe, ubi quamplures ballivos et alios, qui convicti fuerant de transgressionibus factis subjectis suis, non solummodo amerciavit, sed fecit incarcerari tam clericos quam laicos. Et, quidem, redemit aliquem pro viginti marcis, et quosdam pro xl. et amplius; et quamplures pro parva causa ultra modum gravavit.

In hiis placitis homines de Suwerc et alii de Comitatu Suraye

conquesti sunt de Vicecomitibus et Civibus Londoniarum, quod ipsi injuste capiebant consuetudines extra portam Petrinam super Pontem, desicut illi nichil juris deberent habere ultra portam Tornesiam. Civibus vero venientibus cum Vicecomitibus suis per Justitiarios summonitis venerunt ad Sanctum Salvatorem coram predictis Justitiariis, et deferentes secum cartas suas, dixerunt quod non tenerentur placitare ibi, nec extra muros Civitatis placitare voluerunt; sed, extra formam placiti voluerunt recognoscere, quod bene liceret Vicecomitibus Londoniarum capere consuetudines extra predictam portam, et etiam usque ad stapellos ibidem sitos, quia tota aqua Thamisie pertinet ad Civitatem, et semper pertinebat et versus mare usque ad novum gurgitem. Tandem multis altercationibus inter Justitiarios et Cives factis, Justitiarii fecerunt inquiri, licet Cives se in inquisitione non posuerunt, per sacramentum duodecim militum de Sureye, utrum Vicecomites Londoniarum aliquam consuetudinem extra metas suas cepissent. Qui jurati dixerunt quod predicti Vicecomites juste ibidem consuetudinem capere possent, quia usque ad predictos stapellos totum pertinet ad Civitatem, *Aqua Thamis.* et nullus aliquid juris habet in Thamisia, usque ad novum gurgitem, nisi Cives Londoniarum.

Post hoc predictus Justitiarius, associato secum predicto Rogero, accessit ad Gildhalle Londoniarum, et ibi tenuit placita de die in diem, de omnibus illis, qui querimoniam facere voluerunt, et incontinenti, nulla rationabili summonitione facta vel essoino admisso, illa terminavit nullo juris ordine observato contra leges Civitatis, et etiam contra leges et consuetudines cujuslibet liberi hominis de regno Anglie. Quod vero Cives semper calumpniaverunt, dicentes quod nullus debet placitare in Civitate de transgressionibus ibidem factis, nisi Vicecomites Londoniarum; set nichil profuit. Tamen Cives reddiderunt judicia de omnibus in Civitate manentibus, qui convicti fuerunt vel inciderunt pro falsa loquela. Eodem tempore Justitiarius fecit venire coram se et coram Comite Glouvernie omnes pis-

tores Civitatis, quotquot inventi fuerunt, cum panibus suis; ita quod per paucos Cives convocatos, coram ipsis fuerunt panes ipsorum adjudicati, et illi quorum panes non ponderaverunt secundum assayum Civitatis non fuerunt positi in pillorio sicut antea solebant, sed pro voluntate predictorum Justitiarii et Comitis, contra antiquam consuetudinem Civitatis et totius regni, exaltati fuerunt in tumberella.

Hoc anno in Octabis Innocentium, cum clamata fuit assisa de vino et cervisia in Civitate, proclamator Civitatis clamavit illam assisam tam extra portam petrinam sitam super Pontem Londoniarum quam alibi in suburbio Civitatis.

Hoc anno Dominus Ricardus, Rex Alemannie, frater Domini Regis cum Regina sua et liberis suis veniens per mediam Franciam transfretavit et applicuit apud Doveriam, et in Vigilia Purificationis beate Marie venit Londoniis, Civitate optime attornata et curtinata.

Hoc anno die Lune ante festum Sancti Gregorii provisum fuit in Gildhalle inter Judicia, quando aliquis detulerit testamentum alicujus defuncti ad probandum in Hustingo, licet aliquis calumpnaverit aliquid juris in tenemento per illud testamentum legato, nonobstante illa calumpnia, statim capiatur illa probatio, salvo tamen jure cujuslibet. Nam illa probatio nichil ratificat, nisi ultimam voluntatem defuncti. Ita quod nonobstante illa probatione, quilibet qui jus habet in tenemento per illud testamentum legato per alium quam per testatorem, poterit illud petere per breve de recto, vel per naturam brevis de introitu, sive per naturam brevis de morte antecessoris alterius quam testatoris, sive per queremoniam de intrusione; set tamen quòd queremonie, que fiunt sine breve, fiant infra terminum secundum consuetudines Civitatis usitatas.

Hoc anno provisum fuit et statutum quod omnia placita de debitis teneantur coram Vicecomitibus tantum de Civibus Londoniarum. Eodem anno ante Pascham inchoata fuit nova

De nova fabrica Sancti Pauli.

fabrica ecclesie Sancti Pauli, et Fulco Basset, Episcopus Londoniarum, obiit ante Pentecosten.

CC°.LIX°. in fine anni regni regis xliij.

Adam Bruning.

Henricus de Coventre.

Hoc anno infra quindenam Sancti Michaelis fuit maximus ventus et ultra modum orribilis tempestas in terra et in mari, ita quod innumerabiles naves exeuntes a portu de Gernemwe ad piscandum cum hominibus perierunt.

Eodem anno, die Veneris ante festum Simonis et Jude, habito magno et longo Parlamento, Dominus Rex existens in magna aula Westmonasterii, convenientibus ibidem quampluribus Comitibus et Baronibus et innumerabili populo, fecit legi aperte et distincte compositionem factam per Barones, (in alio libro notatas,) super usibus et legibus regni emendandis. Archiepiscopus Cantuarie et quamplures alii episcopi, pontificalibus induti, omnes illos sententiis excommunicationis innodaverunt, qui aliquid contra illam compositionem attemptassent. Et tunc Dominus Rex cepit licentiam transfretandi in Franciam, pacem compositurus cum Rege Francie, et tradidit regnum suum ad custodiendum Archiepiscopo Cantuarie, Episcopo Wygornie, dominis Rogero Bigot, Hugoni Bigot, et Philippo Basset.

Sententia lata in illos qui aliquid impetrarent contra statuta Baronum.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Willielmus filius Ricardi.

Eodem anno, die precedente festum Sancti Leonardi, venit Dominus Rex ad crucem Sancti Pauli, innumerabili populo Civitatis in Folkesmoto congregato, et ibi cepit licentiam a populo transfretandi, sicut antea fecerat apud Westmonasterium; et promisit eis omnes libertates illorum illesas conservare, et ad emendationem Civitatis concessit eis quedam nova statuta, que precepit inviolabiliter observari: videlicet, quod de cetero non sit necesse habere causidicum in aliquo placito, moto in Civitate, neque in Hustingo, neque in aliis Curiis in Civitate, preter in placitis ad Coronam Regis pertinentibus, vel in placitis terra-

rum, sive de namiis injuste captis. Sed quilibet ostendat querimoniam suam ore proprio et pars adversa similiter, sine occasione, ita quod prudentia Curie, certificata de rei veritate, prestet partibus equum et justum judicium. Item, si aliquo causidico pactum fuerit habendi aliquam partem tenementi, pro quo placitat, ratione mercedis sue, et super hoc convictus sit, amittet partem illam, et suspendatur ab officio suo. Et ita fiat de illis, qui super tali transgressione convicti fuerint, quod amittant partem suam ita perquisitam, et graviter puniantur.

De revocatione Arnulfi filii Thedmari in statum suum.

Eodem die Johannes Maunsel dixit pro Domino Rege, quod ipse fuit certificatus Arnulfum filium Thedmari, de quo superius mentio facta est, nichil deliquisse, et quod injuste fuit indictatus, revocavit eum ad pacem et gratiam suam, et precepit ut ipse esset in statum suam restitutus.

De transfretatione Regis.

Hoc anno, in Crastino Sancti Leonardi, recessit Dominus Rex a Londoniis versus mare, et dictus Arnulfus die Lune sequenti in Hustingo positus fuit in seisinam de Warda sua, de qua antea depositus fuit.

Postea in festo beati Bricii, tunc temporis die Veneris, transfretavit Dominus Rex; qui antea ad pacem et gratiam suam revocaverat Nicholaum filium Jocei, Johannem le Minur, et Matheum Bukerel, de quibus superius fit mentio. Radulfus Hardel, Nicholaus Bat, et Johannes Tulesan obierunt.

De novo sigillo Regis tunc impleta est prophetia, que dicit, "Miro mutationis modo, gladius seperabitur a sceptro;" quod tunc impletum fuit. Nam Rex in veteri sigillo suo tenuit et gladium et sceptrum; in novo autem sceptrum sine gladio.

Hoc anno, ante Natale Domini, mutatum est sigillum Domini Regis, adhuc ultra mare existentis, cujus superscriptio talis est, "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie."

Et tunc facta est stabilis pax inter ipsum et Regem Francie in forma subscripta; videlicet, quod ipse quietum clamavit Regi Francie totum jus et clamium, quod habuit in Normannia, Pictavia et Andigavia, retenta sibi tantummodo Vasconia et quibusdam aliis partibus Aquitannie, de quibus ipse fecit homagium Regi Francie. Tunc temporis dedit idem Rex Anglie Beatricem, filiam suam, filio Comitis Britannie in uxorem.

In consecratione Henrici de Wengham in Episcopatum Londoniarum.

Hoc anno in crastino Sancti Valentini, tunc temporis die Dominica, consecratus est Henricus de Wengham a Bonefacio, Cantuarie Archiepiscopo, in Episcopatum Londoniarum, in ecclesia Sancte Marie de Suwerk.

Anno eodem, cum provisum fuerit per Dominum Edwardum, filium Regis, et Comitem Glouvernie, qui tunc temporis erant ad invicem discordes, ad celebrandum generale Parlamentum apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in tres septimanas, et ipsi proposuerunt, et multi alii Comites et Barones et milites cum equis et armis infra muros Civitatis hospitari, et per hoc maximum dampnum et periculum Civibus et Civitati posset generari, venit Dominus Ricardus, Rex Romanorum, apud Westmonasterium in Septimana Pasche, et convocatis Maiore et quibusdam discretis viris de Civitate, coram ipso et Capitali Justitiario et Domino Philippo Basset, habuerunt colloquium ad illud periculum evitandum. Ita quod tunc provisum fuit quod nec Dominus Edwardus, nec dictus Comes, nec aliquis alius, de quo aliqua suspicio haberetur, infra muros Civitatis hospitaretur; et ita factum est. Provisum fuit insuper quod omnes de quindecim annis et amplius, quilibet pro posse suo, armis essent bene muniti; et quod omnes porte Civitatis de nocte essent clause, et hominibus armatis custodite, et de die non essent aperte, nisi porta Pontis, Ludgate, et Alegate, et ipse essent hominibus armatis bene munite. Et quod predictus Rex, predicti Justitiarii, et Philippus, et quos ipsi vellent adducere, de quibus nulla fuisset suspicio, infra Civitatem fuissent hospitati, qui cum Civibus Civitatem, si necesse esset, custodirent.

Postea, secunda die ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste, applicuit Dominus Rex apud Doveriam veniens a partibus transmarinis; et quinto die post predictum festum venit Londoniis et hospitatus est in hospitio Episcopi Londoniarum, et fecit hospitare infra Civitatem Comitem Glovernie, et plures alios quos voluit, januis Civitatis de die et nocte interim hominibus armatis bene munitis. Dominus Edwardus vero et Comes Leicestrie

hospitati fuerunt extra Civitatem et complices eorum, vel ad Hospitium Jerosolome, et in omnibus aliis domibus inter Civitatem et Westmonasterium. Rex vero Alemannie hospitatus fuit in domo sua apud Westmonasterium, quod necesse non fuit ipsum esse in Civitate, cùm Dominus Rex ibi fuisset hospitatus. Postea Rex, moram faciens in Civitate per quindecim dies et amplius, recessit inde apud Westmonasterium xvij. kalendas Junii, et datus est dies ad aliud Parlamentum habendum ad quindenam Sancti Johannis Baptiste.

Postea recessit Rex Alemannie de Londoniis versus mare, scilicet, in festo Sancti Botulfi, qui, tertia die post dictum festum, posuit se in mari apud Doveriam.

In dicto vero Parlamento Domino Rege et Baronibus Anglie varie et diverse sentientibus inter se, datus est dies ad Parlamentum habendum ad festum Sancti Edwardi.

M°. CC°. LX°. in fine regni regis anni xl°. quarti.

Ricardus Pikard.
Johannes de Norhamton.

De filio Comitis Britannie facto milite.

Hoc anno in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi factus est miles Johannes, filius Comitis Britannie, qui desponsaverat filiam Domini Regis, et multi alii nobiles apud Westmonasterium, cum maximo jubilo et tripudio.

Eodem anno, die Lune ante festum Simonis et Jude, factus est Justitiarius Anglie dominus Hugo le Despenser; et in eodem festo factus est iterum Maior Willielmus filius Ricardi.

Postea in Crastino Simonis et Jude rediens Rex Alemannie de transmarinis venit Londonias, et die sequenti venit Rex Scotie cum Regina sua, que, repatriato Domino suo, moram fecit cum Regina Anglie matre sua, donec pareret.

Quod brevia de dote et de Gavelette placitantur inter communia placita.

Hoc anno, die Lune post festum Sancti Eadmundi Regis, provisum fuit in pleno Hustingo, quia placita mota per multimoda brevia Domini Regis non potuerunt in una die a mane usque ad vesperas, nec etiam usque ad completorium, deduci ad effectum, a die illa omnia placita mota per breve de dote, unde mulieres

nichil habent, et placita de consuetudinibus et serviciis, placitarentur illo die, quo placita communia tenentur.

Eodem anno, post Purificationem beate Marie venit Rex Londoniis, et postea die Dominica ante festum Sancti Valentini, fecit convenire Folksmota ad crucem Sancti Pauli, ubi ipse venit et Rex Alemannie, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, Johannes Maunsel et multi alii. Ipse vero Rex precepit ut omnes de etate duodecim annorum et amplius coram Aldermanno suo in singulis Wardis jurassent fore fideles ei quamdiu viveret, et post mortem ejus heredi suo; et sic factum fuit. Tunc clause sunt omnes porte Civitatis de die et nocte per preceptum Regis, exceptis porta pontis, porta de Ludgate et porta de Alegate, que de die sunt aperte, et hominibus armatis bene munite.

De discordia orta inter Londonienses et Burgenses de Norhamptona.

Memorandum, quod hoc anno in nundinis Norhamptone in uno conflictu inter Londonienses et homines de Norhamptona facto, fuerunt quidam de Norhantona vulnerati, quorum unus postea mortuus est; set utrum ipse ex illa lesione vel morte sua naturali obiit nescitur. Ballivi autem illius ville, qui semper invident Londoniensibus, ceperunt quatuor homines de Londoniis, imponentes eis mortem illam, et illos incarceraverunt, et omnia bona illorum et aliorum de Londoniis arestaverunt. Quo audito Maior et Cives, quia nullus Londoniensis debet placitare extra muros Civitatis, preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, impetraverunt litteras regias ad illos liberandos Maiori, vel nuncio suo predictas litteras deferenti, standi ad rectum coram Rege, sicut deberent secundum leges Civitatis; sed dicti Ballivi noluerunt eos dimittere, neque pro illo brevi neque pro alio, quod Maior iterum impetravit. Sed illos arctius et crudelius includebant contra precepta Domini Regis et libertates Londoniarum, et ita remanserunt ibi usque post Purificationem Beate Marie, quo tempore Rex venit Londoniis et hospitatus est apud Turrim. In crastinum autem adventus sui accesserunt Maior et Cives ad Dominum Regem et impetraverunt ab eo tertium

breve ad predictos prisones deliberandos, et aliud breve Vicecomiti de Comitatu Norhamptone directum, quod si Ballivi predicti noluerint illos dimittere, quod ipse intraret infra libertates suas, et ipsos deliberaret latori litterarum Domini Regis, ducendos coram Domino Rege ad faciendum quod de jure facere deberent secundum leges Civitatis. Quibus litteris impetratis, ecce! rumores quod predicti prisones fuerunt apud Cherringe juxta Westmonasterium, ubi Maior et Ballivi Norehamptone illos adduxerunt. Quo audito, Maior Londoniarum misit ad illos quosdam Cives, deferentes predictum breve; quo brevi lecto et intellecto, noluerunt adhuc illos prisones nuntiis Maioris liberandos assentire. Tunc, vero, Maior Londoniarum, cum innumerabili populo, accedens ad Regem, ostendit ei, graviter conquerendo, qualiter ipsi Ballivi in despectu regie majestatis et ad maximum dedecus Civitatis sue Londoniarum pro tertio brevi suo nichil facere voluerunt. Qui, motus in iram, misit Petrum de Nevile, quendam marescallum domus sue, ad Cherringa; qui incontinenti adduxit prisones coram Rege, et liberati sunt Maiori. Cives vero statim narraverunt versus illos de Norhamptona de transgressione eis facta et de contemptu brevium Domini Regis; illi autem responderunt. Super qua narratione et responso Dominus Rex dedit eis diem ad habendum judicium in crastinum; quod judicium dare et capere colludentibus, positum fuit in respectu de die in diem plusquam per quinque septimanas, et postea, tertia die ante festum Annuntiationis Dominice, Maior et Cives venerunt apud Turrim, et Ballivi de Norhamtona, coram Domino Rege in camera sua, presentibus ibi Capitali Justitiario, Philippo Basset, Johanne Maunsel, Roberto Walerand, et aliis de consilio Domini Regis. Cives vero petierunt judicium suum respectatum inter ipsos et illos de Norhamtona de narratione sua et responso illorum. Illi autem de Norhamtona dixerunt quod nunquam responderint eis, sed Domino Regi, quia non tenentur placitare extra muros burgi sui, et inde proferunt cartam Domini Regis, que facta fuit anno

Regis qui nunc est xli°. Et Cives dicunt quod carta illa non debet eis valere, quia non sunt in seisina de multis articulis in ipsa contentis, et maxime quod illi respondent in omnibus nundinis Anglie. Et responderunt in nundinis Sancti Yvonis, Sancti Botulfi, Wintonie, et Lenne, et Stanfordie, et etiam hic partiti sunt de carta sua, respondendo ad narrationem Civium. Postea lectum fuit recordum rotuli Justitiarii, in quo specificatur de responso facto Domino Regi pro contemptu brevium suorum, aperte et distincte irrotulatum. De narratione vero Civium et responso Burgensium parum aut nichil scriptum est. Cives autem dixerunt, quod ipsi narraverunt versus illos, quod ipsi injuste retinuerunt liberos homines suos, contra libertates Londoniarum, post receptionem brevium Domini Regis, et catalla predictorum adhuc detinent, et de aliis transgressionibus versus ipsos narraverunt, unde deteriorati sunt et dampnum habuerunt ad valentiam decem librarum. Ad quod ipsi responderunt ita, quod partem recognoverunt et partem defenderunt, et de hoc se ponunt super recordum Episcoporum et Baronum, qui interfuerunt illo die, et petunt inde judicium. Petunt etiam judicium de nova carta Burgensium, que nullius debet esse valoris adversus cartas Civium, quas proferunt, scilicet, cartam Henrici Regis secundi, Ricardi Regis, Johannis Regis, et cartam Domini Regis qui nunc est, et quod ipsi sunt in seisina de omnibus libertatibus in predictis cartis contentis.

Tandem, multis altercationibus inter ipsos factis, habitum est colloquium et consilium coram Domino Rege per Barones suos, et quia Episcopi et alii qui interfuerunt illo die, quo placitum illud placitatum fuit, non fuerunt presentes, positum fuit illud judicium in respectu usque ad quinque septimanas post Pascham.

Circa idem tempus, in quadragesima, Philippus de Boklaunde, unus marescallus Domini Regis, qui semper calumpnaverat, quod Cives Londoniarum deberent respondere coram Senescallo Regis, quotienscumque aliquis de familia Regis conquereret de

eis, contra libertates suas implacitavit quendam mercatorem, qui natus fuit in partibus transmarinis. Quod placitum deductum fuit in Civitate coram Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, et ibi terminatum.

De obitu Episcopi Wyntoniensis venientis de Curia Romana.

Hoc anno electus Wintoniensis, de quo mentio superius facta est, qui consecratus fuit apud Romam, veniens cum litteris papalibus versus Angliam, obiit circa festum Nathalis Domini preteritum, et Willielmus de Valencia frater ejus rediit in Angliam circa Pascham per assensum Baronum.

Postea, venientibus quinque septimanis post Pascham, positum est iterum in respectu usque ad quindenam post festum Sancti Johannis predictum judicium inter Londonienses et homines de Norhamtona.

Memorandum, quod in Pascha predicta Dominus Rex, dum fuit apud Wintoniam, fecit Capitalem Justitiarium suum de Philippo Basset contra assensum Baronum, qui noluerunt ipsum admittere; et ita hac de causa et aliis de causis orta est dissensio inter Dominum Regem et predictos Barones et etiam sine manifesta ratione.

Philippus Cissor.
Ricardus de Walebrok.

M°. CC°. lxj., scilicet in fine anni regni regis xl°. quinto.

Hoc anno ante translationem Sancti Edwardi pacificata est predicta dissensio inter Dominum Regem et Barones suos, predicto Rege et Regina sua tunc hospitatis apud Sanctum Paulum, et Rege Alemannie apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum; que pax non stetit. Immo Barones postea amoverunt vicecomites Domini Regis per loca, et posuerunt ibi alios, quos appellaverunt "Custodes Comitatuum;" et adhuc non permiserunt Justitiarios, qui missi fuerunt per regnum ad itinerandum, facere officium suum.

Hoc anno factus est Maior Thomas filius Thome.

Hoc anno, in quadragesima, Dominus Rex fecit legi ad crucem Sancti Pauli quandam bullam Pape Urbani, qui eodem anno factus est Papa, qui confirmavit bullam Alexandri Pape,

predecessoris sui, qui antea absolverat ipsum Regem et omnes illos de juramento, quod fecerant in Parliamento de Oxonia in hoc rotulo prenotato. Et misit Rex breve suum per omnes Civitates Anglie, precipiens ne quis illam absolutionem contradiceret, et si quis contra hoc in facto vel in dicto facere presumisset, caperetur, non liberaturus sine Domino Rege.

Hoc anno Rex Alemannie recessit a Londoniis pridie ante festum Sancti Albani, qui tertia die post transfretavit.

De transfretatione Regis.

Postea Dominus Rex, die Dominica post festum Petri et Pauli, cepit licentiam ad crucem Sancti Pauli transfretandi in Francia a Civibus Londoniarum, et in Crastinum recessit a Westmonasterio versus mare, et Regina cum eo, existentibus tunc temporis ultra mare Dominis Edwardo et Edmundo, filiis Domini Regis. Qui Rex et Regina cito postea transfretaverunt.

De obitu Comitis Glovernie et Episcopi Londoniarum.

Circa idem tempus obiit Ricardus de Clare, Comes Glovernie, et Henricus de Wingham, Episcopus Londoniarum.

Rex, postea, gravi infirmitate egrotavit circa festum Sancte Marie mense Septembris; pro qua infirmitate moram fecit in transmarinis partibus usque post festum Sancti Nicholai.

Circa idem tempus electus est in Episcopum Londoniarum Ricardus Talebot, Decanus Sancti Pauli, qui, rediens a partibus transmarinis, ubi presentatus fuit Domino Regi, venit in Angliam; qui egrotans cecidit in lectum, et mortuus est ante festum Sancti Michaelis et ante consecrationem.

M°. CC°. lx°. ij., in fine anni regni regis xlvj°.

Osbertus de Suthfolchia.

Robertus de Munpelers.

Hoc anno factus est iterum Thomas filius Thome Maior Londoniarum.

Hoc anno, post festum Sancti Martini circa vesperas, cum quidam Judeus vulnerasset quodam anelacio quendam Christianum in vico de Colecherche, accurrerunt multi Christiani, scilicet, innumerabilis populus, ad Judeum prosequendum, et fregerunt quamplures domos Judeorum; et de hoc non con-

tempti, postea nocte super veniente asportaverunt omnia bona dictorum Judeorum, et multò plures domos fregissent, et bona asportavissent, nisi Maior et Vicecomites accedentes ibi cum armis illos malefactores amovissent. Qua de causa facta est inquisitio in crastinum, et sic de die in diem per Maiorem et Vicecomites in Gildhalle, per duodecim viros juratos, de quibus nulla fuit suspicio quantum ad istam feloniam, de singulis Wardis Londoniarum. Et postea universi Aldermanni fecerunt inquisitionem super hoc, quilibet in Wardemoto suo; unde qui indictati fuerunt vel accusati, capti fuerunt per Vicecomites et imprisonati, partem in Neugate et partem in Crepelgate. Et postea qui fuerunt de libertate Civitatis et qui potuerunt invenire plegios, fuerunt deliberati per plegios.

Hoc anno rediit Dominus Rex de Francia, et ponens se in mari apud Witsand cum Regina, applicuit apud Doveriam in Vigilia Sancti Thome Apostoli, et venit Londoniis, die Mercurii ante Epiphaniam.

Hoc anno fuit magnum gelum et glacies valida, incipiens quinta die ante Natale, et duravit per tres septimanas continuas, et Tamisia ita fuit congelata, quod quandoque fuit cooperta de rivo in rivum, ita quod videbatur quod ipsa possit transiri pede et equo. *De magno gelu.*

Anno eodem septimo die Februarii, combusta sunt proprio igne suo parva aula Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, Camera, et Capella, et Receptaculum, et alie plures domus officiales.

Hoc anno, ante Cathedram Sancti Petri, ostenderunt Maior et Cives Londoniarum Domino Philippo Basset, Justitiario Angliæ, et aliis de consilio Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, quod Constabularius Turris voluit occupare contra illos libertates suas, arestando in Thamisia naves ante Turrim, et capiendo prisas de blado et aliis rebus, antequam venirent ad portum; dicentes, quod ipse tunc temporis fecit arestare navem Thome de Basinges cum frumento ante Turrim,

et voluit inde capere centum quarteria, quodlibet quarterium pro ii^bus^. denariis minus quam venditum fuerit, quando veniret ad terram. Ad quod dictus Constabularius respondit, "quod hoc bene potuit facere ad opus Domini Regis;" ad hoc cives dixerunt quod attachiamenta in Thamisia pertinent solummodo ad Vicecomites Londoniarum, quia aqua Thamisie tota pertinet de rivo ad rivum ad Civitatem usque ad Newe Were, sicut pluries ostensum est coram Justitiariis itinerantibus apud Turrim, et sicut compactum fuit apud Bermundesheie, per duodecim milites juratos de Sureye, coram domino Hugone Bigot, Justitiario Anglie tunc itinerante ibidem.

Aqua Tamisie pertinens de rivo ad rivum usque ad Newe-were.

Dicunt etiam quod Dominus Rex nullam prisam capit de blado, antequam navis sit ad portum, et tunc habebit ipse quarterium frumenti pro ii^bus^ denariis minus quam venditum fuerit; et hoc solummodo ad sustentationem domus sue. Et quod Constabularius vel aliquis alius non habet prisam de blado; sed si voluerit aliquid emere, emat in mercato Civitatis, sicut cives, et ad voluntatem venditoris; et petunt Dominum Regem, quod ipse velit libertates eorum conservare, et semper calumpniantes quod nolunt nec debent illuc judicium subire vel recipere. Tunc, habito colloquio inter Justitiarios et alios de consilio Regis, dixit dominus Willelmus de Wilton Civibus, "Dominus Rex vult quod libertates vestre conserventur, et nos debemus velle quod jura sua non pereant; et quia ignoramus, que jura pertinent ad Turrim, nos volumus inquirere in tres septimanas post Pascham per alios, qui fuerunt ibidem constabularii, qualem seisinam Dominus Rex ibi habuerit; sed Civitas interim habeat seysinam suam integre et pacifice, salva, tamen, calumpnia Constabularii, quam ad dictum diem monstrare rationabiliter poterit." Tunc provisum fuerit per Cives et injunctum Vicecomitibus ne illi permitterent Constabularium aliquod attachiamenti facere in Thamisia, et si necesse foret, quod ipsi vim vi repellerent.

Hoc anno, iterum, prebuit Dominus Rex assensum ad statuta de Oxonia tenenda, et misit brevia sua, in quibus statuta scripta

erant, per omnes comitatus Anglie, precipiens illa observari, simul cum aliis, que Comes Marescallus, Comes Leicestrie, Philippus Basset, et Hugo Bigot essent provisuri; quod parum stetit.

Postea, die Dominica in media quadragesima, convenientibus multis de civitate ad crucem Sancti Pauli, Maior fecit fidelitatem Domino Edwardo, post vitam suam; et in crastino omnes Aldermanni in Gildhallia, et qui erant absentes per infirmitatem in domibus eorum, coram Maiore. Die Dominica vero sequenti universi homines duodecim annorum et amplius, quilibet in Wardemoto, coram Aldermanno suo fecerunt illud idem juramentum.

Hoc anno, ante Pentecosten, Barones, qui prebuerant assensum ad ordinationes et statuta facta apud Oxoniam observanda, miserunt quoddam breve, sub sigillo Rogeri de Clifford, Domino Regi, petentes ipsum, ut ipsa statuta vellet conservare; et diffidaverunt omnes illos, qui contra ire voluerunt, salva persona Regis, Regine et liberorum suorum. Tunc, statim, dicti Barones militaverunt cum magno exercitu super omnes adversarios suos, et in primis apud Herefordiam, ceperunt episcopum Herefordie, et omnes canonicos suos, alienigenas, et thesauros eorum asportaverunt, et omnia que inventa sunt in maneriis vendiderunt et multa maneria combusserunt. Et eodem modo fecerunt de omnibus maneriis, per que transitum fecerunt, scilicet, illorum, qui illa statuta infringere nitebantur, tam virorum ecclesiasticorum quam aliorum; et etiam in ecclesiis suis novos rectores statuerunt, et maxime in ecclesiis alienigenarum, nulli molestiam inferentes præter adversariis suis, sed firmam pacem observantes. Castella, vero, Domini Regis et aliorum capientes, in eis novos constabularios posuerunt; quos omnes fecerunt jurare fidelitatem Domino Regi, et semper vexillum Domini Regis coram se detulerunt. Postea, miserunt breve Civibus Londoniarum circa festum Sancti Johannis, sub sigillo Simonis de Monte Forti, Comitis Leicestrie, volentes certificari ab ipsis,

Barones militaverunt super illos, qui fuerunt contra statuta Oxonie.

"an vellent observare dictas ordinationes et statuta, facta ad honorem Dei, ad fidem Domini Regis, et ad utilitatem totius regni, an potius adherere illis, qui voluerunt illas infringere." Et sciendum, quod talis fuit petitio Baronum.

De petitione Baronum ad predicta statuta observanda.

Petunt Barones a Domino Rege humiliter et devote, quod ordinationes et statuta apud Oxoniam facta, et juramento firmata, tam Domini Regis quam et Magnatum, et subsequenter omnium et singulorum totius regni Anglie, firmiter et inviolabiliter observentur. Ita, tamen, quod si aliqua in eis, per considerationem bonorum virorum ad hoc electorum, inveniantur Domino Regi vel regno prejudicialia vel dampnosa, illa penitus subtrahantur; et si que fuerint obscura vel corrigenda, declarentur vel corrigantur; et provideatur securitas de aliis, videlicet, bonis et utilibus, imperpetuum firmiter observandis. Item petunt quod regnum de cetero per indigenas fideles et utiles sub Domino Rege gubernetur, et non per alios, sicut fit communiter in omnibus aliis mundi regnis.

Quod vero mandatum Cives ostendunt Domino Regi existenti apud Turrim, Rege Alemannie, Regina, Domino Edwardo, et Roberto Walrand, tunc ibi solummodo presentibus, et dixerunt quod omnis Communa illa statuta, que sunt ad honorem Dei, ad fidem Regis, et ad utilitatem regni, volunt observare; que statuta per preceptum Regis a dicta Communa antea juramento fuerunt affirmata, et quod nullos milites, servientes, alienigenas, voluerunt permittere in Civitate hospitari; quia per illos orta est omnis discordia inter Regem et Barones suos. Postea missi sunt per preceptum Regis quidam de Civibus cum consilio Regis ad pacificandum cum Baronibus, usque ad Doveriam. In quo itinere factum est responsum Baronibus, quod tota Communa voluit dicta statuta facta ad honorem Dei, ad fidem Domini Regis, et ad utilitatem regni observare, salva libertate Londoniarum; et ita Barones et Cives sunt confederati, dicentes, "salva fide Domini Regis."

[illegible]

Tunc temporis et antea licenciati fuerunt omnes alienigene,

ciati sunt a Civitate, Qui confederati fuerunt cum Civibus, sicut prenotatum est.

milites et servientes, a Civitate, qui postea per Dominum Edwardum positi sunt in garenestura apud Wyndleshoram. Et tunc Cives fecerunt excubias, equitantes de nocte per Civitatem cum equis et armis, inter quos innumerabilis populus peditum se intrusit; quorum quidam maliciosi, sub colore querendi alienigenas, fregerunt plures domos aliorum et bona ibi inventa asportaverunt. Ad quorum maliciam refrenandam, dimisse sunt excubie equitantium, et facte sunt in Wardis, quilibet in Warda sua bene armatus. Postea, die Dominica ante festum Sancte Margarete, venerunt Barones Londoniis, et in crastino Rex et Regina recesserunt a Turri usque ad Westmonasterium. Tunc temporis, assentiente Domino Rege, factus est per Barones Hugo le Despencer Justitiarius totius Anglie, et tradita ei Turris Londoniarum.

Qualiter minutus populus habuit dominationem ultra Magnates Civitatis.

Memorandum quod iste Maior, tempore Maioratus sui, ita nutrierat populum Civitatis, quod vocantes se Communam Civitatis, habuerant primam vocem in Civitate. Nam ipse Maior omnia agenda sua per illos agebat et terminabat, dicens eis, "vultis vos ut ita fiat;" et si dixissent *ya ya*, ita factum fuit. Et è converso, parum aut nichil Aldermannis seu Magnatibus Civitatis super hoc consultis; sed fuerunt ipsi, quasi non essent. Iste populus ita per hoc erat elatus et superbia inflatus, quod tempore perturbationis regni, de qua superius mentio facta est, ipsi fecerunt de se conventiculas, et per centenos et millenos juramento confederati sunt, sub quodam colore pacem observandi, qui manifeste fuerunt pacis perturbatores. Nam cum Barones tantummodo super illos, qui predicta statuta infringere voluerunt, militassent, et bona talium diripuissent, et hoc de die, isti de nocte domos Caursinium et aliorum, qui non fuerunt contra statuta predicta, in Civitate fregerunt et bona in predictis domibus inventa violenter asportaverunt, et multa alia illicita fecerunt. Illos vero Maior tepide redarguebatur.

De purprestura amovenda.

Postea ipsi, velut Justitiarii itinerantes, voluerunt omnes purpresturas, novas et veteras, in Civitate, nullo juris ordine ob-

servato, amovere, et venellas, per breve Domini Regis et per Justitiarios itinerantes, assentiente Communa, obstupatas et quibusdam arentatas, nitebantur aperire, ita quod quasdam et sine judicio aperuerunt, et eodem modo quasdam purpresturas amoverunt, et aliquas post prandium; et hoc non fecerunt solummodo amovendi illas, sed occasione meremium et alia ibi inventa asportandi.

Postea, in crastino Sancte Margarete missum est breve Domini Regis Maiori et Civibus, in quo, lecto in Gildhalle, continebatur, quod illa dissensio, que fuit inter Regem et Barones fuit pacificata, et precepit Rex, quod pax sua infra Civitatem et extra firmiter observaretur; et cum de aliquo, contra predicta statuta veniente, sciri posset, per Ballivos arestatus fuisset, et omnia bona sua, et salvo custodita, donec Rex super hoc aliud dedisset in preceptis. Et a die illa in antea omnia per legem terre deducta fuissent et terminata.

Cives fecerunt statuta tantummodo ad commodum ipsorum.

Tunc temporis predicti Barones ad captandam a Civibus majorem benevolenciam, affati sunt eos, dicentes "ut ipsi providissent, si quid subtractum fuisset de libertatibus suis, et etiam alia, que fuissent justa et honesta ad libertates suas augmentandas, et illa posita in scriptis, Barones ostenderent Regi et consilio suo, qui ea sigillo suo confirmaret, predictis Civibus et heredibus eorum imperpetuum possidenda. Maior vero fecit summoniri universum populum Civitatis, dicens eis "ut homines de quolibet officio providissent, que fuissent eis utilia, et ipse ea faceret clamare in Civitate et firmiter observare;" unde, postea, de die in diem singuli de quolibet officio per se fecerunt nova statuta et provisiones, que magis possunt dici abhominationes, et solummodo ad commodum ipsorum, et ad intollerabilem jacturam omnium mercatorum venientium in Londoniis et in nundinis Anglie, et ad maximum dampnum universorum regni. Et tunc nichil actum fuit sive tractatum de communi utilitate Civitatis neque de augmentatione libertatum ejusdem; set tamen predicta statuta et provisiones ad nullum pervenerunt effectum.

Postea in vigilia Sancti Jacobi recesserunt etiam Barones versus Windleshoram a Londoniis ad obsidendum Castrum illud; quod quidem Castrum redditum est per Dominum Eduardum, pace formata, die post predictum festum, adhuc Rege et Baronibus moram facientibus circa Fuleham, et statim alienigene qui infra Castrum fuerunt repatriaverunt.

Tunc temporis etiam plures Magnates et alii ostenderunt Regi et consilio suo, conquerendo, quod ipsi inter alios fuerant depredati et injuste, dicentes, "quod ipsi non fuerunt contra dicta statuta de Oxonia," et petierunt sibi justitiam exhiberi. Quod positum fuit in respectum usque ad quindenam Sancti Michaelis. *Qui fuerunt injuste depredati petierunt, justitiam.*

Postea, secunda die post festum Sancti Mathei, tunc temporis die Dominica, Dominus Rex, Regina et filii eorum et quamplures nobiles regni Anglie transfretaverunt, ut essent ad parlamentum Regis Francie apud Bononiam, ubi locutum fuit de peregrinatione sua et aliorum cruce signatorum in Terram Sanctam, et de coronacione filii sui in Regem, existentibus tunc ibidem fere omnibus Ducibus et Magnatibus Francie, Burgundie, Campanie, et Hispannie. *De transfretatione Regis.*

Thomas de Forda. *MCC° lxiij°., in fine anni regni regis xlvij°.*

Gregorius de Rokesle.

Hoc anno, die post Octabas Sancti Michaelis, Dominus Rex rediens de Bononia venit in Angliam, et, postea, die Veneris venit Londoniis.

Memorandum, quod cum per plures annos contentio fuisset inter Abbatem Westmonasterii et Cives Londoniarum super quibusdam libertatibus, quas dictus Abbas per quamdam cartam, a Domino Rege impetratam, exigebat in Comitatu Midelsexie; tandem, hoc anno die Martis post Octabas Sancti Michaelis, dicta contencio ad Scacarium Domini Regis, coram Gilberto de Preston, Justitiario, per breve Regis ad hoc specialiter missum, et coram baronibus de Scacario per judicium fuit terminata. Nam, per veredictum duodecim militum juratorum

de Comitatu Midelsexie, conventum fuit, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum possunt intrare in omnibus villis et tenementis, que Abbas habet in Midelsexiam usque ad portam Abbatie sue, et ibi summonitiones facere et distringere omnibus modis, sicut in tenementis aliorum libere tenentium in Comitatu; et quod tenentes Abbatis ad Comitatus et ad Hundreda sectam facere debent, et omnia alia servicia, que liberi tenentes de predicto Comitatu facere solent. Postea, processu temporis, predictus Abbas et Conventus suus per cartam suam communi sigillo eorum sigillatam, remiserunt Civibus omnem actionem, quam habuerunt in Middlesexia, occasione prenominate carte a Domino Rege impetrate ad prejudicium Civium, imperpetuum; quod postea non stetit.

Hoc anno in parlamento, post quindenam Sancti Michaelis, iterum orta est dissentio inter Dominum Regem et predictum Comitem Leycestrie et complices suos. Rex enim et Dominus Edwardus et multi magnates regni, qui eis adheserunt, voluerunt ut omnibus illis, quibus injuste depredaciones seu transgressiones facte fuerant, justicia exhiberetur; ad quod pars altera noluit assentire. Postea Rex voluit, ut illi qui debent esse de familia domus sue, fuissent per ipsum electi et in officio positi.

Tunc temporis Dominus Edwardus, sub colore visitandi uxorem suam, intravit in Castrum de Wyndeshor et ibi se tenuit. Rex autem in crastino mane recessit a Westmonasterio versus dictum Castrum, et in eo intravit cum suis, quibus voluit, quem multi Comites et Barones, qui cum eo tenuerunt, sunt secuti, Comite Leicestrie et complicibus suis in Londoniis hospitatis. Postea, utraque pars posuit se in arbitrio Regis Francie de predicta contentione.

Hoc anno iterum electus est Maior Thomas filius Thome per populum, Aldermannis autem et Magnatibus Civitatis parum super hoc consultis, et statim juratus, sicuti antea duobus annis precedentibus fuerat, quod nunquam alius Maior fuerat, nisi prius admissus fuerit a Rege vel a Baronibus suis de Sca-

cario. Ipse vero in crastino fuit presentatus predictis Baronibus apud Westmonasterium; set non fuit admissus, prohibente Domino Rege per breve suum, qui valde motus fuit in iram adversus civitatem pluribus de causis.

Postea Dominus Rex, qui antea miserat litteras suas Regi Francie standi arbitrio suo, de contencione inter ipsum et Barones habita, transfretavit in Septimana Natalis et Dominus Edwardus et alii de consilio suo, ad parlamentum Regis Francie. Petrus, vero, de Monte, et quidam alii ex parte Baronum, quorum literas eodem modo predictus Rex habuit patentes quod starent arbitrio suo, transfretaverunt.

De arbitrio Regis Franciæ.

Rex autem predictus, die Mercurii ante conversionem Sancti Pauli, declaravit arbitrium suum, cujus tenor talis est. "Nos, partibus convocatis Ambianis, Domino Rege Anglie personaliter, et quibusdam de Baronibus per se, et aliis per procuratores comparentibus coram nobis, auditis hinc inde propositis et defensionibus, ac rationibus partium plenius intellectis, attendentes per provisiones, ordinationes, statuta, et obligationes Oxonie, et per ea, que ex eis et occasione eorum subsecuta sunt, juri et honori regio plurimum fuisse detractum, regni turbationem, ecclesiarum depressionem et depredationem, et aliis personis ipsius regni, ecclesiasticis et secularibus, indigenis et alienigenis, gravissima dispendia provenisse; et, quod verisimiliter timebatur, ne graviora contigerent in futurum, communicato bonorum et magnatum consilio, predictas provisiones, ordinationes, statuta, et obligationes, quocunque nomine teneantur, et quicquid ex eis, vel occasione earum, subsecutum est, per dictum nostrum et ordinationem nostram cassamus et irritamus; maximè cum appareat summum Pontificem eas per suas litteras cassas et irritas nunciasse; ordinantes, quod tam dictus Rex quam Barones, et alii quicunque presenti compromisso consenserunt, et de predictis observandis se quocunque modo astrinxerunt, se de eisdem quietent penitus et absolvant. Adjicimus etiam quod, ex vi seu viribus predictarum provisio-

num, seu ordinationum seu obligationum vel alicujus super hoc concesse potestatis a Rege, nullus nova statuta faciat, neque jam facta teneat vel observet, nec propter non observacionem predictorum debeat aliquis capitalis vel aliter inimicus haberi, aut penam aliquam propter hoc sustinere. Decernimus etiam quod super predictis provisionibus et earum occasione omnes littere confecte irrite sint et inanes, et Ordinamus etiam quod ipsi Regi Anglie restituantur a Baronibus et reddantur. Item dicimus et ordinamus, quod Castra, quecunque tradita fuerint custodienda ad securitatem, seu occasione predictorum, et adhuc detenta, libere a Baronibus eidem Regi reddantur, tenenda ab eodem Rege, sicut ea tenebat ante tempus predictarum provisionum. Item dicimus et ordinamus quod liceat eidem Regi libere Capitalem Justitiarium, Cancellarium, Thesaurarium, Justiciarios minores, Vicecomites, et quoscunque alios officiales ac ministeriales regionis sui, et domus sue, preficere, destituere, instituere et amovere, pro sue libito voluntatis, sicut faciebat ante tempus predictum. Item, retractamus et cassamus illud statutum factum, quod regnum Anglie per indigenas de cetero gubernetur, necnon ut exirent alienigene non reversuri, exceptis illis quorum moram fideles regni communiter acceptarent. Ordinamus per dictum nostrum, ut liceat alienigenis morari in dicto regno securè, et quod dictus Rex possit alienigenas ad consilium suum, quos sibi viderit utiles et fideles, vocare, sicut facere poterat ante tempus predictum. Item, dicimus et ordinamus quod dictus Rex plenam potestatem et liberum regimen habeat in regno suo et ejus pertinentiis; et sit in eo statu et in ea plenaria potestate, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut erat ante tempus predictum. Nolumus autem, nec intendimus per presentem ordinationem, derogare in aliquo regiis privilegiis, cartis, libertatibus, statutis, aut laudabilibus consuetudinibus regni Anglie, que erant ante tempus predictum. Ordinamus etiam quod idem Rex dictis Baronibus indulgeat et remittat omnem rancorem, quem habeat adversus eos occasione premissorum

et similiter Barones eidem; et quod nullus alterum, occasione premissorum, de quibus in nos extitit compromissum, per se vel per alium de cetero non gravet in aliquo, vel offendat.

Postea Dominus Rex rediens de partibus transmarinis venit in Angliam. *xv°. kalend. Martii.*

Barones vero non contempti de arbitrio predicti Regis Francie fuerunt, qui statim militaverunt in Marchia Wallie super Rogerum de Mortuo Mari, et omnia castra sua prosternerunt, et terras suas depredaverunt, et maneria et villas combusserunt; ad cujus succursum Dominus Edwardus in manu valida veniens, fere captus fuit. Et tunc, iterum captum est parlamentum apud Oxoniam inter Dominum Regem et predictos Barones. Londonienses autem et Barones de Quinque Portubus, et fere omnis communa mediocris populi regni Anglie, qui vero non posuerunt se super Regem Francie, penitus arbitrium suum contradixerunt.

Unde Londonienses fecerunt de se ipsis Constabularium, scilicet, Thomam de Piwelesdona, et Marescallum, scilicet, Stephanum Buckerel, ad quorum summonitionem, audita magna cloca Sancti Pauli, omnes de civitate exire deberent, et non aliter, muniti tam de nocte quam de die, bene armati, sequentes vexilla dictorum Constabularii et Marescalli ubicumque illos ducere voluissent. Postea, Hugo le Despenser, Justitiarius, qui tunc custodiebat Turrim cum innumerabili populo Londoniensium, exierunt a civitate, sequendo vexilla predictorum Constabularii et Marescalli, et nesciebant quo ire deberent, vel ad quid faciendum; qui ducti sunt usque ad Ystleworthe et ibidem prostraverunt et combusserunt Manerium Regis Alemanie, et omnia bona ibi inventa depredaverunt, et molendina ac vivaria sua fregerunt et combusserunt, nullis treugis observatis, dum predictum parlamentum steterit. Et hoc fuit initium dolorum, et origo mortalis guerre, per quam tot maneria combusta sunt, et tot homines, divites et pauperes, depredati, et tot mille homines perierunt. *De combustione de Ystleworthe.*

De captione Northamptone.

Illo vero Parlamento finito sine concordia, venit Comes Leicestrie Londoniis, et multi Barones cum eo. Tunc statim Dominus Rex et Dominus Edwardus in manu valida militaverunt ad Northamptonam, et illam ceperunt, et etiam castrum, et Petrum de Monte Forti, et Simonem filium Comitis predicti, et omnes Barones ibi inventos, cum omni harnesio suo, et omnes burgenses ceperunt, quos omnes fecit Rex salvo custodiri. Tunc temporis Barones et Londonienses confederati sunt scripto cyrographato et juramento, quilibet duodecim annorum et amplius, standi simul contra omnes, salva tamen fide Domini Regis.

De destructione Judeorum.

Postea, in septimana ante Ramos Palmarum, destructum est Judaismum in Londoniis, et omnia bona ipsorum asportata, et quotquot Judei fuerunt inventi, nudi, dispoliati, et postea de nocte catervatim trucidati, scilicet, numero plusquam quingenti. Et qui remanserunt, salvati fuerunt per Justitiarios et Maiorem, qui ante occisionem missi fuerunt apud Turrim; et tunc arca Cyrographorum missa fuit apud Turrim ad salvandam. Tunc, et antea, multi denarii Ytallicorum et Caurcinium, qui fuerunt depositi in custodia in prioratibus et abbathiis circa Londonias, extracti sunt et ad Londonias deportati. Postea in septimana ante Pascham, Barones et Londonienses expugnantes Roffam, ceperunt eam, et castrum obsederunt, et ballivam ceperunt; qui, auditis rumoribus de adventu Regis, recesserunt et venerunt Londoniis in septimana Pasche.

De prelio Lawes.

Postea, in festo Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam, exierunt Barones et Londonienses a civitate adversus dictum Dominum Regem, tunc existentem in partibus de Liawes, cum maximo exercitu. Illis autem ibidem moram facientibus, Barones miserunt litteras suas Domino Regi, et Rex remisit eis litteras suas pro responso, et similiter Rex Alemannie et Dominus Edwardus, quas litteras require in altera parte hujus folii scriptas. Et nono die a die illa, tunc temporis die Mercurii, valde mane confligerunt partes extra villam de Liawes, et in primo conflictu major pars Londoniensium, peditum et equitum, et quidam milites et barones posuerunt se in fugam versus Londonias. Barones, et illi qui

remanserunt, pugnaverunt cum exercitu Regis usque ad noctem, et innumerabili populo utriusque partis occiso, Barones habuerunt victoriam, et ceperunt villam de Liawes. Et Rex Alemannie captus est, et multi alii Comites et Barones vel reddiderunt se vel fuerunt occisi; in quo conflictu, sine Regibus et Domino Edwardo, xxv. barones vexilla portantes vel capti sunt vel occisi; quidam tamen barones de exercitu Regis ponentes se in fugam, evaserunt.

Memorandum, quod nocte illa inter Regem et Barones et suoso extitit provisum et ordinatum, quod providentie Oxonie starent inconcusse, et si quid ex eis foret corrigendum, per quatuor nobiliores Anglie episcopos, seu magnates, penitus corrigeretur; et si dissentio aliqua foret inter ipsos, ita quod nullo modo concordes fieri possent, tunc staretur veredicto Comitis Andegavie et Ducis Burgundie, si major pars Baronum ad hoc consentire voluisset. Et ad hanc provisionem fideliter observandam, predicti duo Reges suos primogenitos obsides et prisones Baronibus tradiderunt, et statutum est ut parlamentum hoc instanti festo Pentecostes apud Londonias teneatur; quod nunquam pervenit ad effectum.

Postea, die Martis ante Ascensionem, clamata fuit pax Regis et Baronum in Londoniis, et crastino venit exercitus Baronum in Londoniis, et Dominus Rex cum suis, et Rex Alemannie et multi prisones, qui capti fuerunt in prelio predicto, Domino Edwardo et Domino Henrico de Alemannia, qui sunt obsides, ut dictum est, positis in custodia in castro Doverie. Rex vero Alemannie, et quamplures alii prisones positi sunt in Turrim Londoniarum. Dominus autem Rex hospitatus est apud Sanctum Paulum, et tunc quamplures de familia domus sue ab eo amoti; et tunc nichil allocatum est ei vel Regi Alemannie, quoad ipsi tradiderint Baronibus obsides suos.

Transcriptum litterarum quas Barones miserunt Domino Regi, ante prenotatum prelium, et litterarum quas idem Rex remisit eis, et etiam litterarum quas Rex Alemannie et Edwardus remiserunt Baronibus.

Excellentissimo Domino suo Henrico, Dei gratia, illustri Regi Anglie, Domino Hibernie et Duci Aquitannie, Barones et alii fideles sui, sacramentum suum et fidelitatem Deo et sibi debitam observare volentes, salutem et devotum, cum omni reverentia et honore, famulatum. Cum per plura experimenta liqueat, quod quidam vobis assistentes multa de nobis mendacia vestre dominationi suggesserint, et mala, quanta possunt, non solum nobis, sed etiam vobis et toti regno vestro intentantes; noverit vestra excellentia, quod salutem et securitatem corporis vestri totis viribus cum fidelitate vobis debita voluimus observare, inimicos nostros non solum, set et vestros et totius regni vestri juxta posse gravare proponentes, illis super predictis, si placet, non credatis. Nos enim vestri fideles semper inveniemur. Et nos Comes Leicestrie et Gilbertus de Clare, ad petitionem aliorum, pro nobis et ipsis presentibus, sigilla nostra apposuimus.

Henricus, Dei gratia, &c. Simoni de Monte forti et Gilberto de Clare et complicibus suis. Cum per guerram et turbationem generalem in regno nostro, per vos jam subortas, necnon et incendia et alia dampna enormia, appareat manifeste quod fidelitatem vestram nobis debitam non observatis, nec de securitate corporis nostri in aliquo curatis; eo quod magnates et alios fideles nostros nostre fidei constanter adherentes, enormiter gravastis, et ipsos pro posse vestro gravare proponitis sicut per litteras vestras nobis significastis, nos gravamen ipsorum nostrum proprium, et inimicos eorum nostros reputantes, precipue cum dicti fideles nostri, pro fidelitate sua observanda, contra infidelitatem vestram nobis viriliter et fideliter assistant, de vestra securitate vel amore non curamus, sed vos, tamquam nostros inimicos, diffidamus. Teste me ipso apud Lewes, xij die Maii, anno regni nostri quadragesimo octavo.

Ricardus, Dei gratia, Romanorum Rex semper Augustus, et Edwardus, illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus, ceterique Barones, omnes et nobiles predicto Regi Anglie constanter sincere fide et

devotionis operibus adherentes, Simoni de Monte Forti, Gilberto de Clare, ceterisque universis et singulis perfidie sue complicibus. Ex litteris vestris, quas illustri Regi Anglie, Domino nostro karissimo, transmisistis, accepimus nos esse diffidatos a vobis; quamvis hujusmodi verbalis diffidatio satis fuerit nobis ante realiter vestra hostili in rerum nostrarum incendiis et bonorum nostrorum depopulationibus prosecutione probata. Nos igitur scire volumus vos a nobis universis et singulis, tamquam hostes puplicos ab hostibus diffidatos; qui deinceps personarum vestrarum et rerum dispendiis, ubicumque nobis ad hoc facultas affuerit, totis viribus nostris et mentibus insistemus. De hoc, autem, quod falsò nobis imponitis, quod nec fidele nec bonum consilium ipsi Regi nostro damus, nequaquam verum dicitis. Et si vos, Domine Simon de Monte Forti vel Gilberte de Clare, velitis hoc idem in Curia dicti Regis asserere, parati sumus vobis securum ad veniendum ad dictam Curiam procurare conductum, et nostre super hoc innocentie veritatem, et vestri, sicut perfidi proditoris, mendacium declarare per alium nobilitate et genere nobis parem. Omnes nos contenti sumus predictorum Dominorum sigillis, videlicet, Romanorum Regis et Domini Edwardi. Datum Lewes, xij die Maii.

Postea Rex Alemannie ductus est ad castrum de Berkamstede. Tunc Episcopi et Barones tenuerunt parlamentum, in quo ordinatum fuit, sicut patet in litteris Domini Regis, quas ipse fecit, et sigillo suo sigillavit; que littere sic incipiunt

Ad reformationem statûs regni eligantur tres discretiores de regno, &c.

Tunc provisum fuit de raptoribus, tam clericis quam laicis, quomodo sit contra eos procedendum.

Item de clericis, qui arma tulerunt in bello, vel in comitatu predonum.

Item de clericis et laicis, qui bona ecclesiastica rapuerunt in una diocesi, et beneficia vel domicilia habent in alia, cum non poterunt preveniri citatione, ubi perpetrarunt delicta.

Item de clericis et laicis qui clericos captivarunt.

Ad primum responsum; si aliquis agere velit alitercunque, ordo juris observetur sed ubi facta est rapina ecclesie, vel clerico, vel laico, vel ad eorum protectionem, vel persone ecclesiastico per personam ecclesiasticam vel laicam, vel laico per clericum; quia metu majoris periculi tam ecclesiarum injurias, quam proprias, post multas et indefensas relinquentes injurias, quas, quousque ulteriori se vel sua committerent discrimini, cogens existimo et impediens pro quibus, Episcopus in sua diocesi super hiis fieri faciat inquisitionem, quis, a quo, quid, quantum, et quo loco violenter abstulerit et domum spoliaverit, et, nominibus specificatis, citentur legitime et in factis notoriis et manifestis, monitione premissa, fiat condempnatio. In occultis autem inficientibus, judicatur purgatio. Et quia multitudo est in causa, expedit, ut credo, quod severitati aliquantulum tradatur.

Ad secundum responsum, quod clerici arma portantes in ipso conflictu, si ex parte ipsorum, qui justitiam fovebant et violentiam repellebant, ad tempus suspendantur ab officio, et decurso tempore dispensationis, possint ad officium restitui, si nullum tamen percusserint vel leserint in eodem conflictu. Ex hiis liquere poteritis, quid de aliis sentiam. Qui, autem, cum predonibus seu raptoribus cucurrerunt et prede seu rapine participes extiterint, presertim ecclesiarum et ecclesiasticorum, ordinis sui subjaceant pericula, et beneficiis privari poterint de rigore; contra quos per modum inquisitionis, ut supra dictum est, reos esse procedendum.

Ad tertium responsum, quod cum malefactores se ad alia transtulerint, ita quod ibidem citationes pervenire non possunt, puplice ponatur edictum per Episcopum, quod idem Episcopus, certis termino et loco, super hujus rapinis et raptoribus facturus est inquisitionem, et denuntietur omnibus, quorum interest, quod eidem intersint inquisitioni, si sibi viderint expedire. Et qui reus inventus fuerit per Episcopum loci, in quo deliquit, excommuniceter, et demandetur executio facienda Episcopo in

cujus territorio domicilium habet vel beneficium. Quod si aliquis contra hujus malefactorem experiri voluerit, Episcopus loci, in quo deliquit, citare ipsum Episcopum, in cujus diocesi beneficium habet vel domicilium, qui in hoc casu suo pari facere necesse habet.

Ad quartum responsum; quod clericos captivantes ab ipso canone sunt excommunicati, et satisfactione habita de injuriis, dampnis et expensis ad sedem apostolicam pro absolucione optinenda sunt transmittendi, et si pro redemptione aliquid extorserint, illud in simplum vel duplum vel alias, secundum arbitrium Episcopi, restituatur. Et in hoc articulo procedi potest per modum actionis, si sit qui agere velit per modum inquisitionis, si lesi per metum vel socordiam vel collusionem vel alio modo agere proposuerunt. Que ordinatio tunc temporis non venit ad effectum.

Tunc temporis, quia rumores venerunt quod per procurationem Regine, Petri de Sauveie, Johannis Comitis Warenne, Hugonis Bigot, Willelmi de Valenciis, Johannis Maunsell et aliorum, tunc existentium in partibus transmarinis, voluerunt alienigene cum armis veniri super regnum Anglie, missum fuit Vicecomitibus Anglie breve Domini Regis subscriptum.

Littere Domini Regis ad singulos Comitatus ut venissent armati contra alienigenas.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitannie, Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Vicecomitibus Militibus liberis hominibus et universe Communitati Comitatus Essexie, salutem. Cum pro certo nobis constiterit, quod alienigenarum magna multitudo, navigio undecunque collecto, ad regnum nostrum, vi armata intrandi se preparet, ad nostram et singulorum regni ipsius confusionem et exheredationem perpetuam, nisi eis in manu forti duxerimus obviandum, vobis mandamus, in fide qua nobis tenemini, firmiter precipientes, quatinus vos milites omnes et libere tenentes, qui ad hoc sufficiunt, cum equis et armis viriliter et potenter vos preparetis; ita quod ad nos sitis Londoniis cum toto posse vestro, die Dominica proxima post festum beati Petri ad vincula, ad nostram et vestram ac totius regni defensionem, contra alienigenas hujusmodi nobiscum ex inde processuri. Tu,

vero, Vicecomes, assumpto tecum Custode pacis ejusdem Comitatus, Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Baronibus et omnibus aliis, qui servicium nobis debent, denuncies et firmiter injungas ex parte nostra, in fide et homagio, quibus nobis tenentur, et sicut seipsos, terras et tenementa sua diligunt, ut, non solum cum servicio militari in quo nobis tenentur, set quilibet quanto virilius et potencius poterit, veniat, vel mittat ad eundem diem cum equis et armis et peditibus electis, quos habere potuerint, ut cum eorum adjutorio huic periculo efficacius resistere valeamus. Nec quisquam propter temporis brevitatem, quod in se rationabile summonitionis tempus non contineat, se excuset; quia instans necessitas tempus non patitur ulterius prorogari; nec per hoc intendimus aut volumus, vel ut hoc in consuetudinem trahatur, prejudicium generari.

Insuper de qualibet Villata ad eundem diem venire facias octo, sex, vel quatuor ad minus secundum ville magnitudinem de melioribus et probioribus peditibus cum armis competentibus, videlicet, lanceis, arcubus, et sagittis, gladiis, balistis, et hachiis, bene munitos, quibus de communi de expensis xl. dierum facias provideri. De Civitatibus, vero, similiter, Castris et Burgis, ubi major copia hominum habetur, secundum cujuslibet magnitudinem et facultates, homines, tam pedites quam equites, prout, considerata negotii qualitate, duxeris ordinandum, modo predicto transmittere non omittes. Nec alleget quisquam instans tempus messium, aut alicujus alterius rei familiaris occupationem, cum tutius et melius sit cum securitate persone in bonis aliquantulum dampnificari, quam cum terre et bonorum perditione totali per impias eorum manus, qui sangwinem vestrum sitiunt, sexui aut etati, si prevalere potuerint, minime parcituri, crudelis mortis pene liberari. Hoc igitur mandatum nostrum per Comitatum tuum facias puplicari in forma predicta, et singulis denunciari, ut, sicut nostrum et terre nostre honorem et vitas proprias diligunt, et sicut suam et heredum suorum exheredationem perpetuam vitare voluerint,

quanto virilius et potentius poterunt, se preparare festinent; ita quod, omni occasione postposita, ad ultimum, die Dominica, videlicet, proxima post festum beati Petri ad vincula, ad locum veniant antedictum. Scituri, quod si aliquis hujus mandati contemptores inveneritis, vel circa illud negligentes et remissos, ad personas et bona eorum nos graviter capiemus; sicut ad ipsos per quos non stat quo minus nos et regnum nostrum confusioni et perpetue exheredationi liberemur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Sanctum Paulum, Londoniis, vij die Julii, anno regni nostri xl° octavo.

Postea per preceptum prenotati brevis innumerabiles populi equitum et peditum de singulis comitatibus Anglie convenerunt, qui armis bene muniti, profecti sunt ad costam maris ad regnum contra alienigenas defendendum, et similiter innumerabiles naves de Quinque Portubus et de aliis locis posite sunt in mari, cum viris armis bene munitis ad obviandum in manu valida dictis alienigenis.

Postea circa festum Assumptionis beate Marie Dominus Rex et Barones profecti sunt apud Doveriam, ubi parlamentum fuit per nuncios missos inter Regem et Barones Anglie ex una parte, et alienigenas, quos Regina Anglie, Johannes Maunsell, Petrus de Sauveie, et complices eorum procuraverunt cum magnis sumptibus ad veniendum super Angliam.

Postea, circa festum Exaltationis Sancte Crucis, transfretaverunt dominus Hugo le Despenser, Justitiarius Anglie, Petrus de Monte Forti, et alii nobiles, Episcopus Londoniarum, Episcopus Wygornie, et alii Episcopi pro pace disponenda et confirmanda.

Tunc temporis viri ecclesiastici dederunt decimam partem de exitibus ecclesiarum suarum per totam Angliam.

Edwardus Blundus, } Non jurarunt ad Scacarium,
Petrus filius Angeri, } quando presentati fuerunt.

Anno M°. CC°. LX°. quarto in fine anni regni regis xlviij.

Hoc anno, secunda die ante festum translationis Sancti Edwardi Confessoris venit Rex Londoniis a partibus marinis.

La batayle de Evesam.

Tunc temporis, circa festum Simonis et Jude, provisum fuit, quod tres Episcopi fuissent electi, quibus daretur a Domino Rege et Baronibus plena potestas corrigendi rationabiliter omnes injurias Ecclesie factas in regno a Pascha anno Domini M°CC°LX° tertio usque ad eundem tempus; quod quidem Barones in bona fide concesserunt, et per litteras eorum patentes confirmaverunt. Et si quis nollet per dictos Episcopos justificari, excommunicaretur et per potestatem laicam ad satisfactionem veniendi compelleretur; et tunc provisum fuit quod illi Episcopi colligerent omnes exitus beneficiorum alienigenarum, qui extiterant contra provisiones Oxonie, et illos salvò deponerent, donec pax in regno plenius fuerit confirmata.

Memorandum, quod Thomas filius Thome, qui anno elapso electus fuit Maior, licet non fuerit admissus, tamen remansit in balliva per totum annum; set nichil placitatum fuit in illo anno de placitis terrarum, nisi de intrusione, et de placitis queremonie, que pertinent ad assisas, nec ullum hustingum tentum fuit. Ita quod foris affidatio nulla de tenementis facta fuit, nec ullum testamentum probatum. Qui vero Thomas hoc anno iterum electus est Maior in festo Simonis et Jude, et in crastino a Rege admissus.

Hoc anno provisum est in Hustingo, in Crastino Animarum, quod omnes mensure, quibus vinum, cervisia, et alii liquores vendentur, sint unius quantitatis, ita quod apertio galonis contineat extransverso quatuor polices.

Eodem die statutum fuit et provisum ne aliquis advocatus fuisset essoinator in Hustingo neque in aliis curiis Civitatis.

Hoc anno, circa Nathale, Barones Marchie Wallie, qui antea adheserunt Regi et fuerunt cum eo in conflictu de Liawes, et postea militaverunt cum magno exercitu in predicta Marchia, depredationes et multa mala facientes, venerunt ad pacem apud Glouverniam, existentibus ibi Domino Rege et Comitibus de Leicestria et de Glouvernia et multis aliis nobilibus. Quorum vero quidam Barones Barones abjuraverunt regnum Anglie per unum annum et unum diem, ituri in exilium in Hiberniam, et

moram ibi facturi per totum predictum annum, terris ipsorum, tenementis, et castellis interim remanentibus in manus Comitis Leicestrie. Completo vero predicto anno, quando predicti Barones reversi fuerint in Angliam, ipsi stabunt considerationi parium suorum, et deberent esse ad mare ad transfretandum xx[a] die post Nathale Domini; quod non stetit.

Hoc anno in Octabis Sancti Hillarii venerunt Londoniis per summonitionem Domini Regis omnes Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones totius regni, et de Quinque Portubus, de qualibet Civitate et Burgo iiij homines, ut essent ad Parlamentum; in quo Parlamento, die Sancti Valentini, divulgatum fuit in Capitulo apud Westmonasterium quod Dominus Rex obligaverat se sacramento prestito per cartam suam, quod ipse nec Dominus Edwardus, processu temporis, non gravarent neque gravari procurarent Comites Leicestrie vel Glouvernie, nec Cives Londoniarum, vel aliquem illorum, qui eis adheserunt, occasione alicujus rei facte tempore perturbationis regni preterite, et precepit expresse ut carte de libertatibus et de foresta, que facte fuerunt anno regni sui nono, inviobiliter tenerentur, cum ceteris articulis, que statuta fuerunt, mense Junii, anno regni sui quadragesimo octavo.

De liberatione Domini Edwardi et Domini Henrici de Alemannia.

Postea, proximo die ante festum Sancti Gregorii, Dominus Edwardus et Henricus de Alemannia, qui in prelio de Liawes posuerunt se obsides, quousque pax reformaretur in Anglia, liberâti fuerunt Domino Regi, liberi et quieti, coram omni populo in magna aula Westmonasterii; et tunc lecte sunt quedam littere obligatorie Domini Regis et Domini Edwardi, in quibus continetur qualiter et sub qua pena ipsi, sacramento prestito, promiserunt ad tranquillitatem et pacem regni observandas. Et tunc novem Episcopi, pontificalibus induti, candelis accensis, excommunicaverunt omnes illos, qui aliquid presumerent contra cartas de libertatibus et foresta, seu contra statuta que provisa fuerunt anno precedenti.

Item iterum sentencia lata in illos qui aliquid impetrarent contra Cartas communium libertatum et de

Et tunc lecte fuerunt quedam alie litere Domini Edwardi, in

foresta et contra statuta baronum.

quibus, sacramento prestito, promisit reddere tria Castra, que habet in Marchia Wallie; que tradentur per consilium Domini Regis ad custodienda viris de regno, qui non sunt suspecti, per tres annos continuos.

Item promisit quod diligentem curam adhiberet, ut milites de Marchia Wallie quod proviserant adimplerent, et nisi vellent, nisi vellent ipse foret eis capitalis inimicus, et ipsos pro toto posse suo ad illud faciendum vi et armis compelleret.

Item promisit quod ipse a proxima Pascha in tres annos moram faceret in Anglia, et non exiret, sine licentia consilii.

Item promisit quod ipse non adduceret nec adducere procuraret alienigenas in regnum Anglie, et si aliqui venirent, et ipse per consilium Domini Regis fuisset inde premunitus, quod ille ipsos pro toto posse suo expugnaret. Et ad hec omnia fideliter observanda obligavit se, quod omnes terre sue, tenementa, honores, et dignitates, quas habet vel quas habiturus est, si contra aliquem de predictis articulis veniret, et hoc fuerit manifeste declaratum, incurrantur. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem Dominus Henricus de Alemannia posuit se obsidem, sponte sua, pro predicto Domino Edwardo, et esse in custodia Domini Henrici de Monte Forti usque ad Vincula Sancti Petri; et si, interim, aliquis exercitus alienigenarum preparaverit se veniendi cum armis in Angliam, tunc idem Henricus remanebit obses in eadem custodia usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum proximum sequens pro Domino Edwardo, ut interim possit sciri, qualiter Dominus Edwardus gerere se voluerit contra predictos alienigenas.

Et [illegible] quod omnes [illegible] Domini Regis et filii sui [illegible] fuerunt per prelium de [illegible] sicut [illegible] libro.

Eodem die, divulgatum fuit, quod provisum est, quia Dominus Rex ante prelium de Liewes per consilium suorum diffidaverat Comites Gloucestrie et Leicestrie, et eos qui eis adheserunt, quod omnes liberi homines de regno Anglie de novo facient ei homagium et fidelitatem, salvis tamen omnibus articulis in literis suis obligatoriis et in literis Domini Edwardi contentis.

Postea, septimo decimo die Martii Maior Londoniarum et Aldermanni in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli fecerunt fidelitatem Domino Regi tunc ibidem existenti, et die Dominica sequenti omnes de Civitate, etatis duodecim annorum et amplius, fecerunt eundem sacramentum quilibet in Warda sua coram Aldermanno suo.

Tunc qui ibi fuerunt presentes potuerunt videre mirum et a seculo inauditum, quod ille miserrimus Maior in ipso juramento suo ausus est verba tam temeraria proferre, dicens Domino Regi coram populo: "Domine, quamdiu vos volueritis esse nobis bonus Rex et Dominus, nos erimus vobis fideles et devoti."

Postea inter Pascha et Pentecosten orta est quedam discordia inter Comitem Glouvernie et Comitem Leicestrie, Domino Rege tunc temporis existente apud Glouverniam. Comes vero Glouvernie dixit, "quòd plures articuli, qui provisi fuerunt apud Oxoniam et apud Liawes, non fuerunt plenarie observati;" quos articulos dictus Comes posuit in scriptis. Super quibus predicti Comites Glovernie et Leicestrie posuerunt se, sacramento prestito et per literas suas obligatorias, in arbitrio Episcopi Wygornie, domini Hugonis le Despenser, domini Johannis filii Johannis, et domini Willielmi de Monte Canisio: quod ad effectum non venit.

De discordia orta inter Comitem Glouvernie et Comitem Leicestrie.

Hoc anno per assensum et consensum quorundam Magnatum Anglie, scilicet, Comitis Leicestrie et filiorum suorum, homines de Quinque Portubus navigaverunt per mare in caleis et aliis navibus, depredantes omnes quos invenerunt venientes in Angliam seu exeuntes, et homines crudeliter ejecerunt in mare, nulli parcentes, tam Anglicos quam alienigenas. De tota vero depredatione dictus Comes Leicestrie et filii sui perceperunt, ut dicebatur, tertiam partem.

De depredatione quinque portuum in mari.

Postea, die Jovis in septimana Pentecostes, Dominus Edwardus recessit de Herefordia sine licencia, existentibus tunc ibidem Domino Rege, Comite Leicestrie, et multis aliis Comitibus et Baronibus; et profectus est versus Cestriam.

Dominus Edwardus recessit a Comite Leicestrie et complicibus suis.

Postea Dominus Edwardus, comitato secum Comite Glouvernie et Baronibus de Marchia et aliis, et etiam Comite de Warennia et Willielmo de Valencia, qui nuper antea applicuerunt apud Penbrok, cepit Gloverniam et Castellum. Tunc Dominus Rex per iniquum consilium concessit et dedit

Leuwelino, principi Wallie, maximam partem Marchie cum castris, et etiam terras orphanorum et castella, qui erant infra etatem et in custodia. Qui Lewelinus, quam citius habuit seisinam de aliquo castro, statim prostravit illud ad maximum dampnum et detrimentum regni Anglie. Nam Wallenses nuncquam fuerunt ita confederati cum Anglicis nec inposterum erunt, quin per eos fraus et seductio subsequatur. Quam predictam donationem fecit Dominus Rex dicto Lewelino, ut ferret ei auxilium contra filium suum et complices suos.

De expugnatione Wintonie.

Anno eodem, in crastino Sancti Swithuni, Simon de Monte Forti junior, cum aliis Baronibus et adherentibus, expugnaverunt Wintoniam et depredaverunt, et Judaismum destruxerunt, quia cives noluerunt eos recipisse in civitate sine presentia Domini Regis, et postea obsiderunt castellum ibidem; sed auditis rumoribus de adventu Domini Edwardi, licet non venerit, pro timore recesserunt.

Memorandum quod eodem tempore quo predicta discordia orta fuit inter predictos Comites Glouvernie et Leicestrie, provisum fuit et statutum inter Londonienses, et sacramento confirmatum per quemlibet xij annorum et amplius, ut pax Domini Regis firmiter observaretur in Civitate et extra; et si aliquis contra hoc venisset et super hoc convictus fuisset, statim capitalem subiret sententiam, non obstante aliqua libertate sua; et hoc proclamatum fuit per totam Civitatem, et etiam per literas commune Civitatis patentes divulgatum in quatuor comitatibus vicinis, omnibus hundredis et villis a Londoniis per xxv. leucas distantibus; unde quidam, qui secuti fuerunt exercitum Simonis de Monte Forti junioris usque Londonias, qui convicti fuerunt fecisse roberiam in Stebenhe et in Hakenheie, fuerunt suspensi circa festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli.

De captione [illegible] Domini Edwardi apud Kenelworthe.

Postea, proxima nocte Sancti Petri ad vincula, Dominus Edwardus, Comes Warennie, Willielmus de Valencia, et eis adherentes in manu valida et armata venerunt apud Kenelworthe, et ibi invenerunt omnes de exercitu Simonis de Monte Forti

junioris dormientes. Dominus autem Edwardus fecit statim proclamare, ut nullus de suis aliquem de exercitu dicti Simonis interficeret; sed illos vivos caperet. Unde ibi capti sunt Comes Oxonie, Willielmus de Monte Canisio, Adam de Novo Mercato, Baudewinus Wake, Hugo de Nevile, et multi alii, Barones, milites, et servientes, qui omnes adducti sunt captivi usque Glouverniam, amissis equis et armis suis et toto hernesio eorum. Predictus autem Simon et quidam alii fugientes posuerunt se in castellum de Kenelworthe; quam plures qui poterant, ponentes se in fugam, evaserunt.

De prelio de Evesham.

Memorandum quod Dominus Rex cum Comite Leicestrie et aliis sibi adherentibus moram fecissent in Herefordia et in partibus illis per plures septimanas, non valens transire Saverinam, omnibus pontibus diruptis per Dominum Edwardum et Comitem Glouvernie, et etiam predictis Edwardo et Comite et Baronibus de Marchia Wallie cum exercitu suo obstantibus, ne ipse Rex cum suis transiret. Tandem cum predictus Edwardus cum exercitu suo fuisset apud Kenelworthe, sicut prenotatum est, Dominus Rex cum suis transivit Saverinam apud Wigorniam in crastino Sancti Petri ad Vincula, tunc temporis die Dominica. Postea, die Martis proximo sequente, que dies Martis fuit tunc temporis tercia dies post Advincula, scilicet, quarta dies Augusti, venerunt apud Hevesham, ubi Dominus Edwardus et Comes Glovernie supervenerunt cum toto exercitu suo, et partes predicte eodem die conflixerunt extra predictam villam, et dicti Edwardus et Comes Glovernie habuerunt victoriam; et interfectus est Comes Leicestrie et Henricus filius suus primogenitus, Hugo le Despenser, et Petrus de Monte forti, et omnes barones et milites, qui eis adheserunt, mortui sunt, exceptis paucis, qui capti sunt et sevissime tamen vulnerati. Et dictum est quod multi milites et servientes ex parte illa occubuerunt; ex parte vero alia perpauci mortui sunt.

Capud vero dicti Comitis Leicestrie, ut dicitur, abcisum fuit

a corpore, et testiculi sui abcisi fuerunt et appensi ex utraque parte nasi sui, et ita missum fuit capud suum uxori Domini Rogeri de Mortuo Mari apud Castrum de Wiggemora. Pedes vero et manus sue abcisi fuerunt, et missi per diversa loca inimicis suis ad magnum dedecus ipsius defuncti; truncus, autem, corporis sui tantummodo datus est sepulture in ecclesia de Evesham. Eodem die et eadem hora, quam prelium fuit, fuit maxima tempestas apud Londonias et alibi, scilicet, choruscationes, fulgura, et tonitrua.

Postea, auditis certis rumoribus de predicto prelio, omnes prisones, qui capti fuerunt in prelio de Liawes et positi in Turri Londoniarum et in castro de Windleshores, dimissi sunt liberi et quieti sine omni redemptione. Similiter Rex Alemannie liberatus est a castro de Kenelworthe, et omnes alii prisones, qui capti fuerunt per predictum Comitem Leicestrie et complices suos in predicta perturbatione regni Anglie.

Postea, circa festum Nativitatis beate Marie, tenuit Dominus Rex parlamentum apud Wintoniam, ubi Simon de Monte Forti junior, qui habuit salvum conductum a Domino Rege et a Domino Edwardo, venit; et quia non potuit tunc temporis pacem ad libitum suum invenire, inde recessit et posuit se in castello de Kenelworthe, ubi multos milites et servientes fecit convenire, qui ei adheserunt. In dicto Parlamento provisum fuit quod omnes qui capti fuerunt in Kenelworthe, sicut prenotatum est, et qui capti fuerunt in prelio de Evesham, et etiam heredes ibidem interfectorum, fuissent exheredati, quia dictum fuit quod ipsi fuerunt contra Regem, licet militassent cum eo sequentes vexillum suum. Nam consideratum fuit quod ipse non fuit in plena potestate sua, postquam captus fuit in prelio de Liawes; sed sub virga et potestate Comitis Leicestrie, qui fecit quicquid voluit de sigillo Regis et de omnibus rebus ad regnum Anglie pertinentibus. Et tunc revocavit Dominus Rex omnes donationes terrarum, ecclesiarum, prebendarum, quas contulerat

a die captionis sue usque ad predictum tempus; et omnes literas, cartas, et scripta, que ipse et filius suus per totum predictum tempus fecerant per coactionem in irritum revocate sunt.

Gregorius de Rokesle.

Simon de Hadestok. Anno M.CC. lx°. quinto.

M°. CC° LX°. quinto in fine anni regni regis xlix°.

In Crastino vero Sancti Michaelis, sicut consuetudo est, Major et Cives perrexerunt apud Westmonasterium ad presentandos illos Baronibus de Scaccario, et, nemine ibidem invento, redierunt ad propria. Et ita ipsi in Vicecomites non sunt admissi.

Isti non fuerunt admissi, nam Dominus Rex tunc temporis ceperat civitatem in manus suas, occasione quod cives adheserunt Comiti Leycestrie in perturbatione regni, quam ipse retinuit fere per sex annos.

Memorandum, quod, finito predicto Parlamento, Dominus Rex fecit convenire apud Wyndleshores omnes Comites, Barones, Milites, quotquot poterat, cum equis et armis, volens expugnare Civitatem Londoniarum, vocans Cives inimicos suos.

Tunc perterrita fuit tota Civitas. Stulti, vero, et maliciosi, qui antea adheserunt Comiti Leicestrie contra Regem, proposuerunt munire Civitatem contra ipsum; set viri discreti de Civitate, qui semper fuerunt ad fidem Domini Regis, licet aliqua pars eorum prebuissent assensum dicto Comiti, sed per coactionem, noluerunt ad hoc assentire; et missis pluribus litteris per viros religiosos Domino Regi ad impetrandum gratiam suam, nichil eis profuit. Tandem, habito consilio inter ipsos, universalis Communa assensum prebuit ad ponendum se in misericordia Domini Regis, et super hoc fecerunt litteras patentes, sigillo Communitatis sigillatas, ad quas deferendas et ostensuras Domino Regi electi fuerunt octo viri, qui illas presentare deberent ei apud Windleshores. Quibus itinerantibus obviavit Dominus Rogerus de Leiburne, dicens, quod ipse pro promotione Civitatis et emendatione venit ad disponendam pacem inter Dominum Regem et Cives. Quibus auditis, viri, qui missi fuerunt, redierunt ad propria; dictus autem Rogerus hospitatus est in Turri Londoniarum.

Mane autem facto, dictus Rogerus accessit ad ecclesiam de Berkinge Cherche, ubi Maior et innumerabilis populus Civium convenerunt, et convocatis Maiore et discretioribus Civitatis,

dixit eis dictus Rogerus, "si vellent venire ad pacem Domini Regis, oporteret quod ipsi se subjicerent omnino voluntati Domini Regis de vita et membris et omnibus mobilibus et immobilibus." Cives vero ad hoc prebuerunt assensum, et fecerunt fieri litteras patentes, sigillo Communitatis signatas, quas dictus Rogerus tulit secum Domino Regi apud Windleshores.

Postea, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, venit idem Rogerus Londoniis, et in crastino accessit ad predictam ecclesiam; Maior vero et Cives convenerunt ibi, quibus ipse Rogerus dixit quod Dominus Rex voluit quod omnes catene, que facte fuerant ex transverso vicorum, fuissent amote, et omnes postes, quibus dicte catene attachiate fuerunt, fuissent irradicate, et omnes apud Turrim deportate; et sic factum fuit postea.

Voluit etiam Dominus Rex, quod Maior et Magnates civitatis venissent ad eum apud Windleshores ad confirmandum quod continebatur in predictis literis. Tulit etiam dictus Rogerus literas Domini Regis patentes de conductu Maiori et Civibus, ut ipsi possent secure venire apud Windleshores, salvo veniendi et ibidem morandi et redeundi, usque ad diem Lune proximum sequentem et per totum predictum diem Lune. Unde eodem die Maior et circa quadraginta viri de validioribus Civitatis profecti sunt usque ad Stanes.

In crastino vero, scilicet die Dominica, expectantibus Civibus adventum dicti Rogeri usque ad horam tertiam, venit ipse, quem secuti sunt Maior et Cives usque Windleshores: quo intrante in Castellum, Cives remanserunt extra usque ad vesperas. Tunc Dominus Rex fecit proclamare, ne aliquis miles, serviens, nec aliquis alius aliquam contumeliam dicere vel facere Civibus presumerent, quia ipsi vocati fuerunt ad pacem Domini Regis.

[illegible margin note]

Postea missi sunt ex parte Domini Regis dictus Rogerus, et dominus Robertus Walraven et alii, dicentes Maiori et Civibus, quod Rex non fuit tunc temporis consultus, ut declararet eis voluntatem suam; sed intrassent in Castellum, et in crastino

scirent illam. Tunc ipsi intraverunt, qui omnes positi sunt in Turrim in custodia, litteris Regis de conductu nichil eis valentibus. Ipsi, autem, remanserunt ibidem per totam illam noctem et per totum diem sequentem; sero autem facto, segregati sunt et dimissi sunt in ballivam Castri, et ibi hospitati omnes, exceptis Maiore, Thoma de Piwelesdon, Michaele Thovi, Stephano Bugerel, Johanne de Flete, quorum corpora Rex dedit Domino Edwardo, qui remanserunt in Turri.

Postea Dominus Rex, recedens de Windleshores, venit Londoniis, vocans Cives inimicos suos, et dedit plus quam sexaginta domos Civium, illis cum tota familia sua inde ejectis; dedit similiter omnia bona Civium, que habuerunt extra Civitatem, ut in Lenna, Gernemue, et aliis portubus maris. Cepit etiam omnes terras eorum foraneas in manu sua, et omnia bona ibidem inventa destruxit et vastavit. Tunc factus est Custos Civitatis dominus Hugo filius Otonis, Constabularius Turris, et vocatus est Senescallus, qui constituit sub se duos Ballivos, scilicet Johannem Addrien et Walterum Hervi, qui, loco Vicecomitum, custodient Civitatem.

Postea Cives predicti, qui fuerunt in balliva de Windleshores, per licentiam Domini Regis et filii sui deliberati sunt et venerunt omnes ad Londonias, die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Luce Ewangeliste, exceptis Ricardo Bonaventure, Simone de Hadestoke, Willielmo de Kent, et Eadmundo de Esex, qui remanserunt, et Willielmo de Glouvernia.

Illis temporibus fecit Dominus Rex capi obsides a plusquam sexaginta Civibus pro securitate pacis, qui positi sunt in Turrim; et eodem tempore fecit Rex affari Cives, ut ipsi fecissent finem versus eum pro transgressione eorum. Qui, habito colloquio, responderunt quod Cives non equaliter transgressi sunt. Quidam enim semper fuerunt ad pacem Domini Regis, quos ipse tunc temporis vocavit amicos suos. Quidam autem adheserunt Comiti Leicestrie; set ad hoc coacti. Sed multi alii maliciosi gratis adheserunt dicto Comiti et complicibus suis,

facientes depredationes in Civitate et extra. Unde visum fuit Civibus, quod ipsi non deberent equaliter puniri, et rogabant Regem et consilium suum, quod quilibet eorum posset per se finem facere pro transgressione sua, et quod singuli secundum delicta punirentur. Quod concessum est eis, sed non venit ad effectum.

Postea, die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Nicolai, recessit Rex a Westmonasterio versus Norhamptonam, et eodem die facti sunt Senescalli dominus Johannes de la Linde miles et Johannes Walcraven clericus, quibus tradita est Turris Londoniarum. Eodem die venerunt apud Westmonasterium plus quam viginti quatuor de validioribus Civitatis per summonitionem, qui omnes juraverunt coram consilio Domini Regis, quod ipsi fideliter et salvo custodirent Civitatem ad opus suum, dicente domino Rogero de Leiburne, quod Dominus Rex tradiderat eis Civitatem suam ad custodiendam sub predictis Senescallis.

Memorandum, quod tempore quo Civitas posuit se in misericordia Domini Regis, quamplures de Civitate, qui gratis adheserunt Comiti Leicestrie, facientes depredationes et multa mala in Civitate et extra, qui temporibus predicti Maioris, vocantes se Communam Civitatis, habuerunt primam vocem in Civitate, Magnatibus Civitatis parum super hoc consultis, posuerunt se in fugam.

Memorandum, in septimana Nathalis Domini anno eodem, in presentia domini Rogeri de Leiburne, et Roberti Walraven, missi a Domino Rege, tunc existente apud Northamtonam, fecerunt Cives finem versus Dominum Regem pro viginti mille marcis sterlingorum pro omnibus transgressionibus et excessibus in turbatione regni eis impositis; unde ipse fecit eis cartam suam in forma subscripta.

Littere Domini Regis, per quas remisit Civibus indignationem suam.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. omnibus hominibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod per finem viginti mille marcarum, quem

Cives nostri Londoniarum fecerunt nobiscum pro redemptione sua, occasione transgressionum seu excessuum nobis et Regine nostre et Ricardo, illustri Regi Alemannie, fratri nostro, et Edwardo primogenito nostro, in turbatione in regno nostro habita per ipsos factorum vel impositorum, omnes transgressiones et excessus illos eisdem Civibus et eorum heredibus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est totaliter remittimus et perdonamus, sub hac forma; videlicet, quod habeant omnes exitus redituum provenientium de domibus et tenementis tam in Civitate predicta quam in ejusdem suburbio, de termino Nathalis Domini proximo preterito, ita tamen quod postmodum de redditibus illis, prout justum fuerit, satisfaciant quibuscunque, et quod habeant omnia bona et catalla malefactorum ejusdem Civitatis, qui in turbatione pre/dicta contra nos et Edwardum primogenitum nostrum extiterunt, et qui inde indictati sunt vel indictandi, exceptis bonis et catallis eorum, quorum corpora eidem filio nostro concessimus, et exceptis domibus, terris, tenementis et redditibus Civium eorundem, que sunt et esse debent escaeta nostra, occasione transgressionum predictarum; et quod habeant omnia bona et catalla Civium ejusdem ville in partibus Flandrie arestata, exceptis catallis et bonis eorum, qui per legitimam inquisitionem inveniri vel convinci poterint inimicos nostros extitisse. Et quod omnes prisones ejusdem Civitatis, exceptis illis quorum corpora prefato filio nostro primo dedimus, a prisona deliberentur; exceptis etiam prisonibus, per eos Cives indictatis et captis, et indictandis et capiendis. Et quod obsides Civium predictorum pro securitate ejusdem Civitatis nobis traditis, exceptis obsidibus prisonum predicti filii nostri, et obsidibus fugitivorum, si qui fuerint, similiter deliberentur; et quod de bonis Civium defunctorum in Civitate predicta, a tempore quo ipsi Cives se voluntati nostre submiserunt, fiat contributio ad redemptionem predictam pro portionibus suis, secundum facultates ipsorum defunctorum, sicut et aliorum Civium, qui superstites sunt in Civitate predicta, et

fo. 97 r°.

similiter fiat de bonis omnium hominum ejusdem ville qui sunt in Cambio nostro ibidem. Concessimus etiam eis quod omnia bona et catalla proborum hominum Civitatis predicte a quibuscunque, a tempore quo Cives predicti se voluntati nostre subposuerunt, sine waranto nostro predicto, exceptis bonis Ricardi de Walebrok, eis omnino restituantur, et quod ipsi Cives per totam terram et potestatem nostram libere et sine impedimento nostro vel nostrorum, tam per mare quam per terram, de rebus et mercandisis suis negotiari possint, prout sibi viderint expedire, quieti de omni consuetudine, theoloneo et passagio; et ubicunque voluerint in eodem regno nostro pro negotiationibus suis moraturi, sicut retroactis temporibus consueverunt, quousque de statu Civitatis predicte de consilio nostro plenius ordinetur. Et quod nullus de Civitate predicta, de quo manifeste constare possit ipsum in turbatione predicta inimicum nostrum, vel predicti primogeniti nostri, extitisse, de cetero morari vel conservari in Civitate predicta. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Norhamptonam decimo die Januarii, anno regni nostri quinquagesimo.

fo. 97 r°. Per illam redemptionem liberati sunt Willielmus de Glouvernia, Ricardus Bonaventure, Willielmus de Kent, Simon de Hadestoke; Eadmundus vero de Esex liberatus fuit antea.

Postea Simon de Monte Forti junior, quando Dominus Rex fuit apud Norhamptonam, posuit se in misericordia sua, standi arbitrio Regis Alemannie et legati Domini Pape, tunc existentis in Anglia, et quorundam aliorum baronum Anglie. Qui, postea, veniens Londoniis per aliquod tempus moram faciens in curia Domini Edwardi, non expectans arbitrium suum, sine licentia et de nocte furtive evasit, et posuit se versus Winchelse, et adhesit predonibus de Quinque Portubus, qui tunc et antea omnes mercatores venientes versus Angliam et de Anglia exeuntes, quotquot poterant, comprehenderunt vel interfecerunt, vel bona sua depredati sunt. Sed tamen ipsi predones nullum principem vel militem alienigenam, cum armis venien-

tes in Angliam, sive exeuntes Angliam, ausi fuerunt expugnare. Qui, vero, Simon postea transfretavit.

Quomodo Barones de Quinque Portubus recepti.

Anno eodem, in septimana ante Ramos Palmarum, Dominus Edwardus recepit ad gratiam Domini Regis, patris sui, et ad suam, omnes de Quinque Portubus, tam malefactores quam alios; et concessum est eis ad habendas omnes libertates eorum, et omnes terras et tenementa eorum possidenda. Et similiter concessum est militibus, servientibus et omnibus aliis, qui eis adheserunt in perturbatione predicta, quod habeant et teneant libere omnes possessiones et terras, que antea habuerunt; et remisse sunt eis omnes depredationes et homicidia, que ipsi fecerant in terra, sive in mari, quantum fuit, hominibus de regno Anglie, Hibernie, Schochie, Wallie, et Vasconie; que scilicet terre spectant ad dignitatem Domini Regis. Et si aliquis de aliis terris quam de supradictis velit agere versus ipsos de depredationibus eis factis, seu de homicidiis factis consangwineis eorum, veniat in curia predictorum Quinque Portuum, et ibi recipiat justiciam. Set qua ratione vel necessitate hec omnia predicta eis concessa sunt, nescio.

De Episcopis missis ad Curiam Romanam propter inobedientiam.

De Episcopis, qui propter inobedientiam missi sunt Romam, non est sub silentio pretereundum. Quod, jam anno et dimidio elapso, cum Regina Anglie, Petrus de Sauweya, Comes Warennie, Hugo Bigot, et innumerabilis populus militum et servientium, cum magna classe, fuissent in Flandria et proposuerunt venire in Angliam in manu valida et armata super Comitem Leicestrie et complices suos, legatus Rome, qui nunc est Papa, tunc existens in partibus illis, senten/tia ex- *fo. 98 r°.*
communicationis innodavit dictum Comitem, et omnes sibi adherentes in prenotata perturbatione regni Anglie, et subposuit Civitatem Londoniarum ecclesiastico interdicto et omnes et loca dicti Comitis et sibi adherentium; et hoc injunxit quibusdam Episcopis Anglie ibidem existentibus ut dictam sententiam suam et predictum interdictum per totam Angliam divulgarent. Et quia ipsi hoc non fecerunt, Octobonus, qui nunc est Legatus Rome, fecit ipsos venire coram se apud Londonias,

et affatur illos, vocans illos inobedientes. Unde multis altercationibus inter ipsos factis ob predictam causam, et quia tam tepide se gerebant in dicta turbatione regni, non reprehendentes neque corripientes illos malificos, qui Dominum Regem expugnabant, in septimana ante Ramos Palmarum hoc anno Episcopos, Londoniarum Henricum, et Stephanum Cicestrie, ab officio et beneficio suspendit, mittens illos Romam ut a Domino Papa punirentur secundum merita eorum.

Postea, die Lune proximo post quindenam Pasche, ob eandem causam idem Legatus Johannem Episcopum Wyntonie ab officio et beneficio suspendit, prefigens ei terminum peremptorium in presentia Domini Pape, penitentiam recepturo pro meritis.

Circa idem tempus Scaccarium Domini Regis translatum est a Westmonasterio usque ad Sanctum Paulum, ita quod placita de Banco, que solebant deduci apud Westmonasterium, deducta fuerunt in aula Episcopi Londoniarum; Scaccarium vero impositum in camera dicti Episcopi. Legatus vero hospitatus est in Turri Londoniarum.

Eodem tempore et anno, illi qui exheredati fuerunt, ut predictum est, convenerunt per turmas, et militaverunt in manu armata in Norfolch, Suthfolch, et Holandia, et per diversa loca Anglie, quamplures homines depredantes; unde quidam de illis intraverunt Lincolniam, consentientibus quibusdam de Civitate, et plures de Civitate depredaverunt. Et Burgi et Ville, per quas quidam illorum transierunt, fecerunt finem versus eos, ne expungnarentur ab eis. Illi, vero, qui intraverunt Lincolniam, auditis rumoribus de adventu Domini Edwardi, recesserunt.

Tunc circa festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi tenuit Dominus Rex parlamentum apud Norhamptonam. Ad illud parlamentum missi fuerunt a Civitate Londoniarum nuncii
f. 98 b. solempnes, petentes Dominum Regem, ut ipse /vellet eos in pristinum statum eorum revocare, et ut possent de se ipsis Vicecomites eligere, qui responderent ad Scaccarium Regis de an-

tiqua firma. Unde ipsi, redeuntes a Parlamento, venerunt Londoniis in vigilia Ascensionis Domini, et tulerunt litteras Domini Regis clausas et patentes, quarum tenor talis est.

Littere Domini Regis de licentia eligendi Ballivos.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitannie, dilectis et fidelibus suis Baronibus et Civibus suis Londoniarum, salutem. Cum concesserimus vobis quod quendam de concivibus vestris fidelem et discretum, qui nostri et Edwardi, primogeniti nostri, fidelitati hactenus constanter adhesit, eligatis, qui officio Vicecomitis Middelsexie et Custodis Civitatis Londoniarum intendat, ita quod per vos presentetur ad Scaccarium nostrum, et ibidem ab eo sacramentum fidelitatis recipiatur, prout moris est, et nobis de firma eorumdem respondeat ad Scaccarium predictum; de qua Vicecomites eorumdem nobis pro eisdem ibidem antiquitus respondere consueverunt. Que omnia vobis concessimus ad voluntatem nostram, ita tamen quod idem Vicecomes et Custos de libertatibus Abbatie Westmonasterii in nullo se intromittat. Vobis mandamus quod talem de concivibus vestris predictis ad hoc eligatis, et nomen ejus nobis scire faciatis. Teste me ipso apud Norhamptonam primo die Maii, anno regni nostri l°.

Henricus Dei gratia, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod concedimus dilectis et fidelibus nostris Baronibus et Civibus nostris Londoniarum, quod quendam de concivibus suis fidelem et discretum, qui nostri et Edwardi, primogeniti nostri, fidelitati hactenus adhesit, eligant, qui officio Vicecomitis Middelsexie et Custodis Civitatis Londoniarum intendere possit, et quod nomen ejus nobis scire faciant, ita quod ipse presentetur ad Scaccarium nostrum, et ibidem ab eo sacramentum fidelitatis recipiatur, prout moris est, et nobis de firma respondeat ad Scaccarium nostrum predictum: que omnia eis concessimus ad voluntatem nostram. Nolumus tamen quod idem Vicecomes et Custos de libertatibus Abbatie Westmonasterii in aliquo se intromittat.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Norhamptonam, xxx die Aprilis, anno regni nostri l°.

In crastino vero, scilicet die Ascensionis Domini, tunc temporis festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam, convenerunt Cives apud Gildhall, et per eos electus est Willielmus filius Ricardi, et juratus, ut intendat ad officium Vicecomitatus Middelsexie et ad Custodiam Civitatis Londoniarum in forma contenta in predictis litteris; et in crastino Baronibus de Scaccario presentatus apud Sanctum Paulum, et ibi admissus et juratus.

Memorandum quod multi de minuto populo, die quo predicta fo. 99 r°. electio facta fuit,/ contradixerunt illam, clamantes, "*nay, nay,*" et dicentes, "Nolumus habere Maiorem nisi Thomam filium Thome, et volumus ut liberetur a prisona, et socii sui, qui sunt apud Windleshores." Tale turpe eloquium dixerunt fatui de Wlgo, die Lune precedenti in eadem Gildhallia. Unde Dominus Rex, quando tales rumores audivit, metuens ne ille populus insurgeret in Magnates Civitatis, qui fuerunt ad fidem suam, misit ad Londonias dominum Rogerum de Leiburne, qui, die Sabbati proximo sequenti venit in Gildhall cum magno comitatu militum et servientum sub pannis armatorum, ubi innumerabilis populus Civitatis convenerant et sine summonicione. Et precepit idem dominus Rogerus, ex parte Domini Regis, ut omnes, qui suspecti essent, fuissent capti et attachiati, ne ipsi aliquam confederationem facerent cum inimicis Domini Regis. Unde, eodem die, capti sunt plus quam xx^a, nullo de populo aliquid contradicente.

Memorandum, quod illi, qui adheserunt Domino Regi, sepius confliixerunt cum adversariis suis, videlicet, una vice in Comitatu de Derby, ubi Johannes de Eyvile, Baldwinus Wake, et Comes de Ferariis, qui tertia die antea recessit a fide Domini Regis, adherens eis juramento prestito, et multi alii, convenerunt cum equis et armis in villa que vocatur Cestrefield, ubi dominus Henricus de Alemannia, dominus Johannes de Baliol, et alii

fideles Domini Regis supervenerunt et expugnaverunt illos in vigilia Pentecostes; unde multi de illis capti sunt et multi occisi. Comes vero de Ferrariis captus fuit et ductus apud castrum de Windleshores. Johannes vero de Eyvile et Baldwynus Wake posuerunt se in fugam.

Postea die Veneris in septimana Pentecostes Dominus Edwardus expugnavit Adam Gurdan et complices suos in bosco de Aultona, ubi multi occisi fuerunt et capti et totum suum perdiderunt.

Postea, quarto die Junii, venit venit Bonefacius Archiepiscopus Cantuarie Londoniis a partibus transmarinis, ubi moram fecerat per totum tempus predicte turbationis regni Anglie.

Anno eodem, post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Dominus Rex obsedit castrum de Kenelworthe, habens secum innumerabilem exercitum Comitum, Baronum, Militum, servientium et aliorum fidei sue adherentium.

Eodem anno, ij idus Julii, de nocte, uxor Domini Edwardi peperit filium suum primogenitum apud Windleshores; quibus rumoribus auditis Cives Londoniarum fecerunt proclamare in Civitate, quod in crastino /tota communa solempnizassent nullum opus servile faciendo pre gaudio nativitatis dicti pueri. Unde factum est, quod illa die, omnibus seldis et schopis clausis, omnes viri et mulieres, tam clerici quam laici, pede et equo perrexerunt apud Westmonasterium, gratias agentes Deo pro nativitate pueri et orantes pro salute sua. Et per vicos Civitatis tripudium ducentes et cantilenas facientes pre gaudio, sicut solet fieri annuatim in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste; cui vero puero impositum est nomen Johannes.

De nativitate primogeniti Domini Edwardi.

fo. 99 r.

Memorandum quod in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis lectum fuit breve Domini Regis in Gildhall coram omni populo; in quo continebatur quod ipse precepit ut carta, quam fecit Baronibus suis Anglie, de libertatibus, anno regni sui nono, lecta fuisset coram omni populo, et quod omnes articuli in ea contenti firmiter per totum regnum Anglie observarentur. Et, eodem

modo, tunc temporis missum fuit breve Domini Regis sub eadem forma omnibus Vicecomitibus Anglie.

Statim, vero, eodem die lecte fuerunt quedam littere patentes, continentes quod Rex tradidit Civitatem Willielmo filio Ricardi, qui antea Ballivus fuit Civitatis per electionem Civium, ad custodiendam, et Vicecomitatum Middelsexie, per antiquam firmam, reddendo ad Scaccarium suum. Que littere contrarie fuerunt predicte Carte, per quam Cartam Civitas debet habere omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, et sic deberent Cives eligere sibi Vicecomites et Maiorem. Ob quam causam Cives miserunt ad curiam Domini Regis nuncios suos, et remansit idem Willielmus Custos Civitatis et Middelsexie, quia Cives noluerunt eligere contra predictas literas sine licentia Domini Regis. Sed miserunt nuncios ad curiam, sicut predictum est.

In fine anni regni regis Lⁱ. Ad festum Sancti Michaelis, anno Domini M°CC° LX° sexto Willielmus filius Ricardi, Custos Civitatis et Middelsexie, adhuc remansit in Balliva sua. Quo amoto in festo Sancti Martini, facti sunt Ballivi Civitatis et Middlesexie per electionem Civium

Per antiquam firmam. Johannes Addrienus et Lucas de Batencurt.

Hoc anno circa festum Sancti Michaelis electi fuerunt xij viri de Magnatibus regni, tam ecclesiasticis quam laicis, in quorum arbitrio et ordinacione positum fuit negotium, tangens statum regni, et maxime de exheredatis; ita quod quicquid ipsi pronunciarent, firmiter observaretur. Quorum ordinacio divulgata fuit die Dominica ante festum Omnium Sanctorum apud Warewyc, coram Domino Rege et consilio suo et innumerabili Comitum, Baronum et aliorum, per Legatum, post predicationem suam, dicentem "/quod nullus de exheredatis perderet terram *fo. 100 r°.* suam; sed, qui plus transgressi fuerint contra Dominum Regem, redimerentur quantum terre eorum valent per quinque annos, et quidam alii, quantum sue valent per duos annos." Illi, vero, qui minus deliquerint, quantum terre eorum valent per

dimidium annum: et ille redemptiones debent esse illorum, qui terras illas tenent. Ita quod si quis possit statim satisfacere de redemptione sua, statim habeat terras suas; et si non possit, qualem partem redemptionis sue solverit, talem partem de terra sua habeat; et residuum remaneat ei qui terram suam tenet, usque terminos predictos, nisi interim satisfaciat de residuo redemptionis sue. Eadem forma concessa fuit eis, qui fuerunt in castro de Kenelworthe, si voluerint, exceptis domino Henrico de Hastinges, domino Johanne de la Ware, et illo qui amputavit pugnum nuntii Domini Regis. Illi, autem, qui exheredati sunt et nil deliquerunt, habeant terras suas quietas, et dampna sua per considerationem curie. Et notandum quod in primis pronunciavit ille Legatus, quod Carta, quam Rex fecit Baronibus, de qua superius mentio facta est, in omnibus articulis suis firmiter observaretur, *&c.* sicut continetur, in quodam scripto inde confecto, cujus transcriptum missum fuit singulis Comitatibus Regni Anglie ad legendum, sub sigillo Domini Regis.

Postea nuntii Civitatis redierunt a Curia, deferentes secum literas Domini Regis clausas et patentes, scilicet, in vigilia Sancti Martini; per quas concessum est eis ut eligerent de seipsis duos Ballivos ad Civitatem et Vicecomitatum Middlesexie custodiendum per antiquam firmam. Unde, in crastino ad illud officium exequendum electi sunt in Gildhallia, coram omni populo, Johannes Addrien et Lucas de Batencurt, qui presentati ad Scaccarium admissi/ sunt vero et jurati. *fo.* 100 *r°.*

Postea, in festo Sancte Lucie Virginis, castrum de Kenelworthe redditum est Domino Regi; in obsessione cujus castri Dominus Rex fuit cum mangno exercitu a festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste usque ad illum diem, quod castrum inimici sui et infideles cum armis tenuerunt contra ipsum.

Hoc anno, ante festum Sancti Michaelis precedens, illi, qui vocati sunt exheredati, posuerunt se in insula de Ely, illam cum armis munientes, et ex illa multociens exierunt, depredantes et

comburentes maneria per diversa loca in Esexia, Norfolch, et Suthfolch, et in comitatu Cantebrigscira; et Civitatem Norewycensem ceperunt et depredati fuerunt, et villas et burgos ad redemptionem coegerunt.

De adventu Comitis Glovernie in Londoniis.

Hoc anno, cum Comes Glovernie, ad mandatum Domini Legati veniens versus Londonias, fuisset apud Windleshores, Cives accesserunt ad dictum Legatum, consulentes eum si Comes deberet intrare Civitatem; qui dixit se esse certum quod Comes fuit amicus Regis, et dedecus esset denegare ei introitum Civitatis. Postea, die Veneris proximo ante Dominicam Palmarum, Cives miserunt quosdam concives suos ad Comitem, appropinqwantem Civitatem, rogantes eum ne hospitaretur infra Civitatem pro multitudine exercitus sui; quod ipse concessit, et transivit per mediam Civitatem et hospitatus est cum suis in Suwerk. In crastino vero, quia Legatus noluit venire ad eum ultra pontem, ipse ad mandatum Legati venit Londoniis, cum eo locuturus in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis, et ita remansit cum suis in Civitate. Unde manifestum est

fo. 101 r°.

/quod Comes habuit introitum Civitatis per consilium et assensum Legati, cujus consilio Cives per preceptum Domini Regis et Regine fuerunt attornati obedire. Die Lune proximo Johannes de Eyvile et complices sui, qui vocati fuerunt exheredati, venerunt apud Suwerk et hospitati sunt ibi; quod Cives intelligentes munierunt Civitatem, et ad majorem securitatem traxerunt pontem torneicium, ne ipsi intrassent Civitatem. Nam ipsi non habuerunt potestatem ad illos expugnandos sine auxilio Comitis, qui eis ad hoc auxilium prebere noluit; eo quod per ipsum et suam excitationem tam prope Civitatem venerant, et multa mala per diversa loca fecerant.

Postea, cito post Pascha cepit Comes omnes claves portarum Civitatis et tradidit illas quibus voluit de suis ad custodiendum introitum et exitum Civitatis; et semper, interim, illi, qui hospitati sunt in Suwerk, habuerunt de die et nocte liberum introitum per Pontem infra Civitatem. Tunc plures Cives

exierunt a Civitate pro timore Domini Regis, quorum bona Comes fecit asportare.

Tunc minutus populus erexit se, vocans se Communam Civitatis, sicut fuit tempore Comitis Leicestrie, et habuit primam vocem in Civitate; ita quod quamplures de Civitate, et etiam de Magnatibus, per ipsos fuerunt capti et in custodia Comitis positi; quia ipsi fuerunt manifeste ad fidem Domini Regis, quorum bona per Comitem vel sequestrata fuerunt vel asportata. Et tunc, per electionem dicti populi, facti/ sunt *fo.* 101 *v°.*
Ballivi Robertus de Lintona et Rogerus Marescallus; et dominus Ricardus de Culeworth factus est Summus Ballivus Civitatis per Comitem. Tunc omnes qui fuerunt quasi hutlagati de Civitate pro pace Domini Regis infracta tempore Comitis Leycestrie, venerunt in Civitatem, et gratis recepti sunt, et omnes, qui imprisonati fuerunt in Newgate pro predicta causa, fuerunt deliberati.

Postea, die Mercurii post clausum Pasche, inhibuit Legatus, ne campane pulsarentur in Civitate, et ne divina celebrarentur cum cantu; set sub silentio, hostiis ecclesiarum clausis, ne inimici Regis, qui vocati sunt exheredati, interfuissent ad divina audienda.

Postea, tribus septimanis post Pascha peractis, venit Dominus Rex cum exercitu suo apud Hamme, et hospitatus est ibi in abbatia monachorum; et cito post Legatus recessit a Turri et hospitatus est in eadem Abbathia, ubi fecit stabulum equis suis in claustro monachorum per aliquid tempus.

Postea, de die in diem habuerunt colloquium per nuncios Dominus Rex et Comes de pace formanda; set semper interim Comite muniente Civitatem et introitum Civitatis viris armatis contra exercitum Domini Regis.

Memorandum, quod in illa perturbatione non permisit Comes, quod illi, qui cum eo venerunt, fecissent depredationes extra Civitatem; sed tamen illi, qui fuerunt hospitati ultra pontem,

depredaverunt et multa mala fecerunt in Sureya, Cancia et
fo. 102 r°. alibi. Qui et, pro dolor/ et nefas! in batellis accesserunt ad Westmonasterium et ibi mutilaverunt palatium Domini Regis, frangentes cathedras, fenestras, et hostia, et quicquid potuerunt asportantes. Et licet Comes fecisset cotidie proclamare, ne quis aliquid depredasset, tamen plures de Civitate fuerunt depredati, unde Comes de quibusdam fecit fieri judicium; scilicet, una vice quatuor servientes domini Willielmi de Ferrariis, qui fuerunt in una depredatione, ubi unus de Civitate fuit occisus, fecit ipse, ligatis manibus et pedibus, projicere in Thamisiam, et ibi dimergi. Et tale fuit judicium per totum illud tempus de dampnatis.

De pace formata inter Regem et Comitem. Postea, in septimana post festum Sancte Trinitatis, pax fuit formata inter Dominum Regem et Comitem per Regem Alemannie et Dominum Henricum, filium suum, et Philippum Basset, qui multotiens se intromiserunt, et per alios; ita quod tunc Comes recessit cum suis a Civitate et hospitatus est in Suwerk. Et Dominus Rex, die Sabbati proximo ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, venit Londoniis cum toto exercitu suo, et hospitatus est ibi. Et statim fecit proclamare pacem suam, et concessit exheredatis treugas a die illa in xj dies ad tractandum, interim, de pace; et tunc, per preceptum Domini Regis, Johannes Addrien et Lucas de Batencurt positi sunt in balliva sua, omnesque Aldermanni in Wardis suis, in quibus Comes antea posuerat novos custodes.

Die vero Lune proximo Legatus posuit interdictum generalem
fo. 102 v°. in Civitate circa horam sextam; quod quidem in crastinum circa horam tertiam relaxatum est, captis sacramentis coram Commissariis Domini Legati apud Sanctum Paulum duorum hominum, qui juraverunt in animas totius Commune, standi consideracioni Sancte ecclesie. Et tunc tota claustura, quam Comes fecerat inter Civitatem et Turrim, penitus prostrata est, et meremium asportatum. Et tunc, in vigilia Sancti Johannis

Baptiste, dominus Alanus la Suche factus est Constabularius Turris, et Custos Civitatis per Dominum Regem ad crucem Sancti Pauli coram omni populo. *De Alano la Suche.*

Postea die Dominica precepit Dominus Rex, ut in crastinum de singulis Wardis tunc venissent viginti homines, parati ad prosternendum fossatum, quod Comes fieri fecit, ita quod non appareret locus ejus.

Memorandum, quod pax facta fuit inter Dominum Regem et Comitem Glouvernie in forma subscripta; videlicet, quod Dominus Rex remisit illi et omnibus de familia, societate et amitia sua, et omnibus Londoniensibus omnem iram, rancorem et indignationem et omnem malam voluntatem, quam habuit versus eos occasione transgressionum et aliarum rerum per eos factarum in terra vel in aqua, postquam dictus Comes recesserat ultimo a Wallia, et dum moram fecit in Civitate. Et quod Dominus Rex acquietabit omnes illos versus omnes gentes, et non permittet aliquem illorum occasionari vel appellari ratione predictarum transgressionum; excepto tamen quod mercatores, qui non intromiserunt se de gwerra, habeant plenam actionem ad recuperandum tantummodo catalla sua, sine misericordia Domini Regis, per legem terre. Et quod terre, domus et redditus, /qui dati sunt, tam per Regem quam per Comitem, post *fo. 103 r°.* predictum recessum Comitis de Wallia, omnino revocentur. Dictus vero Comes obligavit se sacramento prestito, quod non movebit gwerram versus Dominum Regem, et inde fecit litteras, et invenit plegios sub pena decem millium marcarum. Et hec pena locum habeat, quousque sciatur a Domino Papa, si illa pena ei sufficiens videatur, et quicquid Dominus Papa super hoc ordinaverit, dictus Comes tenetur observare. Et hec ordinatio debet fieri infra festum Purificationis beate Marie proximo venturum.

Tunc temporis remisit Dominus Rex Londoniensibus omnem malam voluntatem, quam habuit versus eos occasione predicta per literas suas patentes et subscriptas.

Tunc ad instantiam Regis, Cives promiserunt Regi Alemannie mille marcas pro dampnis suis de Istleworthe.

Littere Domini Regis de remissione pro perhendinatione Comitis Glovernie in Civitate.

Henri, par la grace Deu, Rey de Engletere, Seniur de Hirlaunde, e Duc de Acquitanie, A tuȝ ceux qe ceste lettre verunt ou orunt saluz. Cum par encheson del movement ke de nuvel ad esté en nostre tere eimums esté vers la gent de Lundres, par achesun de la demure Gilbert de Clare, Counte de Gloucestre et de Hertford, en la Cite avantdite, et per autres choses, que fetes sunt pus le partir le Cunte de Wales dreynement en venant vers la Cite et pus kil entra, et pour choses ke fetes sunt par le Cunte et de par autres de sa mesné et de sa cumpanie et de sa amisté, et per ceus de Lundres en la Cite et de hors, en divers cuntees et paiis ausi bien par ewe, cum par
fo. 103 r°. /nus. Par le Cunseil et par assentement nostre cher frere le Reys de Alemain et les Cuntees et les Baruns et le Comun de nostre tere avum pardoné et relessé a tuȝ ceus de Lundres tute manere de ire et de rancur et de male volunté, et avum grante et otrie, ke a eus mal ne damage ne ne froms, ne froms fere, ne ne sofroms estre fet, et kil ne serunt achesuné et ne enquerelez pur les choses avantdites, forspris marchans ke de gwere ne se sunt entremis, les queus averunt lur action solom lei de tere, si il volient oet cum issi ; ne pur cum endreit de eus, ou cum endreit des autres a ki eus avera trepasse, seent tuz ceus de Londres quietés, quant a nus et a nos heires, de forfet et de amende, e ke par la suite de marchauntz n'est nul enquerelez mal ne damage, mes ke les marchanz sulement recuverent lur chateus. Estre ce, nus voluns et grantoms, ke ceus de Lundres, ke à Lundres ne estoyent mie le jour, que ceste quitance fu fete, seyent quite, ensement cum les autres, ke isint, se il ne facent choses contre nostre pes, entre cé a lá, ke il pusent de ceste pes, ke fete est estre acerté. E avums ensement grant et otrie, que tute les teres a Lundres, ke unt este seisies

par achesum de se muvement pus le terme avant dit, seient maintenant rendus a eus et retournez. E si il iert nul ke eyt este pris puis le terme avant dit, par achesun dil avant dit muvement, meintenant seit delivere. En temoyne de/ cest *fo. 104 r°.* chose nus, et nostre chere frere, Sire Richard, par la grace de Deu Rey de Alemain, a cest escrit avum fet mette nos siaus. Dune a Estratford le sezisme jur de Juin, lan de nostre regne Cinquante primerein.

Cito, postea, recepit Dominus Rex ad pacem suam Johannem de Eyvile, Nicholaum de Segrave, Willielmum Marmeyum, et complices eorum, qui hospitati fuerunt ultra Pontem.

Circa idem tempus, Domino Rege moram faciente apud Londonias, in parlamento apud Wyndleshores, existentibus ibidem domino Rege Alemannie, domino Henrico filio ejus, domino Philippo Basset, et aliis Magnatibus regni Anglie, facti sunt concordes Dominus Edwardus et Comes Glovernie.

Eodem vero tempore reddita fuit Insula de Ely Domino Edwardo, qui recepit illos quos ibidem invenit ad pacem suam et ad gratiam Domini Regis patris sui, et omnes clausturas et munitiones circa illam et in illa, ut in terra et in aqua, factas, fecit prosterni. Eodem modo, omnes munitiones, barbekan, et claustura, que facte fuerunt circa Suwerk fecit Dominus Rex prosternere et adnullare, ita quod non apparet locus illarum.

Postea Dominus Rex recedens a Londoniis, profectus est cum multis Baronibus et militibus et aliis, peditibus et equitibus, usque ad Salopesbery ad habendum/ parlamentum cum Lewelino, *fo. 104 v°.* principe Wallie.

Hic annus omnibus annis, antea elapsis temporibus, tunc vi- *Annus fertilis.* ventium, extitit fertilior, ut in arvis, copia segetum, in arboribus, copia fructuum, tam in silvis et in spinetis, quam in gardinis et etiam in vineis.

Memorandum quod die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis, cum Communa tunc convenisset in Gildhalla ad eligendum Vicecomites secundum consuetudines suas, missum

fuit breve Domini Regis domino Alano la Zuche, Custodi Civitatis, et civibus, precipientes ut Johannes Addrien et Lucas de Batencurt remanerent Ballivi usque ad adventum suum Londoniis, et sic remanserunt Ballivi usque ad Pascam proximam sequens,

Johannes Addrien.

Lucas de Batencurt.

Anno Domini M°. CC°. L°. septimo, in festo Sancti Michaelis, in fine anni regni regis lj.

Hoc anno Dominus Rex, rediens de Salopesbery, facta concordia inter ipsum et Lewelinum principem Wallie, venit Londoniis in vigilia Sancti Edwardi, Regis et Confessoris.

De inquisitionibus faciendis per regnum Anglie et de Justiciariis itinerandis. Require provisiones factas hoc anno de statu regni in ultimo quaternio hujus libri. fo. 105 r°.

Hoc anno circa festum Sancti Michaelis provisum fuit per consilium Domini Regis, quod facta fuisset inquisitio per totum regnum Anglie de articulis, qui subnotati sunt Gallicè, in hoc libro.

Porco ke li Reis dengletere ad done les terres de plusurs gens, ke unt terres en diverses Countees et en diverses Hundres, pour ce vout il, ke le in enquerge ki sunt feiffié par lie, en quel hundred, des terres de cels; ki lein dit, ke furent contre lui en cest emovement de son regne, et de queles terres il sunt feffié, et a ki celes terres furent, e ki les tient ore, e ki unt/ pris les espleiz de celes terres pus cel ceus, et ou il sunt devenuz.

Dautre part, il veut saver ke lein enquerge ki unt pris autri terres a force par enchesun del avantdit movement del regne, et les detinent enco et nes unt pas rendues au Rei, et qui les tinent et par quel garant.

Il veut ke lein enquerge, ki unt este contre lui en cest barat, ou en fet ou en dit, et si les terres ou les biens de ceus sunt encore dones ou nun par le Rei ou par nul de seus.

Le in enquera ausibien des Erceveskes, Eveskes, de tute gens de religion, de quel ordre ke il seient, cum de persones et de prestres e de clers e de tute autre manere de genz, ki ce sunt, ki apertement procurerent de busunies de Cunte de Leicestre, et cels ke tindrent od lui en atreant le gent par menconges et par faucetes, par priser la partie le Counte, et blamer la partie le Rei et sun fiz.

Le in enquera li quel unt fet eide al Conte de Leicestre ou a ceus de sa partie de lur pecunie, ou lur unt envoie de lur genz en eide per lur eindegre sanz fere lur destresce.

Lein enquerra quels des feffees unt fet pais a lur adversaries e unt pris de lur devers; a lur unt lur terres renduz sanz le cunseil le Rei.

Il veut ke le in enquerge [1]ki unt este principales robbers e ki unt este aveke eus, e ki unte este derobbez, et de quele genz et quant et ou et pour quele acheison, e ou les robburs unt este recettiez. [1]fo. 105 r°.

Lein enquerra si nules terres du demeine le Roi soient donez par acheson de cest movement, et ki les tient, et a ki e les sunt donees et pour quel forfet.

Lein enquerra ki par acheson de cest esmouvement unt fet robberies, homicides, ou arsons sur les feals le Rei.

Lein enquerra quels utlageȝ sunt revenuz a la cumpanie de ceus ki se appellerent desheritez, et demorent encore el paiis, et ou il sunt recettiez.

Lein enquerra ki unt achate des roberies ki unt este faites cuntre les feal le Rei en le avant dit tens.

Lein enquerra si nul de ceus seit derobbez, ke ne se tindrent od lune partie ne od lautre, mes se tindrent en pais, et ki les ad desrobbe et de quei.

Lein enquerra si nul eglise seit robbie en lavantdit tens et par queus.

Lein enquerra si nuls eit demande du Rei les terres de akun, ki nad pas en lavant dit tens estre cuntre le Rey, et les tient encore et ki ce est.

Len enquera, ki unt este de lur aindegre baillifs ou servanz le Cunte de Leicestre.

Les nons des enquerurs en ceste Cunteres.

Eustace de Baliol.

Adam de Gesemue.

Richard de Middleton.

[1] *fo.* 106 *r°.* Everwyk—Northumberland—Cumberland—[1] Westmoreland —Lancastre—Notingham—Derby.

Les nons des enquerurs en ceste Cunteres.

Robertus de Nevile.

Rogerus de Sumeri.

Johannes le Bretun.

Nicole—Northamtune—Leicestre—Warewyk—Roteland—Oxneford—Barkschire—Bukingeham—Bedeford.

Les nons des enquerurs en ceste Cunteres.

Adam de Greinvile.

Robert de Brehuse.

Le Abbe de Schireburne.

Richard de Chertedon.

Salopesbury—Stafford—Hereford—Wyrecestre—Gloucestre—Deveneschyre—Sumersete—Dorsetre—Wylteschyre—Suhamptun.

Les nons des enquerurs en ceste Cunteres.

Wiliame de Seint Oumer.

Jon Luvel.

Simon de Creye.

Sureye Susexe—Kent—Middelsexe—Esexe—Herteford—Sutfolke—Nortfolke—Cantebrigge—Huntingdone.

Sciendum quod illa provisio, &c.

[1] *fo.* 106 *v°.* [1] Memorandum quod tempore elapso multotiens in Gildhall coram omni populo preceptum fuit ex parte Domini Regis sub pena vite et membrorum, et etiam per totam Civitatem proclamatum, ne aliqui fecissent parlamentum, conventiculas per se, seu congregationes, per quod pax Domini Regis et Civitatis posset in aliquo perturbari; set quod omnes de Civitate, tam paupères quam divites, essent quasi corpus unum et vir unus, ad pacem Regis et Civitatis ad fidem suam fideliter observandam, ne per tales conventiculas et congregationes Civitas iterum confunderetur, sicut contingebat temporibus Thome filii Thome tunc Maioris Londoniarum et Thome de Piwelesdon complicis

sui, sub quorum potestate minutus populus per tales congregationes et confederationes inter se factas erexit se contra Magnates Civitatis, et habuerunt omnem potestatem Civitatis, ita quod Magnates eos non potuerunt pacificare nec justificare; et hoc fuit initium confusionis Civitatis. Preterea preceptum fuit et proclamatum sub eadem forma, ne aliqui vindictam caperent de bateria vel alia injuria sibi illata; set inde queremoniam facerent Ballivis Civitatis, qui eis super hoc plena justicia exhiberent.

Contra hoc, circa festum Sancte Katerine, hoc anno contigit, quod quedam contentio orta fuit inter quosdam de officio aurifabrorum et quosdam de officio cissorum, quibus adheserunt hinc et hinc quidam de officio parmentariorum, et quidam de officio allutarum, qui fecerunt magnas congregationes, et per tres noctes continuas incedebant armati per vicos Civitatis, [1]facientes [1]*fo.* 107 *r°.*
maximum conflictum inter se. Ita quod, certe a nocte fuerunt congregati, ut dicebatur, plusquam quingenti de illis malificis, in quo conflictu fuerunt quamplures vulnerati; set tamen nullus voluit facere que removent Ballivis. Set unusquisque expectabat vi et armis capere vindictam de adversario suo contra pacem et fidem Domini Regis, quod intelligentes Ballivi et discreti viri de Civitate fecerunt capi de illis plus quam triginta et incarcerari apud Neugate; qui, die Veneris proximo post festum Sancte Caterine, comparuerunt coram Laurentio de Broc, justitiario ad gayolam deliberandam assingnatum, qui secutus est contra ipsos pro Rege, dicens quod ipsi contra pacem et fidem Domini Regis incedebant armati in Civitate, et de nocte vulnerantes et depredantes nequiter et in felonia, et quosdam interficientes, quorum corpora, ut dicebatur, projecta fuerunt in Thamisiam.

Ipsi vero defenderunt vim et injuriam *etc.* et de hoc posuerunt se super veredictum visneti. In crastino vero, qui per predictum visnetum fuerunt indictati fuisse in predicto conflictu, adjudicando predicto Justitiario, statim fuerunt suspensi,

licet nullus eorum fuisset convictus de homicidio, mahanio, vel robberia. Unde, quidam Galfridus, dictus de Beverlaco, parmentarius, quia in domo sua quidam de illis malificis armaverunt se, et ipse armatus cum eis fuisset in predicto conflictu, fuit suspensus, cum aliis duodecim indictatis, tam aurifabris quam parmentariis et alutariis. Hoc vero totum factum est, ut alii per hoc perterriti inde caperent exemplum, ita quod pax Domini Regis ab omnibus in Civitate firmius observaretur.

[1] fo. 107 v°. [1] Memorandum quod anno eodem provisum fuit per Dominum Regem et consilium suum quod Justitiarii itinerantes missi fuissent per totum regnum Anglie, incipientes itinerare statim post festum Sancti Hillarii.

Nomina Justiariorum itinerantium in provinciis subscriptis.

Gilbertus de Preston.
Johannes le Bretun.
Willelmus de Helyun.
Johannes de Eketun.

Westmerland—Northumberland—Cumberland—Lancastria—Eborum—Notingham—Dereby—Warewyk—Leicestria—Lincolnia—Roteland.

Nomina Justitiariorum in subnotatis provinciis.

Nicholaus de Turry.
Robertus de Brus.
Henricus de Walenestra.
Magister Ricardus de Stanes.

Kent—Middelsex—Surey—Susexia—Suhampton—Wiltune—Devenia—Cornubia—Essexia—Hertefordia—Norfolke—Sufolke.

Nomina Justitiariorum itinerantium in subscriptis provinciis.

Riccardus de Middeltun.
Adam de Greinvile.
Rogerus de Messenden.
Johannes de Stroda.

Sumersete—Dorsete—Herefordia—Gloucestria—Wygornia

—Saloppia—Staffordia—Oxonia—Barkschire—Bukingham—Bedefordia—Norhamptune—Cantebrigge—Huntingdune.

[1]Nomina Vicecomitum tunc temporis in Anglia. [1]*fo.* 108 *r°.*

Robertus de Layum, Vicecomes de Everwykschire.

Willielmus de Huntercumbe, Vicecomes de Norhumberland.

Willielmus de Deyre, Vicecomes de Cumberland.

Simon de Heduna, Vicecomes de Notingham.

Johannes le Monie, Vicecomes de Norhampton.

Baldewynus de Sein Mora, Vicecomes de Cantebrigia et de Huntingdona.

Robertus de Nortuna, Vicecomes Sufolke et Norfolke.

Samson Foliot, Vicecomes de Oxonia et Barkschire.

Ricardus de Heylham, Vicecomes de Essexia et de Hertford.

Radulfus Sansaver, Vicecomes de Sureye et de Susexia.

Johannes de Hockele, Vicecomes de Suhamptuna.

Fulco Peinfurer, Vicecomes de Kent.

Willielmus de Dun, Vicecomes de Wiltuna.

Andreas Wake, Vicecomes de Sumersete et Dorsete.

Willielmus de Bikel, Vicecomes de Deveneschire.

Ricardus de Hockel, Vicecomes de Glovernia.

Robertus de Grele, Vicecomes de Hereford.

Willielmus Bagot, Vicecomes de Warewyk et Leicestria.

Walterus de Hoptun, Vicecomes de Saloppia et Stafford.

Hoc anno fuit maximus ventus in crastino Sancti Hillarii.

Hoc anno, tertia die ante Annunciationem Dominicam, scilicet tunc temporis die Veneris, fecit Dominus Rex venire coram se et consilio suo Cives Londoniarum et concessit eis quasdam libertates, sicut in hoc libro subnotatur, subtractis pluribus articulis de libertatibus Civitatis, quousque gratiam invenissent meliorem.

Hoc anno, in septimana ante Ramos Palmarum, eligerunt Cives Londoniarum sex viros per preceptum Domini Regis, [1]qui [1]*fo.* 108 *verso.*

presentati fuerunt coram eo apud Westmonasterium in crastino Palmarum, scilicet, secundo die Aprilis. Et tunc Dominus Rex pro voluntate sua constituit duos de illis, ut essent Vicecomites Londoniarum et Midelsexie, et colligerent omnes exitus illius vice-comitatûs ad opus Domini Regis, videlicet, Williehmus de Dureham et Walterus Hervy, Johanne Addrien et Luca de Batencurt amotis.

Per Dominum Regem facti Vicecomites.

Tunc temporis factus est Custos Civitatis et Constabularius Turris dominus Thomas de Eppegrave.

De Thoma de Eppegrave.

Postea, circa festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste, Ottobonus, Sancti Addriani Diaconus Cardinalis, Apostolice sedis Legatus, celebravit concilium suum generale in ecclesia Sancti Pauli; in quo fuerunt presentes, vel per se aut per procuratores, omnes Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Abbates, et Priores, Decani, Prepositi, et Archidiaconi totius Anglie, Hibernie, Schochie et Wallie.

De concilio Legati celebrato.

Carta Domini Regis, quam fecit Civibus Londoniarum, sub spe inveniendi ab eo meliorem gratiam.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Civibus nostris Londoniarum quos nuper post varias transgressiones et forisfacturas suas, et Communitatis sue, nobis factas, pro quibus de vita et membris et aliis omnibus ad Civitatem predictam spectantibus se voluntati nostre supposuerunt, recepimus ad gratiam et pacem nostram, quod nullus eorum placitare cogatur extra muros Civitatis predicte de re aliqua, exceptis tenuris exterioribus, et exceptis monetariis nostris et ministeriis, et exceptis hiis que contra pacem nostram fieri contingent; que, secundum legem regni nostri communem, terminari solent in partibus ubi transgressiones ille facte fuissent, et exceptis placitis de mercandisis, que secundum legem

mercatoriam terminari solent in burgis et feriis. Ita, tamen, quod per quatuor vel quinque de Civibus Londoniarum predictis, qui [1]presentes fuerint in dictis burgis vel feriis, terminentur querele illa, salvis nobis amerciamentis inde quocumque modo provenientibus; de quibus nobis et heredibus super gravem forisfacturam nostram fideliter respondebunt. Concessimus etiam eisdem Civibus nostris quitanciam murdri infra Civitatem predictam et in Portsokne. Et quod nullus Civium ipsorum faciat duellum. Et quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus, de hiis maximè que infra civitatem predictam et ejus suburbium fieri continget, se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem Civitatis predicte. Eo, tamen, excepto, quod super tumulos mortuorum, de eo quod dicturi essent mortui, si viverent, non liceat precise jurare, set loco mortuorum, qui ante obitum suum electi fuerint ad eos disrationandos, qui de rebus ad coronam spectantibus appellati fuerint vel arrectati, alii liberi et legales eligantur, qui idem sine dilatione faciant, quod per defunctos memoratos, si viverent, fieri oporteret. Et, etiam, quod infra muros Civitatis vel etiam in Portsokne, nullus capiat hospitium per vim vel liberationem Marescalli. Concessimus etiam eisdem Civibus, quod per totam terram et potestatem nostram, ubi venerint alibi cum rebus et mercandisis suis, et etiam per omnes portus maris tam citra mare quam ultra, quieti sint de theolonio et lastagio et omni alia consuetudine, excepta ubique debita et antiqua prisa nostra vini, unius, videlicet, tonelli ante malum, et alterius retro malum, per viginti solidos pro tonello solvendos, in forma qua Nos et antecessores nostri hujus prisas habere consuevimus. Et si [1]quis in aliqua terrarum nostrarum, citra mare vel ultra, sive in portubus maris citra mare vel ultra, contra hanc concessionem nostram theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, excepta prisa predicta, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde

[1] *fo.* 109 *r°.*

[1] *fo.* 109 *verso.*

Hoc anno per tenorem presentis carte inventum est quoque placita, que terminari non possint in Hustingo, die Lune, continuata sunt usque in crastinum, et tunc terminentur.

Eodem tempore concessum est per Cives, et omnis liber homo in Hustengo, et in omnibus Curiis Civitatis possit facere attornatum, tam agendo quam defendendo, quod ante fieri non solebat, nisi tantummodo defendendo.

capiant apud Londonias. Concessimus etiam eisdem quod singulis septimanis teneatur hustengum semel in ebdomada, et hoc tantummodo per unum diem, ita tamen, ut que illo die terminare non poterunt, continuentur in crastinum et non ultra. Et quod de terris suis et tenuris infra Civitatem ipsam rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem Civitatis ejusdem; ita, tamen, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatos facere possint, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in curia nostra. Et quod non occasionentur propter miskenninga in suis loquelis, videlicet, si bene non omnino narraverint. Et de omnibus debitis suis, que accommodata fuerint apud Londonias, et de vademoniis sibi ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur secundum consuetudinem justam et consuetam. Insuper etiam ad emendationem Civitatis predicte, concedimus quod omnes sint quieti de Childewyta et de Yeresgyve et de Scotale, ita quod Vicecomites nostri Londoniarum, vel aliquis alius ballivus, scotale non faciant. Et quod dicti Cives terras suas et tenuras vel vadimonia juste habeant et teneant, et etiam debita sua, quicunque ea debeant. Et quod nullus mercator, vel alius, obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis suis et victualibus versus Civitatem illam ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad dictam Civitatem venerint, et mercimonia sua [1]ibidem venditioni exposuerint super forisfacturam rei empte et penam carceris, a quo sine gravi castigatione non evadat. Et quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, que custumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur, sub forisfactura totius averii, de quo secus fieri contingent. Et quod nullus mercator, extraneus vel alius, emat vel vendat aliquid averium, quod ponderari debeat vel tronari, nisi per stateram vel tronam nostram, sub forisfactura averii predicti. Debita insuper, que ex suis contractibus vel mutuis eis debebuntur, ad eorum securitatem in nostro scacario ad recognitionem eorum, qui sibi in dictis debitis tenebuntur, faciant irrotulari, ita tamen quod nullum debitum

[1] *fo.* 110 r°.

irrotuletur per recognitionem alicujus, qui non sit ibi notus, vel nisi constet de sua persona per testimonium sex vel quatuor legalium hominum, qui sintsufficientes ad respondendum tam de debito quam de dampno, quod habuerint aliqui per hujus recognitionem, si eam falso fieri contingat sub nomine ipsorum. Et pro libra qualibet in dicto scacario irrotulanda, denarius unus solvatur ad opus nostrum pro onere sustentationis eorum, quos hujus irrotulationi intendere oportebit. Has autem libertates et liberas consuetudines eis concessimus, habendas sibi et heredibus eorum, quamdiu erga nos et heredes nostros bene et fideliter se habuerint, una cum aliis justis et rationabilibus consuetudinibus suis, quas temporibus predecessorum nostrorum et nostro hactenus habuerunt, tam de forma et modo placitandi de tenuris, debitis et vadimoniis suis, quam de aliis quibuscunque casibus et ipsos et Civitatem ipsam tangentibus; dum, tamen, consuetudines ille justitie et rectis legibus contrarie non existant; salvis in omnibus libertatibus ecclesie Westmonasterii Abbati et Monachis ejusdem loci per cartas nostras / et predecessorum nostrorum, nostrorum Regum An- *fo.* 110 *verso.* glie, concessis. De Judeis autem nostris et mercatoribus extraneis, atque a supradictis concessionibus nostris nos et Civitatem nostram predictam tangentibus, providebimus, nos et heredes nostri, prout melius nobis videbimus expedire. Hiis testibus, Ricardo Rege Alemannie fratre nostro, Edwardo primogenito nostro, Edmundo filio nostro, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Rogero de Cliffordia, Rogero de Leyburne, Roberto Walerand, Roberto Agulun, magistro Godefrido Giffard, cancellario nostro, Waltero de Merton, magistro Johanne de Cheshull archidiacono Londoniarum, Johanne de la Lynde, Willielmo de Aette, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo sexto die Martii, anno regni nostri quinquagesimo secundo.

Anno eodem Legatus recessit a Londoniis versus mare iiij *De recessu Legati.* Nonas Julii.

De Stephano de Eddeworthe.

Anno eodem, in crastino Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, factus est Constabularius Turris Londoniarum, et Custos ejusdem Civitatis, dominus Stephanus de Eddeworthe.

Postea, eodem anno, Rex Alemannie, in crastino Sancti Petri ad Vincula, recessit a Londoniis, transfreturus in regnum suum.

Hoc anno, post Pentecosten, magister Godefridus de Sancto Dunstano, tunc temporis Custos Episcopatus Londoniarum, injunxit presbiteris parochialibus Civitatis ut quosdam magnates predicte Civitatis denunciarent excommunicatos, eo quod recipiunt probationem testamentorum de terris et tenementis legatis; unde Cives impetraverunt a Domino Rege quoddam breve, cujus tenor talis est.

Littere misse Magistro Godefrido pro Civibus.

fo. 111 *ro.*

Henricus, Dei gratia, &c. Magistro Godefrido, Custodi Episcopatus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum Cives nostri Londoniarum, a tempore quo non extat memoria, ex concessione predecessorum nostrorum / Regum Anglie et nostra, et ex antiqua et approbata consuetudine, terras et tenementa sua infra libertatem Civitatis predicte, in ultima voluntate sua pro suo libito legare, et coram se ipsis in Hustengo suo Londoniis hujus probationem testamenti, quo ad hoc admittere consueverint, vos in hujusmodi probationes admittentes in Civitate predicta, sententiam excommunicationis, contra consuetudines et concessiones predictas intulistis, ut accepimus, ad eorundem Civium detrimentum non modicum, et in Corone et Regie dignitatis nostre prejudicium manifestum; de quo miramur quam plurimum et movemur. Et ideo vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quatinus sententiam predictam in Cives nostros predictos ea occasione latam, sine more dispendio, revocetis; et hoc, sicut indignationem nostram vitare volueritis, nullatenus omittatis, ita quod non oporteat nos amplius inde sollicitari, per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Scituri, quod nisi feceritis, Nos ad vos et vestram tam graviter capiemus, quod vos ex inde non mediocriter sentietis gravatos.

Teste, *&c.* Datum apud Wodestoke, mense Julii, anno regni nostri lij°.

Per istud mandatum regium supersedebatur dictus Magister de sua executione facienda.

Memorandum, quod quamplures Civitatis Londoniarum, cum bonis suis, exierunt a Civitate, ita quod nichil potuit inveniri per quod ipsi possent distringi ad portionem super eos assessam levandam, unde Cives impetraverunt regias literas sub hac forma.

Littere Regis ad distringendos extra Civitatem ipsos, qui recesserunt a Civitate [fo. 111 r°.] sine satisfactione redemptionis sue.

Henricus Dei gratia, *&c.* Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Cum quidam de Civitate nostra Londoniarum, cum mercimoniis et bonis et catallis suis eandem Civitatem sint egressi, subterfugia / querendas ut sic latenter diffugiant, quo minus tallagium super ipsos assessum pro fine viginti milium marcarum, quem Cives nostri dicte Civitatis nobiscum fecerunt pro bona voluntate nostra habenda, persolvant, concessimus eisdem Civibus nostris, quod mercimonia, bona et catalla Civitatem predictam sic egressorum, ubicumque ea in regno nostro inveniri contingat, arestentur, donec de tallagio super ipsos assesso satisfecerint ad plenum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod mercimonia, bona et catalla predictorum Civitatem illam sic egressorum, ubicumque ea in regno nostro predicto inveniri contigerit, arestari faciatis, donec tallagium predictum solverint plenarie, sicut predictum est. In cujus rei testimonio has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Wodestok, xiiij die Julii anno regni nostri lij°.

De receptione crucis Domini Edwardi.

Hoc anno Dominus Eadwardus et Dominus Gilbertus Comes Glouvernie, et multi alii Magnates de regno Anglie ceperunt Crucem apud Norhamtonam in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste, in subsidium Terre Sancte profecturi.

Anno M° CC° LX° octavo ad festum Sancti

Predicti Walterus Hervi,
et Willelmus de Dureham.

Michaelis in fine anni regni regis Ei secundo.

Isti remanserunt Ballivi in forma prenotata et sine electione Civium et sine precepto Domini Regis.

Hoc anno, cum universum barnagium regni Anglie per preceptum Domini Regis venissent Londoniis ad parlamentum super statum regni ibidem habendum, tunc venit ibi Magister Walterus Giffardus, Archiepiscopus Eborum, qui contra dignitatem Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi in diocesi sua, fecit portare crucem ante se; que Diocesis durat per omnia loca a fluvio de Humbre usque mare versus austrum. Ob quam causam dictus Archiepiscopus Cantuarie interdixit Civitatem Londoniarum et etiam extra Civitatem per spatium duarum / leucarum ex omni parte Civitatis, ita quod nullum divinum officium celebratum fuit, nisi sub silentio; et nulle campane pulsate fuerunt, nisi tantummodo in Civitate. Nec tamen, propter hoc, dictus Eboracensis noluit se subtrahere; set per superbiam et elationem contra libertatem et dignitatem ecclesie Cantuarie, quam diu fuit in partibus illis, fecit illam crucem ante se portare. Eodem fecit post festum Sancti Hillarii.

fo. 112 recto.

De gelu.

Hoc anno fuit yemps maxima, et magnum gelu incipiens citra festum Sancti Andree Apostoli, et duravit fere usque ad Purificationem beate Marie Virginis.

De cretina.

Hoc anno excrevit aqua Thamisie in festo Sancti Vincencii, ascendens altius quam unequam temporibus aliquorum hominum tunc viventium; ita quod multa maneria, domus et etiam homines per illam cretinam submersi sunt.

Hoc anno, in prima septimana quadragesime, tradidit Dominus Rex Domino Edwardo, filio suo, Civitatem Londoniarum et Turrim, qui statim fecit dominum Hugonem filium Otonis Constabularium Turris et Custodem Civitatis.

De desponsatione Domini Eadmundi, filii Regis.

Hoc anno Dominus Edmundus, filius Domini Regis, desponsavit Avelinam filiam Comitis de Aubemarle in ecclesia conventuali Westmonasterii, in presentia Domini Regis, Regine, Domini Edwardi, primogeniti predicti Domini Regis, et multo-

rum aliorum Magnatum regni Anglie; quo die Dominus Rex ibidem in magna aula sua tenuit magnam et nobilissimam curiam, scilicet, nono die Aprilis, tunc temporis Hokeday.

Hoc anno in festo Sancti Erkenwaldi, scilicet, ultimo die Aprilis, precipiente Domino Rege electi sunt per Cives Robertus de Corenhelle, Thomas de Basinges, Edwardus / Blundus, *fo.* 112 *verso.* Walterus le Poter, Willielmus de Hadestoke, et Anketillus de Auverne, qui tercia die postea, profecti sunt apud Wyndleshores ad Dominum Regem, et in crastino elegit Dominus Rex de ipsis sex viris, Robertum de Corenhelle et Thomam de Basinges, ut essent Ballivi sui respondentes eidem de exitibus vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Midelsexie. Qui vero Robertus et Thomas in proximo die Lune, postquam redierunt, presentati fuerunt in Gildhall Londoniarum coram communitate ejusdem Civitatis, scilicet, vj die Maii.

Hoc anno, die Mercurii in septimana Pentecostes, Dominus Henricus, filius Regis Alemannie, desponsavit apud Wyndlesores filiam cujusdem nobilis de Aquitannia, nomine Gasconis de Byernia.

Memorandum, quod cum Dominus Rex, tunc temporis tribus annis elapsis, concesserat Domino Edwardo, filio suo, capere consuetudinem de omnibus rebus per mare venientibus in Angliam et de Anglia exeuntibus, et ipsa consuetudo dimissa fuisset quibusdam Itallicis ad firmam reddendo Domino Edwardo vj mille marcas per annum, ipsi Itallici exigerunt a Civibus Londoniarum eamdem consuetudinem, et vademonia ab eis ceperunt contra suas libertates. Cives vero adierunt Dominum Edwardum, rogantes eum, ne tale jugum servitutis eis permitteret imponi contra libertates per cartas Domini Regis, patris sui, et predecessorum suorum, Regum Anglie, eis concessas; unde Dominus Edwardus quietanciam predicte consuetudinis ad preces eorum eis concessit, faciendo eis super hoc litteras suas / patentes. *fo.* 113 *recto.* Cives, vero, fecerunt ei Curialitatem, dantes ei cc. marcas.

Littere Domini Edwardi de nova Consuetudine Civibus remittenda.

Edwardus, illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus, universis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem in Domino. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti scripto nostro confirmasse universis et singulis Civibus Londoniarum, quod liberi et quieti sint inperpetuum per totum regnum Anglie de novo auxilio nostro, quod habemus de dono Domini Regis, patris nostri. Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri, nec aliquis per nos, vel pro nobis, aliquid a Civibus predictis, ratione predicti auxilii, possumus exigere, vel aliquo modo vendicare; set quod predicti Cives et heredes eorum, tam de tempore preterito quam presenti et futuro, hujus gaudeant libertate imperpetuum et liberi permaneant et quieti. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras eisdem fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud Cipeham, xxvj. die Aprilis, anno regni Domini Regis patris nostri l°. tercio.

Memorandum quod circa festum Sancti Andree proximo preteritum, obiit Clemens Papa quartus, et post obitum suum remansit sedes Romana vacua per longum tempus, quia Cardinales, ad quos pertinet electio, fuerunt discordes, ita quod nullus papa extitit per tres annos et amplius.

Memorandum, quod die Martis ante festum Sancti Laurentii Dominus Edwardus recessit a Londoniis ad petitionem Regis Francie, ut esset ad parliamentum suum in Francia; qui, cum
fo. 113 verso. venisset navigando apud Graveshend, invenit / ibidem hospitatum Regem Alemannie, avunculum suum, qui venerat de terra sua; unde Dominus Edwardus hospitavit se apud Nortflete. In crastinum vero predictus Rex et predictus Dominus Edwardus habuerunt inter se magnum et longum colloquium super transfretatione dicti Edwardi et rebus aliis. Postea dictus Dominus Edwardus profectus est versus Doveriam. Dictus autem Rex, die Jovis proximo sequente, venit Londoniis, et regina sua cum eo, quam nuper desponsaverat in

partibus Alemannie, filia cujusdam nobilis de terra illa. Postea, proximo die ante Vigiliam Assumptionis beate Marie Virginis, Dominus Edwardus, dominus Henricus de Alemannia, dominus Rogerus de Leyburne, dominus Robertus Walraven, dominus Gascon de Byerne, et plures alii milites et servientes, transfretaverunt.

Postea dictus Eadwardus in festo Nativitatis beate Marie proximo sequentis applicuit apud Doveriam, rediens a predicto parlamento, ubi inter predictum Regem Francie et ipsum convenerat, sicut in hoc libro gallicis verbis subnotatur.

Conventiones facte inter Regem Francie et Dominum Edwardum.

Lowys, par le grace de Deu, Roys de France, a tous ceus qui ceste lettres verunt, saluz. Nous vus fesums a saver, ke entre nus et nostre tres cher Cusin, Munseniur Eadward, aizne fiz de noble Roy de Engletere, sunt fetes de commun acord sur sa voye d'un pelerinage de outre mer iceles cuvenauntes. Nous devums prester a devan dit Edward seisante et dis mile livere de Tournoys, / cuntees en ceste summe vint et cinc mile *fo.* 114 *v*°. liveres de Tournoys; les queles Gascons Visconte de Byarne deveit aver de nus pur lui e pur son passage e pur sa genz, ke il deveit mener en pelerinage de outre mer oveke nus, le quel de devantdit Edward ad receu celi Gascons e sa genz en sa cumpanie; e de ices seisante dis mile livres deit estre baillez pur chevaus, pur viandes, pur nefs, e pur passage de celi Edward, ce ke mestre lui sera, et serra payé par nos genz, ou par ceus que nus i meterons a ceus, de qui les choses desusdites seront prises ou achatees par icely Edward par la vewe de ces genz ke il vaera a ce aturné. E si remenant ja il, sera delivre a iceli Edward, lâ ou nus serums outre mer, / apres ce ke il sera venuz a *fo.* 115 *r*°. nus. E les devantdit deniers, iceli Edward est tenu a rendre a nus, cest asaver, chescun an dis miles livres, a deus termes de sus escrites, jekes atant ke nus soyons enterignement payez de tuz les seisante dis mile livres. E cumencera la primiere paye, cest asavoir de cinc mile livres, en mi Mars, lan del

Verte folium et lege ubi inveneris talem figuram. †

incarnacion nostre Senieur, mil deus cens et seisante treze. E lautre paye, des autres cinc miles livres, a la Nativite Seint Johan Baptiste prochein suant; e issi de an en an a ices termes, jekes atant ke nus serums parpayez. E serunt payes ces deniers chescun an a Paris au Temple, dedeinz la quinzeine apres les termes de sus nomees, du paage de Burdeaus, par la mein du Conestable de celi Edward, ou par celi ke tendra sun leu, ou de lur mandement. E veut iceli Edward ke de cel paage a chescun terme ne seit riens mis en autre usage, jekes atant ke nus aiums eu entreignement la paye de chescun terme; le quel paage le devant dit Edward nus ad assene en la devant dite maniere, e oblige e temoigne en sa lettre, ke il nus ad baille, ke ce est par volunte nostre cher cusin le Roy de Engletere, son pere, pur le summe des deniers devant dis. E veut ke nus en seyums payez, chescun an des lors, sicume il est desus dit, sanz failir. E de cest assignement e obligement iceli Edward nus deit faire avoir les
fo. 115 vo. lettres nostre / cher cusin le Rey Dengletere, son pere devant dit, oveke les sues lettres. E si il avenoit avant ke les deniers devandis fusent payez, ke celi Edward tenist plus de terre ke il ne tient au tens de ore ou reaume de France, iceli Edward veut ke ele seit ausi oblige pur la paye desusdite. E, oveke tut ce il nus oblige pur la paye devant dite, si defaute y avoit, ces biens mubles e non meubles, les queus porunt estre truvees en nostre reaume. Apres il nus ad promis, ke il serra a plustart dedens l'asumption nostre Dame prochein avenir au port d'Eguemorte, aparaile de passer, se il ne avoit tele ensonie, par quei nis la tenisums escuses. E ensi estoit ke il ne venist a nus pur le assoine devant dite, dunt Deus le defende, il veut e otreye ke de ces choses les queles sa gent averunt achatees de deniers desusdis, ke nus en reteignons et prengnons ce ke il nus plera par le pris, ke il averunt este achatees; e le remenant soit vendu par ces genz franchement sanz encumbrement de

nuly, e les deniers, ke en istrunts, serunt renduz a nus ou a nostre comandement en acquitance du prest avantdit. E se ke demurerad a parfere du payement de la somme devantditz sera pris sus le assenement avantdite, sulun le resun des termes devandis. E ad promis encore iceli Edward ke il travalicra en bone fei de passer e de venir, au plus / tost ke il pora, la, ou nus *fo.* 116 *r°.* seroms. E autresi il a promis en bone fei ke nule grevances ne damages ne fera par luy ne par les soens en nostre terre, ne en la terre de nos freres, ke il unt en nostre reaume ou dehors, en alant en sun pelerinage e en demorant et en retornant. E tant cum il sera en sun pelerinage oveke nus, il nus obeyera en bone fei, ausi cum un de nos Barunes de nostre reaume pour faire le service nostre Seniur. E totes ces choses devantdites iceli Edward nus adjures sur Seintes Evangelies a garder fermement et a tenir liaument, et a par fere en bone fei enterinement e especiaument por cest article, cest asaver por venir au port devantdit, et por passer la, ou nus serons, sicume il est desusdit. Iceli Edward deit balier a Paris un de ses fiz en ostage dedeinz la prochein Chandelur, a nus ou a nostre cummandement; le quel sun fiz serra tut quites et delivres de cet ostage, si tost cum iceli Edward vendra la ou nus seruns; e nus le ferums quite deliverer a iceli Edward sun pere. E si il aveneit ke le devantdit Edward murust avant ke il venist a nus, ou autre assoine li avenist, dunt Deus defende, par quei nus, le tenisoms assoine, sicume il est desusdit, li enfanz sera tot quite delivres a luy, ou a sa mere, ou a sun cumandement, ou au Rei de Engleterre sun pere, ou a la Reyne sa mere, ou a lur mandement si il aveneit issi ke la mere a lenfant murust avant. Et a ceste deliverance sumes nus tenuz et nostre heir. Et en temoigne de ces choses iceli Edward nus a fait baillier ces lettres, pendans selees de son sel. E oveke tot ice, nostre cher Cusin Henri, fiz ainzne le Rei de Alemannie, Gascons Viscunte de Byarne, Thomas de Clare frere le Cunte de Gloucestre, Roger de Leyburne, Robert Walerand, Chevalers, ount jurees a Seintes

Ewangelies a la requeste du devantdit Edward ke il en bone fei travalirunt et mettrunt liaument cunseil e peine ke li / devandit Edward gard e acomplisse les covenantes devantdites. E unt adjointe as lettres de celi Edward lur seaus, ovekes le seel iceli Edward en tesmoignie de tutes ces choses devantdites. E nus en temoingne des choses desusdites avoms a ces presentes lettres fet mettre nostre nostre seel. Ce fu fet a Paris le Mescredi apres la feste Seint Barthelmeu lapostre en lan de noster Seniur mil et deu cens et soisante et noef.

fo. 116 v°.

fo. 114 r°. † /Gesta et opera bonorum in scriptis reddiguntur, ut ea ad eorum laudem et gloriam perpetuam possint posteris reduci ad memoriam; et ita debent crudelitates, malicie, perfidie et nequicie iniquorum in scriptis poni, ut ad eorum dedecus, vituperium et scandalum ea possint toto mundo futuris temporibus notificari. Hinc est, quod non debet sub silentio preteriri, quale facinus et qualem crudelitatem Thomas filius Thome, et Thomas de Piwelesdon, et iniqui complices eorum, inter tot mala que fecerant in perturbatione regni Anglie, facere cogitaverunt, et ad effectum ducere speraverunt; et factum fuisset, nisi occasione prelii de Evesham fuisset impeditum. Nam, tempore quo Dominus Edwardus et Comes Glovernie, et illi qui eis adheserunt, fuerunt apud Gloverniam, existentibus Comite Leicestrie et complicibus suis, et etiam Domino Rege, licet non sponte sua, apud Herefordiam, predicti Thomas, et Thomas, et alii iniqui, habito colloquio inter eos, nescio si ad mandatum Comitis Leicestrie aut non, ordinaverunt et sacramento confirmaverunt, ut subito et inopinato morti traderent circiter xl. viros de legalioribus Civitatis; eo quod ipsi fuerunt fideles Domino Regi et Domino Edwardo, filio suo. Die namque statuta, scilicet die Jovis post Sanctum Petrum ad vinculam summonita fuit universalis Communa, ut venissent apud Gildhalle, ut ita inter ipsos fuissent predicti viri capti, et morti statim liberati. Quo die venerunt ibi predicti iniqui sub vestibus armati, ruentibus catervatim cum

Quale facinus Thomas et Thomas facere proposuerant.

gladiis et armis eorum complicibus promptis et paratis, ad predictam feloniam perficiendam; et ecce! rumores de prelio, quod actum fuit apud Evesham die Martis precedenti,/ quibus rumoribus auditis, ipsi iniqui viri Belialis a proposito suo se retraxerunt, et salvatus sangwis innoxius in illa die. *fo. 114 v°.*

Nomina illorum, qui principaliter fuerunt ordinati ad interficiendum.

Johannes de Gizorcio.
Willielmus filius Ricardi.
Johannes Addrienus, Draparius.
Willielmus de Dunelmia.
Gregorius de Rokesle.
Reginaldus de Suffolchia.
Arnaldus Thedmarus.
Robertus de Corenhelle.
Galfridus de Wincestre.
Johannes Derkin.

Bartholomeus de Castello; inter quem et unum de maleficis orta fuit de novo verbosa contentio, predicto Bartholomeo fovente partes Domine Edwardi, et altero partes Comitis Leicestrie.

/Adhuc remansit Dominus Hugo filius Otonis Constabularius Turris Londoniarum et Custos Civitatis, et predicti Robertus et Thomas ballivi Civitatis, sive aliqua nova electione vel presentatione, qui remanserunt usque ad sextum decimum diem Julii sequentis. *fo. 116 v°.* *In festo Sancti Michaelis in fine anni regni Regis l° tertio, anno Domini M° CC° LX° nono.*

Memorandum, quod temporibus antiquis statutum fuit et provisum de retibus, quibus debentur piscari in Thamisia, quod in sinu talium retium debet mascula esse contexta ita larga quod ungula pollicis unius hominis per illam tota possit transire; et si aliqua mascula in aliqua rete fuerit inventa aliter contexta, totum rete debet condempnari. Unde contigit, quod ante festum Sancti Michaelis hoc anno, et etiam post festum, fuerunt plura retia capta, et adducta apud Gildhalliam, et ibidem, per xij. viros juratos de civitate, qui nullam partem *De retibus concrematis.*

habuerent in predictis retibus, adjudicata esse contra predicta statuta. Super quod judicium, quidam Cives diverse sentierunt; aliqui vero dixerunt quod illa pars solummodo, que fuit mala et injusta, debet concremari, et alie partes, que fuerunt bone et legales, debent salvari: et e contra dixit Civitas communiter, "quod rete, cujus pars est mala, totum est malum, et quod nichil per illam partem, que mala est, posset piscando operari, nisi alie predicte partes fuissent ei adherentes, et ita debet totum tale rete concremari. Sicut contigit quod si dextera hominis unius fecerit feloniam, alia manus sua cum toto corpore solet puniri; similiter homo, qui fecerit feloniam, omnes ei adherentes et consentientes punirentur. Et, etiam, ad exemplum /quod alia vice talia retia omnino fuerunt concremata, consenserunt Cives communiter quod illa eodem modo fuissent dampnata: et sic factum fuit, quod, tertia die post festum Sancti Michaelis, omnia illa retia in medio Westchepe fuerunt concremata, numero circa viginti. Ita quod nichil de illis salvatum fuit.

fo. 117 r.

[illegible] Turris [illegible] Londoniarum [illegible]

Et memorandum, quod tunc temporis plura de illis retibus capta fuerunt extra Thamisiam et extra libertatem Civitatis; set hoc factum per potestatem Constabularii Turris Londoniarum, qui fuit Custos Civitatis.

[illegible]

Memorandum quod hoc anno, post festum Sancti Michaelis, et etiam per quinque septimanas ante dictum festum Dominus Rex misit Civibus Londoniarum breve suum, mandans eis ut pro amore suo se prepararent ad faciendum ei servitium de Butelaria in festo Sancti Edwardi proximo sequenti, quo die ipse proposuerat transferre corpus ejusdem Sancti, et ipse et Regina sua coronam portare. Cives, vero, licet tunc temporis tale servicium de debito non tenebantur, tamen, pro bona voluntate sua habenda ad hoc assensum prebuerunt et preparaverunt se, cum magno custu et expensis magnis, nobiliter investitu de scarletto et serico, et in aliis indumentis satis decentibus. Et cum omnia parata fuissent, et Cives prompti

ad faciendum dictum servitium; ecce! in Vigilia Sancti Edwardi fecit Dominus Rex proclamare in regia aula Westmonasterii, et etiam in foro Londoniarum, quod ipse non fuit consultus quod tunc portaret coronam. Nam satis deberet sibi sufficere semel coronam portare, et quod nullus, neque Londonienses neque alii, in crastino coram ipso de aliquo servicio se intromitteret, nisi ipsi tantummodo qui sunt de propria familia sua. Set quicunque ad prandium venire voluisset, gratis reciperetur; et sic omissum fuit illud nobile servitium Londoniensium. Tamen, in crastino Cives, qui preparati fuerunt, ad Westmonasterium profecti sunt, nullam cupam vel ciphum deferentes; set ibi coram Domino Rege Sanctum cum oblationibus adorantes. Post missam vero, qui voluerunt, remanserunt ad prandium, et alii ad propria redierunt.

Eodem die fecit Rex transferre corpus Sancti predicti a loco ubi positum fuerat, quando in primis translatum fuit tempore Regis Henrici secundi; et scrinium, in / quo jacet, cum corpore, *fo.* 117 *r°.*
in alio loco collocari, ubi nunc jacet, et super Sanctum novam basilicam fieri, totam auro purissimo et gemmis preciosis coopertam et ornatam.

Non est sub silentio pretereundum, cum Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, adhuc in elatione sua perseverans, fecisset ante se crucem suam portare in prejudicium ecclesie Cantuarie, et ipse illa die ibidem preesset ad divina celebranda, quod nullus episcoporum, qui presentes fuerunt, omnes pontificalibus induti, qui vero venerant per preceptum Regis, circiter xiij episcopi de Anglia et de partibus transmarinis, voluit sequi predictum Archiepiscopum ad processionem, quando corpus Sancti circùm portatum fuit; sed omnes in ecclesia remanserunt. Similiter, quando corpus collocatum fuit, ubi nunc jacet, ipse solus turificavit, omnibus aliis episcopis sedentibus super sedilia in stallis monachorum. Et tunc, quidem, quamdiu ipse fuit in partibus Londoniarum, fuit interdictum, et in omnibus locis; et omni eodem modo, sicut in hoc libro prenotatur.

De stateris et ponderibus mercatorum extraneorum.

Memorandum, quod secundùm consuetudinem Civitatis omnes mercatores extranei, venientes in Londoniis, solebant hospitari cum mercimoniis suis in hospitiis Civium, et averium eorum quod venditur per centenarium, ut cera, alumen, et hujusmodi, ponderari per stateram Domini Regis. Alia vero averia, qui afforantur per libras, ut piper, gingiber, brasilium, grana, et hujus modi, solebant ponderari per ulnas, stateras, pleicias hospitum, vel per baskettum suum; ita quod emptor habuit ad quemlibet centinarium iiij^{or} libras pro tractu, ponderato per medium clavium, sicut aurum et argentum. Postea Ytallici, Kaurcinii et mercatores de Provincia, inprimis vero perpauci, venientes in Civitatem cum mercimoniis suis eodem modo se gerebant; sed processu temporis, cùm quamplures mercatores de predictis partibus, qui erant valide divites, adduxissent in Civitatem maximam copiam mercimoniorum, ut quantitas mercimoniorum illorum lateret Civibus, non voluerunt hospitari in hospitiis Civium, sed construxerunt domos in Civitate, et in illis, cum bonis suis, manserunt per se. Et tunc, quidem, per stateras suas proprias / ponderando, vendiderunt mercimonia sua contra consuetudinem Civitatis; et etiam quedam, que vendebantur per centenaria, que scilicet deberent ponderari per stateram Regis, ipsi ponderaverunt per stateras suas in prejudicium Domini Regis, et ad dampnum et jacturam pesagii sui, et sic faciebant per plures annos. Postea cum Dominus Rex dedisset Civibus unam novam cartam super libertatibus eorum, in quo continetur quod nullus mercator extraneus emat vel vendat aliquid averium, quod ponderari debeat vel tronizari, nisi per stateram et tronium Domini Regis, super forisfacturam totius averii; et hoc, scilicet, per totam Civitatem proclamatum, illi mercatores nichilominus ponderaverunt sicut antea fecerunt. Quod cùm datum fuisset intelligi Domino Regi et consilio suo, Ballivi sui per preceptum suum ceperunt omnes stateras et pondera dictorum mercatorum, et ipsos per salvos plegios attachiaverunt. Postea, hoc anno, die Jovis ante festum apostolorum Simonis

fo. 118 r°.

et Jude, fecit Dominus Rex venire coram se et consilio suo dictos mercatores apud Westmonasterium, et quia ipsi convicti sunt ponderasse per stateras eorum contra prohibitionem Regis et post proclamationem factam in Civitate, et quia statere et pondera eorum, quando examinata fuerunt in Escambio Regis fuerunt falsa, ut dicitur, inventa, ipsi adjudicati fuerunt in misericordia, et ad prisonem; qui statim, numero circiter xx[ti], adducti sunt ad Turrim, et ibi imprisonati. In crastino autem statere eorum et pondera in Westchep fuerunt concremata, et quod per ignem non potuit consumi, malleis ferreis fuit fractum et penitus conquassatum. Et hoc factum fuit in absentia Custodis et Ballivorum Civitatis; sed solummodo per Walterum Hervi. Tunc fecerunt predicti mercatores finem versus Regem pro mille libris sterlingorum, et quasi coacti, quia in turpissimo carcere intrudi formidabant.

Hoc anno missum est breve Domini Regis circa festum Sancti Nicholai, Custodi, Ballivis et Aldermannis Civitatis, in quo continebatur quod ipse precepit, ut omnes illi qui, post Civitatem ei redditam, elongaverunt se a Civitate metu amittendi vitam / vel membra, et sunt reversi, ejiciantur a Civitate, ne per *fo.* 118 *r°.*
illos sit iterum fusum venenum in Civitate; unde, congregatis Custode, Ballivis, et universis Aldermannis, predicti brevi lecto et intellecto, Custos protulit quemdam rotulum, quem habuit in Warderoba Domini Regis, in quo scripta sunt nomina multorum, qui in perturbatione regni gratis adheserunt Comiti Leicestrie, facientes depredationes in Civitate et extra; qui vero rotulus compositus fuit per inquisitionem quorundam Civium de legalioribus Civitatis, et missus ad Warderobam Regis statim postquam fuit ei reddita. Quo rotulo lecto et intellecto ac examinato, scrutati sunt tales et nomina ipsorum in quodam rotulo scripta. Postea, quarto die ante Nathale Domini, congregato innumerabili populo de Civitate in Camera Gildhalle, divulgatum est illud negotium, et lectum est predictum breve Domini Regis, et lecta sunt nomina illorum, qui amovendi sunt

a Civitate; ad quod universus populus prebuit assensum. Pos hoc, secunda die ante Nathale Domini, proclamatum est pe totam Civitatem, ut illi, quorum nomina lecta fuerunt coram populo, sicut predictum est, si sint in Civitate, se amovean non reversuri; et illi, qui moram faciunt extra Civitatem, de cetero non redeant in Civitate super penam vite et membrorum Et tunc nomina predictorum divulgata fuerunt et specificat aperte per proclamatorem et distincte, quorum nomina sun ista.

Thomas de Piwelesdona.
Willielmus de Heywode.
Ricardus de Condres.
Ricardus le Cofrer.
Robertus de Dereby.
Albinus de Dereby.
Ivo le Linge, Draper.
Willielmus le Flanner.
Gwido, serviens ejus.
Willielmus May, Mercer.
Ricardus le Bret.
Willielmus de Basinges, Mercer.
Robertus Baynard, Draper.
Henricus de Hauvile.
Philippus de Halstede.
Coc le afeyte.
Johannes, frater ejus.
Conradus Aurifaber.
Eadmundus de Exeport.
Johannes Patrici, Aurifaber.
Henricus, frater ejus.
Alexander le Ferun.
fo. 119 r. /Hubertus Aurifaber.
Willielmus Makerel.
Everardus le Batur.

Galfridus de Ruhinges.
Rogerus Luveday.
Haukinus le Plumer.
Willellmus de Bixle stoefismongere.
Johannes de Oistregate.
Magister Gwido, Cissor.
Henricus Saunnays.
Johannes de Cumbe.
Henricus de Capelestona.
Johannes de Coventre abrokur.
Ricardus Ayswy, abrokur.
Hudde le Bereman.
Hobbe Lok.
Johannes de Flete, barber.
Willielmus Clericus, Decanus.
Walterus de Mulsham.
Ricardus Wombestrong.
Petrus de Haywode, peisiuner.
Eadmundus, qui fuit cum Stephano Bukerel.
Colinus Briante, Carnifex.
Rogerus de Piwelesdon.
Ricardus, frater ejus.
Thomas de Clavill.
Rogerus de Lydgate, mercer.
Radulfus de Dudington.
Robertus Stor.
Johannes, qui fuit cum Johanne Heirun.
Gilbertus le Armerer.
Willielmus Snacard.
Adam de Ysemongere lane.
Henricus de Hudendene, Taverner.
Johannes de Lanfare, Chaluner.

Istorum nomina remanserunt in manus Custodis et Ballivorum.

Hoc anno, pillorium stans in foro confractum fuit propter

negligentiam Ballivorum, et per longum tempus non fuit rapa-ratum; unde nullum judicium interim captum fuit de pistoribus; set ipsi pro voluntate sua fecerunt panes suos, ita quod de singulis panibus eorum deficit tertia pars ponderis, quod ponderare de-berent, prout adjudicatum fuit in assayo, facto in festo Sancti Michaelis precedenti; et hoc duravit per annum integrum et amplius.

Eodem anno omnes liberi homines de regno Anglie, quam de villis tam de civitatibus et burgis et alibi, dederunt Domino Regi vicesimam partem omnium bonorum suorum mobilium, ad expensas suas faciendas in itinere versus terram Jerosolomita-nam. Set postea Dominus Edwardus, pro se et patre suo illud iter arripuit.

Hoc anno Lodowycus Rex Francie, filius Lodewyci Regis filii Philippi, profectus est versus Terram Sanctam, scilicet, xiii die Martii, tunc temporis die Veneris.

Parum antea fecit Dominus Edwardus adduci unum de filii suis/ad Regem Francie, sicut nuper conventio facta fuit in scripto inter eos confecto. Rex vero, sufficienter credens dicto Domino Edwardo sine obside, remisit filium suum in Angliam.

fo. 119 r°.

Memorandum, quod circa Hokeday fere omnes Episcopi, Co-mites, Barones, Milites, et libere tenentes totius regni Anglie per preceptum Domini Regis, convenerunt apud Londonias et tunc duravit Parlamentum apud Westmonasterium super pluribus articulis consuetudinum regni Anglie, et maxime super contentione habita inter Dominum Edwardum et Comitem Glo-vernie. Qui vero Dominus Edwardus et Comes posuerunt se omnino super dictum Regis Alemannie ad predictam conten-tionem pacificandam, quod dictum predictus Rex Alemannie pronunciavit, sicut notatur in secundo folio.

D'nis Edwardus et Comes Glovernie posuerunt se in dictum Regem Alemannie.

Memorandum, quod postea xiij° die Maii accesserunt ad Cru-cem Sancti Pauli novem Episcopi, pontificalibus induti, scilicet Nicholaus Wintoniensis, Johannes Herefordensis, Godefridus Wygorniensis, Rogerus Norewycensis, Laurencius Roffensis

Item iterum sententia lata in transgressores predictarum cartarum et libertatum excommunicacionis.

Rogerus Cestrensis, Walterus Sarresberiensis, Batoniensis et (Anianus) Sancti Thesavenis de Wallia; qui fecerunt legi quandam bullam Innocencii Pape, que confirmavit Cartas de Libertatibus Anglie et de Foresta, quas Rex fecit Baronibus Anglie, anno regni sui nono; et fecerunt legi coram omni populo aperte et distincte sententiam, que per xiij Episcopos, pontificalibus indutos, Anno Domini M°.CC°.LIII°. in majori aula Westmonasterii, coram Domino Rege et multis magnatibus Anglie lata fuit in omnes transgressores predictarum cartarum. Quibus lectis et a populo intellectis, ipsi novem Episcopi excommunicaverunt omnes, qui post predictam sententiam latam aliquid fecerunt vel impetraverunt contra aliquem articulum in predictis cartis specificatum. Excommunicaverunt etiam omnes, qui, in perturbatione habita in regno, manus violentas in rectores aut clericos injecerunt, et qui bona, cujuscunque fuerunt in sacris locis deposita, ceperunt et asportaverunt, nisi infra quindenam post predictum diem ad emendationem veniant, et secundum arbitrium locorum diocesaniorum satisfecerint. Que sententia postea divulgata fuit in singulis ecclesiis Londoniarum per presbiteros parochiales.

/Die Martis ante Pentecosten, tunc xxvij die Maii, Rex Ale- *fo.* 120 *r°.*
mannie pronunciavit dictum suum sub hac forma; quod si Dominus Edwardus mare transeat versus Terram Sanctam, mense Septembri, tunc Comes Glovernie transibit predictum mare mense Martio proximo sequenti. Et si dictus Comes pro Domino Rege, qui cruce signatus est, voluerit illud iter arripere, tunc Dominus Rex dabit ei octo mille marcas argenti, medietatem ad festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo sequentem et aliam medietatem mense Martio sequente; sed si pro se ipso voluerit illud iter facere, tunc Dominus Rex dabit ei duo millia marcas et pro securitate predictum dictum observandi dictus Comes tradet in manus Domini Regis castrum de Tunbrigge, et castrum de Henlege in marchiis Wallie, ita quod cum constiterit Regi ipsum esse in Terra Sancta, tunc predicta castra faciet Rex

liberari cui Comes voluerit sine dilatione; sed Comes tunc restituet Regi custum, quod ipse posuerit in custodia dictorum Castrorum, dum fuerint in manus suas; quod non stetit.

De novis Maiore et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.

Circa idem tempus, scilicet Pentecosten, ad instantiam Domini Edwardi concessit Dominus Rex civibus ad habendum de se ipsis Maiorem in forma qua illum habere solebant. Concessit etiam eis ad habendum de se ipsis duos Vicecomites, qui tenerent Vicecomitatem Civitatis et Midelsexie ad firmam, sicut ante solebant: Ita, tamen, cùm temporibus transactis solvissent inde tantummodo per annum ccc. libras sterlingorum blancorum, quòd de cetero solvent annuatim cccc. libras sterlingorum computatorum. In illa vero septimana Cives eligerunt Johannem Addrianum, Draparium, ut esset Maiorem Civitatis, Philippum vero Cissorem et Walterum le Poter, ut essent Vicecomites Civitatis. Et quia Dominus Edwardus postea non fuit in partibus Londoniarum, ipsi non fuerunt incontinenti presentati Domino Regi usque ad adventum suum, et tunc, Domino Hugon filio Ottonis non amplius existente Custode Civitatis, presentatus est predictus Johannes Domino Regi, et admissus; scilicet, xvi die Julii proximo sequentis, tunc temporis die Mercurii. In die autem Veneris sequenti, fuit hic juratus coram Rege, et eodem die predicti Philippus et Walterus fuerunt presentati Vicecomites ad Scacarium et admissi. Et tunc tradite sunt Civibus omnes antique carte eorum de libertatibus suis que fuerunt in manus Domini Regis, et concessum est eis per Dominum Regem et per Dominum Edwardum, ut eis plenarie utantur, excepto quod pro firma Civitatis et Comitatus solvent per annum cccc. libras, sicut prescriptum est.

fo. 120 b. Tunc temporis dederunt Cives Domino Regi /centum marcas sterlingorum, unde emptum fuit aurum ad basilicam Sancti Edwardi reparandam. Dederunt etiam Domino Edwardo v^c, marcas ad expensas suas in itinere versus Terram Sanctam.

Hoc anno circa festum Sancte Margarete obiit Bonefacius, Cantuarensis Archiepiscopus, in patria nativitatis sui.

Memorandum quod in parlamento quod fuit apud Wintoniam, hoc anno, mense Julii, per assensum episcoporum et magnatum regni Anglie ibidem existentium, commisit Rex crucem suam, quam portaverat, Domino Edwardo, filio suo, ut proficeret, pro se et pro patre, in Terram Sanctam. Et tunc concessit Rex ei omnes denarios provenientes de vicesimo denario collecto per totam Angleam de omnibus liberis hominibus ejusdem regni, unde mentio superius facta est in hoc libro. Et tunc ipse Dominus Edwardus profectus est ad Portesmue, ut transfretaret ibi, volens transire per Vasconiam et Hispanniam, locuturus cum Rege Hispannie, fratre uxoris sue; set deficiente vento oportuno, fere per quindecim dies, recessit inde usque Doveriam, et ibi posuit se cum uxore sua et omni comitiva sua in mare, xx°. die Augusti, et quam cito ultra mare applicuit, omisso predicto itinere de Wasconia et Hispannia, cum festinatione recto itinere profectus est versus partes illas, ubi Regem Francie posset invenire.

Memorandum quod hoc anno circa Pascha proximo preteritum provisum fuit per commune consilium Domini Regis quod panni venientes in Angliam a partibus transmarinis contineant in longitudine ad minus xxvj ulnas et in latitudine ulnam et dimidiam, sub forisfactura totius panni. Et tunc preceptum mercatoribus, ne post nundinas Sancti Botulfi sequentis aliquod pannum adducerent in Angliam super predictam forisfacturam, nisi essent de predicta longitudine et latitudine, exceptis burellis Normannie.

Ad festum Sancti Michaelis, anno Domini M°. CC°. septuagesimo, facti sunt Vicecomites.

Gregorius de Rokesle. *In fine anni regni regis liiij.*

Henricus Wallensis.

Isti Vicecomites statim post festum Sancti Michaelis fecerunt unum novum pillorium, et erexerunt illud in loco ubi vetus pillorium antea steterat, de quo mentio facta est in secundo folio precedenti.

/Postea, post festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi venerunt *fo.* 121 *r°.*

De obitu Regis Francie in Insula de Tunis.

rumores apud Londonias, quod Rex Francie, cruce signatus proficiscens versus Terram Sanctam, mortuus fuit in quadam insula in mari Mediterraneo sita, et Saracenis inhabitata, et quidam filius suus, et multi magnates et mediocres, qui secuti sunt eum de exercitu Christiano. Qui, relinquens in mari rectum iter versus Acon, vellificaverunt ad predictam insulam capiendam, et ipsam intraverunt; que insula valde est opulenta, ut dicitur, et vocatur Tuniz. Statim, vero, post mortem predicti Regis, filius suus, Philippus nomine, electus est in Regem Francorum, Dominus autem, Edwardus, qui antea obligatus fuerat predicto Regi defuncto, dum viveret, licet in aliquo non obligatus sit predicto filio suo, tamen ad petitionem suam, in manu valida et armata, cum multis militibus et servientibus ad veniendum ad eum posuit se in mare, die Jovis post festum Sancti Michaelis preteritum, qui, die Dominica ante festum Sancti Martini applicuit ad Tunes. Et ante adventum suum Rex Francie et Karolus, patruus suus, fecerant pacem cum Rege de Tunes, et tunc ad petitionem predictorum Regis Francie et Karoli, per bonam securitatem factam Domino Edwardo, ipse ivit cum eis ad Ceciliam, et applicuit ad Trapes salvis navibus et omni comitiva sua.

Quod Comitissa Flandrie cepit bona Anglicorum.

Memorandum quod circa festum Sancti Egidii proximo preteritum Comitissa Flandrie cepit omnia catalla inventa in Flandria mercatorum Anglie, Wallie, Ybernie, et etiam Vasconie, occasione cujusdam redditus annui quem ipse exigebat a Domino Rege Anglie. Qui vero redditus a retro fuit per plures annos, ut ipsa dicebat. Et predicta catalla statim vendidit, et denarios inde captos cepit ad opus suum, omnibus predictis mercatoribus a terra sua ejectis. Unde Dominus Edwardus, qui adhuc fuit in partibus Francie, proficiscens versus Terram Sanctam, quam cito audivit rumores de tali injuria et crudelitate per Comitissam hominibus patris sui et suis facta, scripsit Domino Regi, patri suo, et Regine et Domino Regi Alemannie, et omni consilio Regis et regni, ut, quibuscunque modis possent, gravassent dictam Comitissam et suos;

ita quod omnia predicta bona a predictis mercatoribus capta eis fuissent plenarie restituta, et quousque Domino Regi de injuriis sibi et suis illatis plenarie fuisset satisfactum.

Tunc habito consilio per preceptum Domini Regis, omnia catalla mercatorum Flandrie fuerunt capta et arestata; que vero pauca fuerunt, quia ipsi, antea per Comitissam premuniti, /fere omnia bona sua ejecerunt res regno. Et, eodem tempore, *fo. 121 r°.* prohibitum fuit res breve Domini Regis, missum ad Londonias et ad omnes portus maris, ne aliquis, sive indigena, sive alienigena, aliquam lanam duceret extra regnum ad partes transmarinas. Et ita factum est usque ad parlamentum, quod fuit apud Westmonasterium post festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi; in quo parlamento provisum fuit et ordinatum quod omnes mercatores, exceptis Flandrensibus, possint adducere lanam extra regnum, ubicunque voluerint, preter in Flandriam. Et tunc per preceptum Regis omnes mercatores, qui fuerunt in Londoniis, comparuerunt apud Westmonasterium coram consilio suo, at omnes ibi juraverunt quod nullam lanam ducerent in Flandriam nec ullam societatem haberent cum Flandrensibus, nec ullam lanam eis venderent. Et si quis contra hoc venire presumpserit, omnia catalla sua in Anglia venientia Domino Regi incurranter, et ipse imprisonaretur. Si autem talis se absentaverit, non veniens in Angliam, tunc compatriota suus qui in Angliam venerit, predictam penam pro eo portabit.

In quo Parliamento ordinatum fuit de lanis.

Et sciendum, quod catalla que predicta Comitissa ceperat, appreciata fuerunt plusquam ad quadraginta mille marcas sterlingorum.

Hoc anno iterum electus est Johannes Addrien Maior in festo Simonis et Jude, et, Domino Rege non existente apud Westmonasterium, presentatus fuit Baronibus de Scacario et admissus. Et iterum post adventum Regis eidem Domino Regi presentatus et admissus, videlicet, die Jovis proximo post Epiphaniam Domini, prout debent per Cartam de Maioratu.

Tunc missum est breve Domini Regis Civibus Londoniarum sub forma subscripta.

Henricus, Dei gratia, &c. Maiori et Vicecomitibus et toti Communitati Civitatis sue Londoniarum Salutem. Cum vos, Maior, et quidam de concivibus vestris predictis, nuper in presentia nostra constituti, tale sacramentum prestaveritis, videlicet, quod nostre fidei nostro perpetuo constanter adherebitis, et si, vivente Edwardo, primogenito nostro, de nobis humaniter contigerit, ipse Edwardo, et si, vivente Johanne, filio suo, nos et ipse Edwardus in fata decesserimus, ipsi Johanni pre cunctis mortalibus eandem fidem portabitis et observabitis, et post ejus decessum rectis heredibus corone Anglie, et nos quibusdam de causis volumus, quód quilibet vestrum hoc idem sacramentum coram dilecto et fideli nostro magistro Johanne
fo. 122 r°. de Chishull, Thesaurario nostro, per consilium suum/ faciat, et pro parte sua conservet, vobis mandamus, quod vos, omnes et singuli, ad aliquem certum diem in Hustingo vestro vel ad crucem in cimiterio Sancti Pauli, illud idem sacramentum prestetis in forma predicta. Et quia volumus quod Civitas predicta ad nostram et vestram securitatem et pacem taliter custodiatur, ne aliquis, de quo suspicio haberi possit, eam ingrediatur, per quod nobis et vobis dampnum aut periculum posset evenire; vobis mandamus in fide, homagio et dilectione, quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injungentes quatinus portas Civitatis vestre, cum hominibus sufficienter armatis de diebus custodiri, et noctibus firmiter et secure claudi faciatis, et quod arma nec equos pretii centum solidorum vel ultra, extra eamdem Civitatem vendatis, nec ea, aliis quam amicis nostris notoriis, extra ipsam Civitatem duci, vel aliquod collegium hominum, de qua sinistra suspicio haberi posset, aut etiam equos de precio cum armis, ipsam Civitatem ingredi permittatis, super forisfacturam omnium bonorum vestrorum, et etiam libertatum Civitatis vestre predicte. Teste me ipso apud Wyndeshoram, xxix die Octobris, anno regni nostri lv^to^.

Hoc breve executum fuit, quantum de fidelitate Regi facienda, nono die Novembris. Postea, ad petitionem Civium Dominus Rex, qui essent recepturi in Civitate, certificavit eos per breve suum; quod breve verte folium invenies scriptum.

Memorandum quod mense Julii preterito transmiserunt Cives Londoniarum quoddam scriptum obligatorium, sigillo Communitatis sigillatum, Domino Regi existenti in parlamento apud Wyntoniam; in quo continetur quod Johannes Addrien, Maior Londoniarum, Barones, Cives et universalis communa ejusdem Civitatis obligati sunt quod ipsi et heredes eorum, et qui post ipsos venturi sunt, semper et omni tempore erunt fideles Domino Regi et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes. Et si ipsi vel heredes eorum, vel qui post ipsos venturi sunt, a fide dicti Regis vel heredum suorum communiter recesserint, arma contra ipsum portantes; tunc, per predictum scriptum concedunt ut ipsi amittant vitam et membra sine omni misericordia, et exheredentur, et heredes eorum in perpetuum, et excommunicentur, et pluribus aliis modis in illo scripto sunt obligati. Set tamen si aliqua seperalis persona vel seperales persone ejusdem Civitatis, contra fidem Regis vel heredum suorum aliquid fecerint, ipsi soli puniantur et habeant judicium per legem terre, sine dampno aliorum Civium. *De obligacione Civium.*

/Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux *fo. 122 r°.* Aquitannie, dilectis et fidelibus suis Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, et Civibus suis ejusdem Civitatis, salutem. Sciatis, quod ad securitatem nostram et vestram, ac Civitatis predicte, providimus de consilio nostro, quod eadem Civitas et porte ejusdem fideliter et bene custodiantur de die et nocte; videlicet, quod nocte porte predicte claudantur, et de die per homines armatos viriliter et discrete custodiantur, in forma vobis inde pridie demandata. Et etiam quod nulli equites vel pedites, seu alii de quibus suspicio aliqua haberi possit, vel etiam suspicari quod sinistrum aliquod vel malum de nobis perperam suggerere velint, dicendo, predicando, conventiculas seu con-

gregationes aliquas faciendo, de cetero Civitatem predictam nullatenus receptetur seu eam ingrediatur. Et, insuper, quod nullus magnas Comes vel Baro, quicunque fuerit, infra Civitatem predictam nullatenus receptetur, seu eam ingrediatur, absque mandato nostris speciali. Et insuper, quod nullus equus, qui pretium centum solidorum excedit, retineatur ab aliquo infra eandem Civitatem. Et etiam quod omnes armature cujuscunque fuerit, maioris vel minoris, per vos videantur, et illis, in quorum manibus armature ille consistunt, tradantur hujusmodi armature per bonam securitatem, ita quod ipsi eas extra manum suam non ponant; immo, eis salvo custodiant ad opus nostrum juxta rationabile pretium eorumdem per vos assidendum, cùm armaturis illis indiguerimus, et quod per vos cautius scrutetur, ubi et in quorum manibus armature ille poterunt inveniri. Providimus insuper quod omnes banniti a Civitate predicta, predicta etiam si fuerint in burgo de Suwerk, vel infra libertatem Westmonasterii, vel etiam in suburbio ejusdem Civitatis, seu alibi in Comitatu Middelsexie, de quibus sinistra suspicio haberetur vel haberi poterit, capiantur seu arestentur, et salvo custodiantur, donec aliud inde perceperimus. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod premissa omnia tam viriliter, fideliter et diligenter ad securitatem et honorem nostram et vestram exequamini, quod probitatem, diligentiam et industriam vestram exinde perpetuis temporibus commendare debeamus. Teste me ipso apud Windesoram, primo die Novembris, anno regni nostri lv°.

De ruina turris Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Arcubus.

Hoc anno, tertia die post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, circa horam primam subito et inopinate quedam magna pars turris ecclesie Sancte Marie de Arcubus Londoniarum cecidit versus forum et oppressit plusquam xx homines et feminas.

f. 123 r°.

De agno monstruoso.

/Anno eodem, scilicet, in exitu anni M.CC. septuagesimi, mense Martii, contigit in pago de Grenewyz juxta Londonias, quod quedam ovis peperit quoddam animal monstruosum, habens duo corpora agnina et unum solum capu; cui capiti illa corpora per colla adheserunt. Quodlibet vero corpus habuit

quatuor pedes et unam caudam. Caput vero fuit agninum, habens *Pictura agni* duas auriculas, et nescitur si illud prodigium alicujus infortu- *in Lelandi antiquis Libris.* nium significaret. Sed notorium est quod dominus illius tenementi, ubi predicta ovis peperit, sanus et incolumis et sufficienter sobrius, et in potu et cibo modestus, eodem anno subitò et inopinatò cecidit in paralisim, amittens usum loquendi et officium manus sue dextre.

Tales rumores venerunt, die Dominica ante Annunciacionem Dominicam, misse literatoriè per quemdam qui fuit de exercitu Christiano, scilicet, quod cum dictus Dominus Edwardus venisset ad *Trapes*, sicut in secundo folio precedenti scriptum est, et exercitus Christianorum venisset ibi, quod in parlamento habito inter ipsos ordinatum est et juratum, quod, isto itinerario deficiente, prolongatum est passagium usque ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste in tres annos. Rex vero Francie, Rex Cecilie, et Dominus Edwardus, et Comes de Peiters et alii Magnates de exercitu Christiano hoc juraverunt; sed Dominus Edwardus juravit per conditionem, videlicet, si ipse poterit monstrare Regi Francie rationabilem causam ob quam non poterit ad illud sequens itinerarium venire.

Et sciendum est quando totus exercitus fuit coadunatus, non fuit visum eis, quod possent pugnasse contra Soldanum. Rex Francie vadit in Franciam ad suscipiendam coronam suam. Rex vero Cecilie ad Constantinopolim super Grecos, et quilibet magnatum in patriam suam. Et tunc Dominus Edwardus remansit apud Palernam usque ad mensem Maii, et tunc transfretabit usque ad Acon. Sed ipse super hoc posuit quatuor conditiones; prima conditio si Papa fuerit creatus, qui prohibuerit passagium usque ad magnum passagium. Alia, vero, conditio, si infirmitate detentus fuerit. Tertia, si pater suus obierit. Quarta, si guerra fuerit in Angliam. Et sciendum est quod talis est pax/ facta inter Regem Cecilie et Regem de *fo.* 123 r°. Tunis, quod Rex de Tunis tenebit regnum suum de Rege Cecilie, reddendo inde ei quantum solebat reddere Imperatori

Fretherico, et Manfredo filio suo, et arreragia que a retro fuerunt post mortem dicti Manfredi, scilicet, per quinque annos dupplicabit. Insuper Regi Francie et Regi Cecilie dedit maximam summam pecunie; omnes vero prisones suos de Christianis, quos Rex de Tunis ceperat, deliberati sunt, et concessit quod Christiani divina celebrare et predicare de fide catholica possint per omnes bonas villas suas, sine impedimento Saracenorum, et quod Christiani possint ire et venire in terra sua, sicut antea solebant; sed et quod nullum inimicum Regis Cecilie receptabit. Item sciendum est, quod ante pacem factam inter predictos Reges, existente exercitu Christianorum in predicta insula, quod Coradini fixerunt tentoria sua extra villam suam per duas leucas versus exercitum Christianorum, et inter predictos duos exercitus erant adeo pulcre et late planities, prout sunt versus Salesbeream, et omni die venerunt ita prope exercitum Christianorum, quod potuerunt trahere ad ipsos cum arcubus suis. Contigit autem quod quidam Christiani una die in manu valida et armata militaverunt super Saracenos, ita quod ipsos fugaverunt ipsos per medium tentoria sua et ex illis occiderunt plus quam CC, et lucraverunt quam plures papiliones. In quo conflictu Rex Francie perdidit marescallum exercitus sui, et fratres de Baukarie perdiderunt C. de minuto populo. Et sciendum quod Rex de Tunis nuncquam exivit a villa sua, quando nuntii Regum Christianorum perrexerunt ad eum pro pace facienda, scilicet, Comes de Peinthein, et Cancellarius Cecilie, et alii magnates de exercitu Christiano. Ipse Rex de Tunis contra ipsos a cathedra sua noluit surgere, sed princeps de Arabia et Rex de Bugie exierunt a villa, et habuerunt colloquium cum nuntiis Christianis, quousque pax fuit firmata, sicut predictum est. Et sciendum est quod in toto exercitu Christiano non fuerunt plusquam mille et octingenti milites, de quibus mortui sunt quadringenti milites; de quibus duo fuerunt Reges, videlicet, Rex Francie et Rex Navarie, et quinque Comites, scilicet, Comes de Enevers, Comes de Eu,

Comes de la Marche, Comes de Mendome et Comes de Acele et sexaginta septem vexilla portantes, sine minuto populo.

/Per prescripta manifestum est quod ille Karolus, tunc Rex *fo. 124 r°.* Cecilie, qui non longo tempore transacto illam terram occupavit, *Quod Karolus fecit errare cruce signatos.* capiens verum heredem illius regni, scilicet, Conradinum, filium Conradi, filii Fretherici Imperatoris, quem, cum quindecim nobilibus de regno Alemannie in vinculis crudeliter interfecit, totum exercitum Christianorum, qui preparati fuerunt transfretandi in Terram Sanctam graviter fecit errare, et adduxit eos secum in predictam insulam, dans eis intelligere quod ipse vellet Saracenos in eadem insula habitantes penitus destruere. Quod tamen non fecit, sed solummodo duxit secum predictos Christianos occasione illam insulam subiciendi dominationi sue, sicut patet in premissis ; et ita defecit passagium crucesignatorum versus Terram Sanctam ad irrecuperabile dampnum totius Christianitatis, et etiam maximum dampnum illius Terre Sancte.

Memorandum quod infra hunc annum venerunt rumores Londoniis circa festum Sancti Georgii, quod in crastino festi Sancti Gregorii proximo precedenti Simon et Gwydo, filii Simonis de Monte Forti, quondam Comitis Leicestrie, interfecerant Hendricum, filium Domini Ricardi, Regis Alemannie, dum fuerat in conductu Philippi filii Regis Lodewyci, Regis Francie, subito et inopinate, dum predictus Henricus fuit in ecclesia, divina audiendis in civitate Vyterby prope civitatem Romanam.

Littere misse Domini Regi Alemannie post interfectionem filii sui.

Philippus Dei gratia Francorum Rex, egregio principi, karissimo consanguineo suo et amico, Ricardo eadem gratia Romanorum et Alemannie Regi illustri, et Comiti Cornubiensi, salutem, et sincere dilectionis affectum. Ad vestre serenitatis notitiam jocundiores libenter dirigere mus rumores, si nobis eos

divina miseratio indulsisset; sed nunc nova quedam molesta et tristia vobis compellimur nunciare, que nos, in crastino beati Gregorii existentes Viterbii, et in ecclesia fratrum mino-
fo. 124 r. rum / Viterbientium missarum solempnia audientes, ex relatibus quorundam fide dignorum didicimus; videlicet, quod Gwydo et Simon de Monte Forti, milites, in karissimum, consanguineum nostrum, Dominum Henricum, primogenitum vestrum, dum dictis die et hora in quadam alia capella Viterbii ante suum hospicium esset, causa audiendi missam, seu orandi, manu irruerunt armata, et ibidem eum, instigante diabolo, occiderunt; quod vobis referimus non absque vehementi cordis nostri amaritudine ac dolore. Et quantum inde dolentes simus et fuerimus ac turbati, favente Domino, proponimus ostendere per effectum verum. Cum dilectus miles noster, Florencius de Warenne, nostri navigii Amirallus, quendam liberum suum cum liberis karissimi consanguinei nostri, Domini Edwardi, primogeniti illustris Regis Anglie, habeat, ut intelleximus, commorantem; idemque Florencius pro parte Domini Edwardi semper, ut intelleximus, fuerit contra Gwydonem et Symonem antedictos, ne eidem libero dicti militis nostri aliquod possit incommodum evenire, magnificenciam vestram, qua possumus affectione, rogamus, quatinus ad nos salvo et secure dicti Amiralli et militis nostri liberum remittatis. Datum Viterbii in crastino festi predicti.

Tenor litterarum, quas Rex Alemannie misit Fratribus Minoribus Londoniarum pro filio suo.

Ricardus, Dei gratia Romanorum Rex, semper Augustus, Gardiano Fratrum Minorum Londoniarum, et ejusdem loci conventui dilectis devotis suis, salutem et sincere dilectionis affectum. Nova, detestabilia et merore plena devotioni vestre cogimur nunciare, videlicet, quod Simon et Gwydo, illius nequissimi proditoris, quondam Simonis de Monte Forti, filii, Sathane satellites, in crastino Sancti Gregorii apud Vyterbium in dilectum primogenitum nostrum Henricum, in quadam

capella solempnia missarum audientem et orationibus vacantem, nichilque mali cogitantem, manu irruerunt armata, et ipsum crudeliter interfecerunt. Quod nobis non sine magna cordis amaritudine dolentes referimus, rogantes quatinus exequias ejusdem devote celebrantes, apud Deum pro eo suppliciter intercedere velitis, ut nobis pro inde ad condignas valeamus assurgere gratiarum actiones. Datum apud Istleworthe, xxiiij die/Aprilis, anno regni nostri xiiij°. *fo.* 125 *r°.*

In crastino Ascensionis Domini, scilicet tunc temporis xv die Maii, venerunt ossa Domini Henrici de Alemannia Londoniis, et inde adducta ad Heiles ad sepelliendum in abbathia de Heiles alborum monachorum, quam pater suus fundavit, et est prope Gloucestriam.

Transcriptum Litterarum, quas Dominus Rex misit Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, ut fecissent proclamare per totam Civitatem, sicut subnotatur. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum Comitissa Flandrie lanas, bona et diversa mercimonia mercatorum regni nostri, infra terram et potestatem suam inventa, non solum arestari, set quod deterius est, in predictorum mercatorum dampnum inrecuperabile, et nostri vituperium, vendi fecerit, ad innumerabilem pecunie summam, denarios inde provenientes in proprios usus convertendo; Propter quod Nos, qui gravamini dicte Comitisse pridie studuimus providere, mandavimus per totum regnum nostrum quod omnia Flandrensium, ubicumque locorum in regno nostro inventa fuissent, arestarentur, et salvo custodirentur, donec aliud inde precepissimus. Et nos, postea, ad clamorem tam mercatorum regni nostri quam Francie, Normannie et aliorum regnorum, qui pleygios et aliam securitatem per corporale sacramentum nobis nvenerunt, quod ipsi lanas aliquas non ducerent ad partes Flandrie vel Hayonie, vel illas Flandrensibus, aut aliis quibuscunque lanas hujusmodi mercatoribus predicte Comitisse vendere volentibus, venderent, vel per artem aut ingenium

dimitterent; ipsis mercatoribus sub eadem forma dederimus licentiam ducendi lanas extra regnum nostrum ad partes transmarinas ad faciendum commodum suum. Ac Nos jam pro certo intelleximus, quod lane predicte extra regnum nostrum de licentia nostra ducte, dictis Flandrensibus prope partes suam per predictos mercatores contra securitatem predictam venduntur ad libitum, quod diutius sustinere nolumus ullo modo. Nos de consilio nostro statuimus, quod omnes lane regni nostri venditioni exponende de cetero, morentur infra regnum nostrum, nec ad quascunque partes transmarinas aliqua ratione ducantur, citra festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo futurum. Et ideo
fo. 125 r°. vobis mandamus / quod lanas aliquas extra regnum nostrum citra terminum predictum versus quamcunque terram minime ducatis, vel per partes vestras duci permittatis; sed, si quas per partes ducendas inveneritis extra regnum nostrum, eas arestatis, et salvo custodiatis, ad mandatum nostrum. Nisi predicta Comitissa, per procurationem suam et interventum nunciorum suorum, quibus diem prefiximus coram nobis in instantibus octabis Sancte Trinitatis ad tractandum nobiscum super negotio illo, nostre se coaptaverit voluntati. Et vos aliud a nobis inde receperitis in mandatis. Et hoc, sicut vos et omnia que haberetis in regno nostro diligitis, et perpetuam indignationem nostram vitare volueritis, nullatenus omittatis. Et scire faciatis omnibus de Balliva vestra, lanas vendendas habentibus, quod de venditione lanarum suarum non desperent, quia mercatores regni nostri parati sunt nobis securitatem invenire, quòd nisi predicta Comitissa de commissis medio tempore nostre satisfecerit voluntati, ita quod Flandrensibus lanas emendi et ducendi, sicut solebant, demus potestatem, ipsi mercatores omnes lanas quorumcunque ement et pecuniam inde solvent, ad rectum et verum valorem earundem. Et ex causa illa vobis significabimus, qualiter inter Nos et nuncios predictos tractatum erit in Octabis antedictis. Proclamari etiam faciatio quod omnes operatores et operatrices pannorum laneorum, tam

Flandrie, quam terrarum aliarum, secure veniant in regnum nostrum ad pannos faciendos ibidem, ita quod illi, qui venerint et pannos operati fuerint, sint quieti de theolonio et tallagio et aliis consuetudinibus dandis pro opere suo usque ad quinquennium proximo sequens completum. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xviij die Maii, anno regni nostri l°. quinto.

Predictum mandatum Domini Regis fuit proclamatum per totam Civitatem xxj die Maii.

Hoc anno, apud Reyns, in festo Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, fuit inunctus in Regem Francorum predictus Philippus, filius predicti Lodewyci, qui obiit in Insula de Tunis, sicut predictum est.

Postea nuntii predicte Comitisse venerunt Londoniis ad diem eis prefixum, scilicet, in Octabis Sancte Trinitatis, qui
sperantes mu/neribus et promissis consilium Domini Regis cor- *fo.* 126 r°.
rumpere, petierunt ab eo, ut illud negotium positum fuisset in respectu usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et ut, interim, mercatores Anglie possent negotiare in Flandria, et Flandrenses in regno Anglie, sicut solebant. Que vero petitio valde fuit stulta et omni rationi contraria, quia interim possent ipsi omnia bona et catalla sua a regno Anglie ejicere, et tantas lanas emere et ad partes suas adducere, que sufficerenter eis ad omnia agenda sua usque duos annos vel tres, mercatoribus Anglie, qui per Comitissam Flandrie dampna reciperint, interim, omnino bonis et catallis suis carentibus: quod eis penitus fuit denegatum. Sed illis per tres septimanas moram facientibus apud Londonias, dictum est per Regem et consilium suum in festo Commemorationis Sancti Pauli precise, ut exeant a regno Anglie &c. sicut patet in literis subscriptis.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Cum Comitissa Flandrie contra proprie debitum honestatis lanas et alia mercimonia ac bona tam nostrorum, quam aliorum magnatum regni nostri mercatorum, nuper infra terram et potestatem ipsius Comitisse, non solum

arestari; set, quod deterius est, in nostri et magnatum predictorum vituperium et contemptum vendi fecerit, totam pecunie summam inde provenientem in proprios usus convertendo, et ipsa Comitissa, per solempnes nuncios suos ad nos pluries transmissos de tractando nobiscum et cum consilio nostro de transgressione illa, nullas competentes emendas inde nobis optulerit. Propter quod, Nos, per viam districtionis super ipsam et suos in regno nostro faciende, donec de eadem transgressione nobis ad plenum fuerit satisfactum, procedere provocamur. Habito super hoc cum consilio nostro diligenti tractatu, providimus et statuimus, quod omnia bona Flandrensium, Hanonensium, et aliorum quorumcunque de potestate predicte Comitisse existentium in regnum et potestatem nostram venientia et ibidem nunc existentia, simul cum arris et debitis ipsorum Flandrensium et Hanonensium, in quorumcunque manibus, sive religiosorum, sive laicorum, inveniantur, arrestentur et salvo
fo. 126 r. custodiantur. Et postmodum in / presentia dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum, Nicholai, Adele de la Pole, Alexandri le Riche de Andovere, Rogeri de Dunstaple de Wintonia, et Johannis de Gernemuta, clerici nostri, quos ad appreciationem de bonis eisdem, et inquisitionem de arris et debitis illis faciendam deputavimus, per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum apprecientur ad verum et rectum valorem eorumdem. Et quod universi et singuli Flandrenses et Hanonenses et alii de potestate predicte Comitisse, sive mercatores sive alii exceptis tamen operariis, qui de licentia nostra pannos operaturi venient in regnum nostrum, et hiis similiter exceptis, qui uxorati sunt in regno nostro, et terras et certa domicilia habent, et pro majori parte morantur in eodem, quos indigenas reputamus sub periculo vite et membrorum et amissione omnium bonorum suorum citra diem Martis proximum post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli proximo futurum, exeant regnum nostrum. Et quod omnes lane regni nostri morentur in eodem, donec aliud inde providerimus. Et ideo vobis manda-

mus quod per totam ballivam vestram proclamari faciatis, quod omnes et singuli Flandrenses, et Hanonenses, et alii de potestate dicte Comitisse, exceptis predictis operariis et aliis uxoratis aut in regno nostro manentibus, ut predictum est, sub periculo vite et membrorum, citra terminum predictum exeant regnum nostrum, vacuis manibus, salvis sibi necessariis expensis ad transfretandum. Et nullus ipsos vel aliquem ipsorum ultra dictum terminum sub simili pena hospitetur vel receptet. Et si quos de predictis Flandrensibus infra ballivam vestram post terminum predictum inveneritis, ipsos, simulque eorundem receptores, capiatis et in prisona nostra salvo custodiatis, donec aliud inde mandaverimus. Proclamari etiam faciatis, quod omnes et singuli mercatores regni nostri, quorum mercimonia et bona per predictam Comitissam arestantur vel venduntur, ut predictum est, veniant coram nobis et consilio nostro in presentia prefatorum appreciatorum, et inquisitorum nostrorum, in Octabis instantis festi Sancti Edwardi, parati ostendere per sacramentum suum et mercatorum suorum, que et cujusdam bona sua per predictam Comitissam vendita sunt vel arestata, et quantus extitit, et rectus valor eorundem, et ad recipiendam recompensationem, que sibi fieri poterit, de bonis suis venditis vel arestatis. Ita, scilicet, quod si de falsa suggestione vel exactione super hoc postmodum convicti fuerint, amissione omnium bonorum suorum incurrant. Et quod universi et singuli / religiosi, vel qui a predictis Flandrensibus, *fo.* 127 *r*.
Hanonensibus, aut aliis de potestate dicte Comitisse, arras pro lanis et aliis bonis habendis receperint, et qui a ipsis in aliquibus debitis tenentur, tunc sint ibi ad liberanda nobis ibidem arras et debita illa. Et nichilominus vos ipsos, quorum nomina dicti inquisitores nostri vobis scire facient, ad hoc per terras et catalla sua in balliva vestra distringatis; et ad dictas appreciationes et inquisitiones faciendas venire faciatis coram predictis appreciatoribus et inquisitoribus nostris, ad certos diem et locum, quos eidem inquisitores vobis scire facient infra ballivam

vestram, tot et tales probos et legales homines de balliva vestra, per quos bona predicta appreciari et de omnibus aliis predictis rei veritas melius sciri poterit et inquiri. Et ipsis inquisitoribus viriliter ad hoc insistatis, prout ipsi vobis scire facient ex parte nostra. Et taliter vos habeatis in hoc mandato nostro exequendo, quod vestram fidelitatem exinde debeamus commendare. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxviij die Junii, anno regni nostri lv°.

Predictum mandatum proclamatum fuit per Civitatem Londoniarum in crastino Commemorationis Sancti Pauli.

fo. 127 r°. of which half of the page is cut away. /Et sciendum est quod illa dies Martis qui prefixus est Flandrensibus exeundi regnum Anglie debet intelligi dies Martis proximus post festum Commemorationis Sancti Sancti Pauli, scilicet septimo die Julii.

Eodem tempore misse sunt littere Domini Regis sub eadem forma omnibus Vicecomitibus regni Anglie; sed tamen in litteris, que misse sunt Vicecomitibus in longinquis partibus existentibus prolixior terminus datus est Flandrensibus exeundi a regno Anglie, scilicet usque ad crastinum Sancte Margarite.

Postea, post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Rex Francie, Dux de Branban, et alii principes de partibus transmarinis, miserunt litteras suas Domino Regi, petentes ut mercatores eorum possent venire in terram suam morari et exire per antiquas consuetudines suas, sicut solebant, et sine impedimento possint lanas et alia mercimonia sua ducere extra regnum,
fo. 128 r°. /cum ipsi nichil transgressi sunt versus Regem vel suos. Sed puniatur Comitissa Flandrie solummodo, et illi qui sunt de potestate sua. Unde, habito colloquio coram Domino Rege, provisum est, videlicet, quod omnes mercatores, exceptis illis de potestate Comitisse Flandrie, possint ducere lanas extra regnum in forma provisa in parlamento habito apud Westmonasterium in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi proximo preterito; que forma scripta est in sexto folio hujus libri precedenti,

sed tamen quod quilibet habeat breve Domini Regis ad hoc exequendum. Ipsis vero, qui sunt de potestate Flandrie remaneant et sint in eodem statu, sicut provisum fuit post festum preteritum Sancte Trinitatis, scilicet, sicut continetur in litteris Domini Regis, que scripte sunt in folio precedenti, ubi inveneris talem figuram. Require in fine hujus libri statuta et Judeis, que facta fuerunt hoc anno, mense Junii.

Hoc anno obiit Johannes, primogenitus Domini Edwardi, puer etate quinque annorum et non plene quatuor septimanarum. Cujus corpus in Ecclesia Westmonasterii, ex opposito basilice Sancti Edwardi in parte aquilonali datum est sepulture viij° die mensis Augusti.

Hoc anno, in Vigilia Sancti Bartholomei, venerunt rumores Londoniis literatorie per Dominum Edwardum, quod ipse mense Maii precedenti, cum uxore sua et omni comitiva, sanus et incholumis applicuit in Terram Sanctam apud Acon.

De ponte Londoniarum.

Memorandum, quod cum post prelium de Evesham, Cives Londoniarum supposuerunt se voluntati Domini Regis de vita et membris et omnibus bonis mobilibus et immobilibus pro transgressionibus eis impositis et per aliquos ipsorum factis; et Dominus Rex cepit Civitatem in manus suas et posuit ibi custodes pro voluntate sua, quod tunc temporis ipse concessit Regine sue custodiam Pontis Londoniarum que ipsam custodiam tenuit in manus suas fere per sex annos, et amotis custodibus Civium, ibidem posuit ibi custodes pro voluntate / sua, qui per *fo. 128 r°.* totum predictum tempus colligerunt omnes exitus reddituum et terrarum predicte pontis, illos nescio in quales usus convertendo, sed tamen nullam emendationem in predicto ponte ponendo. Tandem cum predicta Regina pro certo intellexisset, quod per hoc magnum dampnum et periculum dicto ponti contingebat, ipsa dictam custodiam Civibus resignavit. Qui, hoc anno, in festo Sancti Egidii elegerunt duos viros ad illum pontem custodiendum, sicut ante prelium de Evesham solebat custodiri.

Postea predicta Regina, infra quindecim dies proximo sequentes, nescio quorum consilio de predicta resignatione se penituit,

et a proposito suo se retraxit, retinens predictum pontem in manus suas.

Ad festum Sancti Michaelis facti Vicecomites Ricardus de Paris, Johannes de Buddele (Anno M.CC.lxx°. primo in fine anni regni regis lv°).

Hoc anno factus est Maior Walterus Hervy.

Hoc anno in Parlamento apud Westmonasterium habito post festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, venerunt coram Consilio Regis illi, qui per preceptum suum missi fuerant per Angliam ad inquirendum de bonis et catallis Flandrencie, dicentes quod bona per eos inventa in debitis et catallis ascendebant ad viii^{m}. libras cum debito Regis.

Tunc vero provisum fuit per consilium Domini Regis quod omnes mercatores Anglie, quibus aliquid Comitissa Flandrie abstulerat, veniant apud Westmonasterium ad proximum festum Sancti Hillarii, ostensuri et certificavi Consilium Domini Regis quilibet per se, de valore catallorum, que predicta Comitissa ab eis ceperat, et tunc recepturi de predictis bonis Flandrensium, quilibet suam portionem. Et sciendum quod catalla que Comitissa ceperat ab Anglicis ascendebant ad vij^{m}. libras sterlingorum, exceptis catallis mercatorum Hibernie, Scochie, Wallie, et tenentium Domini Edwardi.

Postea, in Paralamento habito in quindena Sancti Hillarii, fo. 229 r°. quidam, quorum bona capta fuerunt / in Flandria, sicut prenotatur, et maxime Londonienses, sub spe habendi aliquem denarium de debitis Flandrensium, que tunc colligebantur per Angliam, certificaverunt illos, qui ad hoc per Dominum Regem et consilium suum attornati fuerunt, quilibet juramento suo tertia manus a que bona Comitissa ceperat ab eis et valorem ipsorum. Tunc temporis omnes, de quibus coopertum fuit, in inquisitione facta temporibus retroactis, quid habuerunt de bonis aut debitis Flandrensium injunctum fuit, ut ipsi habeant omnes denarios inde provenientes coram Consilio Domini Regis in prima septimana quadragesime. Et tunc, eodem tempore facta est inquisitio per singulas wardas Civitatis, et etiam per

omnes mercatores extraneos in Civitate existentes, qui communicaverunt cum aliquibus de potestate Comitisse Flandrie vel vendendo vel emendo vel mutuando vel bona eorum receptando; et etiam, qui lanas adduxere extra Angliam ad partes transmarinas contra prohibitionem Domini Regis.

Tunc temporis plures Flandrenses inventi in Civitate capti fuerunt, et in custodia positi per aliquos dies; qui, ut deliberarentur a dicta custodia, abjuraverunt regnum Anglie non reversuri, quamdiu predicta contentio duraret inter Regem Anglie et Comitissam Flandrie.

Hoc anno in septimana ante Annunciationem Dominicam delatum est Londoniis subnotatum transcriptum litterarum, quas Rex Tartarorum, nomine Albaga, transmisit Domino Edwardo, tunc existenti apud Acon, cum sexaginta milia Tartarorum et Christianorum, ut dicitur.

Per virtutem Dei vivi et per potentiam, Thaan, Albaga, Domino Edwardo Dei gratia illustrissimo Regis Anglie primogenito. Verba vestra, per virorum providorum et discretorum nuntiorum nostrorum, fratrem Reginaldum Rossel, Godefridum /de Waus, Johannem le Parker, propositis ex parte vestra, diligenter intelleximus. *fo.* 129 *v*. Super bona vestra voluntate quam plurimum fuimus gavisi. Verum quod, anno preterito, infideles Sarazeni Christiane fidei non modicum injuriantes, Christianis quam pluribus dampna quam plurima intulerunt, eorumque terras, possessiones devastare minime verebantur, placuit nobis, ut inimici nostri pariter et vestri, in medio circumdati, nobis utriusque adversa cogitantes, exercitibus fortibus ex utraque parte, Dei vivi virtute, suprema confusi, extirpantur. Ideoque consulti, ex parte nostra Cemakar exercitus capitaneo, cum exercitibus validis, vobis transmittere curavimus; unde, vos de cetero, una cum dicto Cemakar discrete consulentes, tam de die quam de mense cum inimicis preliandi caute ordinare curetis. Datum Maraga quarto die mensis Septembris.

Anno septuagesimo secundo incipiente, in fine mensis Mart obiit Ricardus, Rex Alemannie et Comes Cornubie, frater D mini Henrici Regis Anglie, anno coronationis sue xv. et sept tus est in Abbathia Alborum Monacorum de Heyles, qua ipse construxerat.

In eodem mense venerunt rumores Londoniis, quod nov Papa creatus fuit apud Romam, cum sedes papalis antea fu vacua per tres annos et amplius. Qui vero Papa vocatus e Gregorius, ejusdem nomine papa decimus, consecratus vj. k lendas Aprilis, tunc temporis dies Dominica.

Hoc anno post Pascha venerunt nuntii missi a Comitis Flandrie ad Dominum Regem, dicentes, quod ipsa vult satisf cere omnibus mercatoribus regni sui de omnibus bonis et c tallis que capta fuerunt in terra sua, sicut prenotatum est; t conditione, quod ipse Rex obliget se per litteras suas patent ad solvendum ei redditum quod ipsa exigit ab eo, et etia omnia debita que ipsa et Regina sua debent Flandrensibus tres annos proximo sequentes; et nisi fecerit, quod illa pos
fo. 130 r. /licite distringere omnes venientes in Flandriam de reg Anglie per corpora et omnia bona eorum, quousque ei satisfa tum fuerit de eo quod a retro fuerit. Quod vero superbu mandatum Rex cum consilio suo audiens et intelligens, indig tulit et sprevit predictos nuntios, precipiens eis, sub pericu vite et membrorum, ut exeant a regno Angliæ infra tres di proximo sequentes, et ne aliquis de potestate dicte Comitis veniat in regnum Anglie sub eodem periculo. Actum vj. c Maii. Sed, tamen, per assensum Consilii Domino Regis co cessum fuit quod lana duceretur extra regnum eodem mo quo fieri solebat anno precedenti; hoc scilicet addito, quod q libet saccus lane signaretur signo Domini Regis. Ita, si aliqua navi mare transeunte fuisset aliquis saccus inventus si tali signatione, fuisset forisfactus, et est talis illa signacio; s licet, in quolibet sacco cum rubea terra de longo in long

subter et supra, fiat una crux depicta, et etiam ex transverso subter et supra. Et pro illa signatione dabit mercator de quolibet sacco unum obolum; quod non stetit.

Per totum hunc annum nullum judicium factum est de pistoribus; set fecerunt panes pro voluntate sua, ita quod de quolibet pane defecit in pondere tertia pars, vel quarta ad minus.

Hoc anno, mense Augusti, apud Norewycum accidit quoddam pessimum infortunium et a seclo inter Christianos inauditum; *Nota de subito igne in Norwich.* quod Ecclesia Cathedralis in honore Sancte Trinitatis ab antiquo ibidem fundata combusta est per ignem voluntarie impositum, cum omnibus domibus monachorum infra clausturas dicte ecclesie constructis. Et hoc fuit per superbiam illius, qui tunc temporis fuit Prior illius cenobii, sicut in subsequentibus cognosci poterit. Nam per assensum et / consensum illius *fo. 130 r°.* Prioris, garciones et servientes Monachorum sepissime intraverunt Civitatem, verberantes et wlnerantes homines et feminas infra domos suas et extra et multa mala facientes. Item ille Prior extraere a Communa Civitatis homines de libertate nitebatur, ut essent, sub dominio suo, separati a Communa. Item cum monachi habeant singulis annis unam feriam per antiquam consuetudinem, contigit hoc anno circa festum Sancte Trinitatis, venientibus Civibus cum mercimoniis suis ibidem, et cùm major pars eorum in fine nundinarum reversi fuerunt ad propria, servientes monachorum illos qui remanserunt nequiter insultantes, verberaverunt, vulneraverunt, et quosdam interficerunt; et super hoc nuncquam ullam emendam facere curaverunt, sed semper in malicia et nequicia sua perseverantes versus Cives omnia mala perpetraverunt. Cives autem tot mala et tantam violenciam ferre amplius non valentes, congregaverunt se et ad arma preparaverunt, ut vim vi repellerunt; quod ille pessimus Prior intelligens fecit venire de Gernemuta magnam multitudinem malivolorum, qui, tempore turbationis regni, extiterant fures, raptores, et malefactores. Qui omnes venerunt per aquas ad illud cenobium, ascendentes super Bere-

fridum, ubi campane dependebant, munientes illum cum armis, veluti castra, et inde traxerunt cum arcubus et balistis; ita quod nullus per vicos vel venellas prope cenobium transire poterat, nisi fuisset vulneratus. Hanc violentiam Cives videntes, arbitrati sunt illos malificos esse manifeste contra pacem Domini Regis, qui fecerunt castrum adulterinum in Civitate sua. Qui congregati, disponentes illos comprehendere et adducere ad justiciam Regis, armis se munierunt, qui appropinquantes ad portam curie clausam, non valentes intrare propter
fo. 131 *ro.* munitionem hominum / armatorum, igne imposito, portam crudeliter succenderunt. Quo igne invalescente, Berefridus succenditur et omnia domicilia monachorum et etiam, ut quidam dicunt, Cathedralis ecclesia, pro dolor! cum omnibus reliquiis sanctorum, libris et ornamentis ecclesie; ita quod quicquid comburi poterat, deductum est in cineres, excepta quadam capella, que incombusta remansit. Monachi vero, et omnes qui poterant, ponentes se in fugam, evaserunt; sed tamen quidam ex utraque parte interfecti sunt.

Et sciendum est, quod licet omnibus modis inimicos Regis et qui sunt contra pacem suam, etiam si necesse fuerit per ignis impositionem gravare et expugnare; set tamen, non est licitum Christianis in ecclesiis, vel in aliis sacro sanctis locis ignem imponere.

Dominus autem Rex, audiens hos pessimos rumores, valde condoluit; qui, in furore et in ira vehementi profectus est ad illam Civitatem, et veniens ibi fecit capi de Civibus, quotquot fuerunt suspecti, et incarcerari in castello suo. Et fecit summoniri homines extra Civitatem predictam manentes, volens per eos juratos scire hujus rei veritatem, quibus venientibus coram justiciariis per Dominus Regem ad hoc electis, accessit episcopus illius loci, Rogerus nomine, non degenerans a nequitia et crudelitate Prioris sui, nec considerans ad religionem ordinis seu dignitatis sue, sed carens omni pietate et misericordia, cupiens pro posse suo omnes Cives morti dampnare, coram

omni populo excommunicavit omnes qui favore, mercede, pietate, seu misericordia, alicui de Civibus parceret, ne transisset per judicium. Ita quod, post latam sententiam suam Dominus Rex nulli aliquam gratiam voluit conferre, licet fuisset requisitus per multos viros religiosos manentes infra Civitatem et extra. Et tunc nichil allocatum fuit Civibus, quod Prior et complices sui fuerunt origo et causa totius illius infortunii, nec dampna nec tot mala, que Cives passi sunt per predictum Priorem et suos, set tantummodo facta / est inquisitio, qui fuerunt in illo *fo.* 131 *r°.*
conflictu, qui omnes de hoc indictati, per juratores morte dampnati, et, adjudicante Laurentio de Broke, qui est justiciarius apud Neugate ad Gayolam deliberandam, qui tunc fuit ibidem presens, fuerunt juvenes de Civitate numero circiter triginta crudelissima morte dampnati, scilicet, detracti, suspensi, et corpora post mortem igne cremata. Quidam vero sacerdos et duo clerici manifeste sunt convicti fecisse roberiam in illa ecclesia; qui traditi sunt episcopo ad judicandum secundum consuetudinem sancte ecclesie.

Postea, per verissimam inquisitionem xl. militum prope Civitatem manentium, compertum est quod illa ecclesia combusta fuit per illum maledictum, et non per ignem Civium. Ille namque oculte venire fecerat fabros sursum in turrim ecclesie, qui fecerunt ibi tela et pila ad trahendum cum illis, cum balistis in Civitate qui vero fabri cum vidissent Berefridum comburi, sicut prescriptum est, posuerunt se in fugam et non extinxerunt ignem suum; quo igne invalescente accensa est turris et ecclesia combusta. Compertum est etiam quod ille nequissimus Prior proposuerat totam Civitatem comburere, unde ipse per quosdam complices suos fecit ignem poni in tribus locis Civitatis. Quidam vero de Civibus volentes malum suum vindicare illud pessime augmentaverunt. Nam ipsi illo eodem igne succenderunt portam de predicto Prioratu, de qua superius mentio facta est. Fuit etiam ille nequam Prior convictus de homicidio, de roberia, et de aliis innumerabilibus crudelitatibus

et iniquitatibus et per eum personaliter et per iniquos complices suos factis. Et ideo Dominus Rex fecit eum capi et tradidit illum episcopo suo, ut illum salvo custodiret in prisona sua et produceret coram Rege ad mandatum suum. Postea ille Prior coram episcopo suo, qui nimis erat ei favorabilis, purgavit se more ecclesiastico, et ita ille nequissimus de crimine ei imposito, pro dolor! impunitus remansit. Qui postea, infra dimidium annum proximo sequentem, divina ultione superveniente, ut credo, ille nequissimus miserabiliter mortuus est.

fo. 132 ro.
De electione Maioris.

/ Memorandum, quod temporibus Johannis Horn et Walteri le Poter Vicecomitum Londoniarum quorum nomina scripta sunt in tertio folio hujus libri sequenti, cum Cives Londoniarum, sicut consuetudo est, in festo Simonis et Jude convenissent in Gildhallia ad eligendum Maiorem, et Aldermanni et discretiores Civitatis, et eligissent Philippum le Tayllur, quod vulgus Civitatis illam electionem contradicentes et magnum tumultum facientes clamaverunt "*Nay, nay, nos nolumus* ullum Maiorem habere nisi Walterum Hervi, qui antea Maior extiterat;" et illum contra voluntatem aliorum, totis viribus suis, in sede maioratus posuerunt. Aldermanni vero et quamplures viri discreti, qui eis adheserunt, non valentes contra tantum multitudinem illius innumerabilis populi resistere, statim adierunt Dominum Regem et Consilium suum apud Westmonasterium; et Walterus Herevy, ducens secum illum populum, perrexit similiter ibidem, promittens eis, sicut antea promiserat, quod ipse conservaret eos singulos per totum tempus maioratus sui indempnes de omnibus tallagiis, exactionibus, et tollis, et quod ipse acquietaret Civitatem de omnibus debitis suis et contra Reginam et contra omnes alios per arreragia in rotulis camerariorum Civitatis contenta.

Vocavit autem arreragia quicquid relaxatum et remissum fuit per breve Domini Regis missum Domino Alano de la Souche, tunc temporis Custodi Civitatis, in magno tallagio facto per assensum universorum Civium, illis Civibus, qui ultra contra

facultates sue sufficerent, fuissent asessi in prestitis antea factis ad redemptionem Civitatis versus Dominum Regem acquietandam. Que, scilicet, relaxatio et remissio facta fuit per viros juratos de visneto et de officiis illorum, quibus remissio facta fuit; et ita aperte et distincte inrotulatum est in rotulis Camerariorum Civitatis, qui scilicet rotuli habent recordum. Et insuper Dominus Rex pro quibusdam de illis nuper scripserat eidem Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, ut ipsi fecissent scrutari predictos rotulos, et ne contra inrotulationem in eis contentam ipsos gravarent vel gravari permitterent.

Set tamen ille Maior contra predictam inrotulationem et contra mandatum Domini Regis a predictis Civibus magnam pecuniam extorqueri nitebatur; et semper promisit et in bona fide affirmavit predicto populo, sicut prescriptum est; cui, ille populus credens verum ipse quod promiserat, ei adheserunt et submiserunt se voluntati sue; ita quod ipsi per centenos, per millenos, et per multitudinem hominum, quorum non est numerus, pede et equo ad mandatum suum eum sequebantur.

In predicto vero festo Simonis et Jude, predicti Aldermanni et eis adherentes cum venissent coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo, sicut prescriptum est, ostenderunt eis, graviter conquerendo qualiter ille populus cum viribus suis violenter et injuste impediebant electionem eorum, ad quos, scilicet, electio Maioris et Vicecomitum in Civitate magis quam ad aliquos alios pertinet de jure / et semper pertinere consuevit. Et rogaverunt Dominum *fo.* 132 *v*.
Regem et Consilium suum devote, ut Rex vellet ad hoc brachium suum et manum suam apponere, ne ille populus vocans se Communem Civitatis, et excipiens Aldermannos et discretos viros Civitatis, se erigant contra pacem suam, et contra pacem regni sui, sicut contigerat tempore Comitis Leycestrie, videlicet, quando Thomas filius Thome, et Thomas de Pullesdona ita exaltaverat populum Civitatis ultra Aldermannos et discretos Civitatis, quod, quando necesse fuit, ipsum populum non poterant justificare; per que, sicut notorium est toto mundo, orta est mortalis guerra in Anglia.

Populus autem, contra hoc nullam rationem ostendentes, set magnum tumultum facientes in aula Regis, ita quod clamor pervenit ad Dominum Regem in lecto, gravi infirmitate laborantem, semper clamaverunt, "Nos sumus Communa Civitatis, et ad nos pertinet electio Maioris Civitatis, et volumus precise quod Walterus Herevy sit Maior quem elegimus." Ac contra Aldermanni ostenderunt multis rationibus, quod ad eos pertinet electio Maioris, tum quia ipsi Aldermanni sunt quasi capita, et populus quasi membra, tum quia Aldermanni reddunt omnia judicia in placitis motis in Civitate. De populo autem sunt plures, qui non habent terras, redditus, domicilia in Civitate, filii diversarum matrum, et quidam servilis conditionis, qui omnes parum vel nichil curant de statu Civitatis.

Populus autem semper clamabat sicut antea. Illi vero de Consilio Regis, nolentes neque partem Aldermannorum neque partem populi contristari, et ne Rex, qui fuit in debili statu, in aliquo commoveretur, licentiaverunt eos usque in crastinum, et dixerunt predicto Waltero, ne ipse veniret ad curiam cum tanta multitudine gentium, set solummodo cum decem viris vel duodecim ad plus; et hoc dicto reversi sunt omnes ad Civitatem.

Set predictus Walterus, nichil curans de precepto quod dictum fuit ei per Consilium Domini Regis, statim post prandium fecit submonere universos de Civitate, exceptis illis qui adheserunt Aldermannis, sub nomine Domini Regis, ipso tamen hoc penitus ignorante, et sub gravi pena pecunie, ut ipsi omnes eum sequerentur. In crastino vero innumerabilis populus venit cum eo, equo et pede, apud Westmonasterium, qui venientes in aula Regis, nullam rationem ostendentes, sed / sicut antea, fecerant clamando dicentes; "Nos volumus quod Walterus Herevy sit Maior noster, quia nullus in Civitate est tam necessarius ad nos gubernandos." Aldermanni vero fuerunt ibidem presentes, expectantes responsum a Domino Rege et Consilio suo. Ipsi vero de Consilio Regis dixerunt Aldermanis et aliis predicto Waltero adherentibus, ut ipsi unanimiter pre-

fo. 133 *r*°.

buissent assensum, ad quem voluissent in Civitate, qui esset Maior eorum, et ipsum presentarent Domino Regi, et Dominus Rex ipsum admitteret in maioratu. Populus tamen semper clamabat, sicut antea dictum est. Nullum autem responsum potuerunt partes predicte habere de Rege et Consilio suo per plures dies.

Set Aldermanni, cum illis qui adheserunt eis, et predictus Walterus, cum innumerabili populo, qui submoniti erant cotidie sub eadem pena et modis omnibus sicut antea notatum est, venerunt ad Westmonasterium singulis diebus de die in diem usque ad festum Sancti Martini.

Et memorandum quod cum ipse Walterus intellexisset se incuperari a quibusdam, eo quod ipse vellet esse Maior Civitatis, qui dixerunt, "Nullus debet habere ballivam, qui eam desiderat; nam tales nil cogitant de promotione subjectorum suorum, set solummodo de promotione eorum propria." Ad quod predictus Walterus tale dedit responsum gentibus sibi circumstantibus affirmans, et jurans per Deum et per animam suam, quod ipse non desideravit esse Maior vel aliquis alius ballivus in Civitate pro se; set pro amore Dei, et caritatis intuitu, vellet illud honus et illum laborem sustinere, ut posset pauperes de civitate sustinere contra divites, qui volunt ipsos opprimere in tallagiis et in sumptibus in Civitate factis.

In festo autem predicto Sancti Martini, illi de Consilio Regis videntes nichil proficere ad illud negotium elongandum, vocantes coram se Aldermannos et Walterum cum complicibus suis, dixerunt eis, "Dominus Rex vult omnes libertates vestras illesas conservare, et cum vos non poteritis unanimiter assentire ad unum Maiorem eligendum, ipse vult, quod et Walterus Herevy et Philippus le Taillur amoveantur a maioratu, et quod vos habeatis unum custodem de nobismetipsis, qui per me custodiat Civitatem ad opus meum, et ad opus Edwardi filii mei. Et tunc statim Henricus de Frowick factus est Custos Civitatis, ut eam custodiret usque ad festum Sancti Hillarii proximo

fo. 133 v°. sequens; set qualicunque hora Cives vellent / unanimiter ad unum Maiorem assentire, ipsum presentarent Domino Regi, et Dominus Rex, amoto Henrico de custodia Civitatis, ipsum libenter admitteret."

Postea quidam de Consilio Regis, scilicet, Walterus de Mertona et alii, venerunt in Civitatem, et per plures dies habuerunt colloquium inter dictos Aldermannos et dictum Walterum, pacem et ad concordiam reformandam; unde communiter assentitum fuit, quod quinque viri ex parte Aldermannorum fuissent electi, et quinque ex parte dicti Walteri, et quem ipsi eligissent fuisset Maior illius anni.

Nomina electorum per aldermannos, scilicet, Johannes Addrian, Walterus le Poter, Henricus le Waleys, Henricus de Coventre, et Thomas de Basinge.

Nomina electorum per Walterum Herevy, scilicet, Robertus Gratefige, Robertus Hauteyn, Alanus le Hurer, Bartholomeus les Spicer, Henricus de Wyntona.

Que quidem provisio et assensus non venit ad effectum, sicut in subscriptis potuit dinosci.

Memorandum quod quidam maliciosi viri Belial, ut dicebatur, proposuerunt quod, statim Rege mortuo, insurgerent in Aldermannos et in eos, qui ad eos adheserunt et illos depredarent de omnibus bonis et catallis suis inventis in Civitate, arbitrantes inter se hoc posse impune fieri dum regnum esset sine Rege. Quod falso arbitratum est, nam statim post mortem Regis regnum devolutum est filio suo Domino Edwardo, et cùm universi de regno fecissent eidem fidelitatem, tunc constat bene quod qui sub dominio suo aliquid contra pacem perpetraverint, tam graviter debent puniri, sicut sub dominio patris sui viventis; set tamen ipsi iniqui fuerunt impediti, quod illa iniquitas non facta fuit: nam statim Rege mortuo, in crastino Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, Comes Glovernie, et multi alii magnates de regno Anglie, qui tunc fuerunt presentes, venerunt in Civitatem et fecerunt pacem proclamare

versus omnes, tam Judeos quam Christianos; et postea venerunt in camera Gildhalie, ubi Aldermanni et predictus Walterus cum innumerabili populo congregati fuerunt; et audita discordia, que fuit inter Aldermannos et ipsum Walterum, predictus Comes videns tantum populum adherentem dicto Waltero, ne tranquillitas Civitatis perturbaretur voluit eum in Maiorem /admitti. Set Aldermanni dixerunt ei quod illud negotium *fo.* 134 *r*°. positum fuit in arbitrio decem virorum, sicut prescriptum est. Comes vero, parvipendens illud arbitrium, jussit ut in crastino, scilicit die Veneris, congregaretur folkesmotum in cimiterio ad crucem Sancti Pauli; et cujus electioni maior pars Civitatis assentiret hoc anno Maior remaneret.

In crastino autem universitas Civitatis venit in cimiterio Sancti Pauli, et Archiepiscopus, Comes, Robertus Burnel, Walterus de Mertona, et multi alii magnates venerunt ad ecclesiam Sancti Pauli; qui intrantes ibidem capitulum cum quibusdam Aldermannis, dederunt eis consilium, ut assentirent electioni illius Walteri, ut esset Maior solummodo per unum annum, ne pejus eveniret in Civitate. Ipsi vero videntes talem esse voluntatem illorum magnatum, et quod aliter tunc temporis non potuit fieri, ad hoc præbuerunt assensum, et vocato predicto Waltero coram eis, dictum est quod factum fuit. Et tunc per ordinationem predictorum Archiepiscopi, Comitis, et aliorum magnatum, juravit dictus Walterus, quod non gravaret vel gravare permitteret, toto tempore Maioratus sui, aliquem de illis, qui contra electionem suam extiterant; et ita declaratum est per Walterum de Mertona ad crucem Sancti Pauli coram omni populo, quod Aldermanni assenserunt quod ille Walterus sit Maior illo anno.

Quarto die post mortem Regis, scilicet, in festo Sancti Edmundi Regis, tunc temporis die Dominica, corpus suum nobiliter attornatum, sicut decet Reges, datum est sepulture in ecclesia conventuali Monachorum apud Westmonasterium ante magnum altare. Ipso vero sepulto, Archiepiscopus Ebora-

censis qui ibidem missam celebraverat, Comes Glovernie, Comes Warennie, Comes Herefordie, et alii Episcopi, Barones, et omnes magnates ibidem, tunc presentes, juraverunt quod ipsi conservarent pacem in regno, et totis viribus suis facerent conservari, et quod regnum custodirent ad opus Domini Edwardi, tunc existentis in Terra Sancta. Et tunc coram omni populo fractum est sigillum Regis.

Postea, die Lune sequenti, et sic de die in diem, Episcopi et Barones convenerunt ad Novum Templum ad statum regni reformandum.

Require tenorem primi brevis quod exivit a cancellaria sua ad pacem regni observandam, in secundo folio sequenti.

Tunc factum est novum sigillum Domino Edwardo, cujus superscriptio est talis qualis fuit, mutato solummodo nomine in novo sigillo patris sui, dum viveret. Et factus est Cancellarius suus Walterus de Mertona.

fo. 134 ro.

/Johannes Horn,
Iterum Walterus le Poter. } Vicecomites.

Anno M°.CC°. LXX°. II°. in fine anni regni regis lvj.

Anno eodem, sexto die Octobris, Eadmundus, Ricardi quondam Regis Alemannie et Comitis Cornubie filius, desponsavit Gilberti de Clare, Comitis Glovernie et Hertfordie sororem, nomine Margaretam, in capella de Reyslepe; que villa distat a Londoniis versus occidentem per spatium xij leucarum.

Postea, in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi, apud Westmonasterium, Dominus Edmundus, filius Ricardi quondam Regis Alemannie et Comitis Cornubie, factus est Miles, et Henricus de Laci Comes Lincolnie, et multi alii nobiles de regno Anglie et de transmarinis partibus, numero circiter l^{a}. ut dicitur.

Hoc anno, quia discordia orta fuit in festo Simonis et Jude de electione Maioris, sicut in duobus foliis precedentibus plenius continetur, fecit Dominus Rex loco Maioris Custodem Henricum de Frowyk in festo Sancti Martini.

Circa idem tempus venerunt rumores Londoniis, quod Prior Ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Cantuaria, electus in Archiepiscopum, qui moram fecerat per aliquod tempus apud Romam, sciens et intelligens se cassari, eo quod Dominus Papa in exa-

minatione sua ipsum non habuit pro sufficiente litterato, resignavit electionem suam; unde Dominus Papa contulit illam dignitatem cuidam fratri predicatori, qui fuit Prior provincialis totius ordinis sui in Anglia, Scochia et Walia, nomine Robertus de Killewareby.

Postea, in festo Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi, Gilbertus de Clare, Comes Glovernie, veniens apud Westmonasterium coram Domino Rege, laborante in extremis, sacramento prestito, promisit quod ipse pacem regni Anglie conservaret, et pro toto posse suo faceret observare, et illud regnum custodiret ad opus Domini Edwardi. Postea, eodem die, serò, Rex obiit, cum regnasset / per lvj annos integros, et xx dies et sepultus est in festo Sancti Edmundi Regis, sicut continetur in folio precedenti.

De obitu Regis Henrici filii regis Johannis.

fo. 135 r°.

Secunda die post festum Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi, factus est Maior Walterus Herevy, sicut continetur in folio precedenti converso; sed statim non presentatus, quia postquam Rex obiit nulli Barones fuerunt ad Scaccarium usque ad diem illum.

Postea, in Vigilia Sancti Andree, prenotati Vicecomites de novo fuerunt presentati ad Scacarium, Baronibus ibidem sedentibus, sub nomine Domini Edwardi.

Transcriptum primi brevis quod exivit a Cancellaria Domini Edwardi, post obitum patris sui.

Edwardus Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, et Dux Aquitannie, Vicecomiti Nortffolk, salutem. Cum, defuncto jam celebris memorie Domino Henrico Rege, patre nostro, ad nos regni gubernaculum successione hereditaria, ac procerum rengni voluntate, et fidelitate nobis prestita, sit devolutum; per quod nomine nostro qui, in exibitione justitie, et pacis observatione, omnibus et singulis de ipso regno scimus ex nunc debitores pacem nostram dicti magnates et fideles nostri fecerant proclamari; tibi precipimus, quod per totam ballivam tuam in singulis Civitatibus et burgis, feriis, mercatis, et locis aliis pacem nostram publice proclamari et firmiter teneri facias; inhibendo

omnibus et singulis, sub periculo exheredationis, necnon amissionis vite et membrorum, ne quis pacem nostram infringere presumat. Nos enim omnibus et singulis, in omnibus juribus et rebus, ipsos contingentibus, contra quoscumque, tam maiores quam minores, parati sumus et erimus plenam, auctore Domino, justiciam exhibere. Testibus, W. Eborum Archiepiscopo, apud Westmonasterium, xxiij die Novembris, anno regni nostri primo.

Postea Dominus Edmundus, filius Domini Regis, venit Londoniis a Terra Sancta, x° die Decembris, tunc temporis die Sabbati.

Hoc anno, undecimo die Januarii, Dominus Willielmus de Valencia, qui fuit cum Domino Edwardo, venit Londoniis de Terra Sancta.

Ultimo die istius mensis Januarii, Episcopus Londoniarum venit Londoniis a Roma, ubi missus fuerat per legatum.

fo. 135 r°. *Quo dominus Edwardus fuit vulneratus.*

/ Memorandum quod, circa mensem Maii proximo precedentem, contigit in Terra Sancta apud Acon, scilicet, quod quidam Saracenus, maleficus proditor, sciens loqui gallice accessit ad curiam Domini Edwardi, et fecit se ibidem domesticum, velu esset de familia sua; qui, vero, quadam die, venit ad eum, dicens, quod ipse vellet secreto de bono et promotione sua loqui cum eo. Dominus autem Edwardus, nimis credulus et ultra modum credens proditori, recepit eum in camera sua, nemine ibidem remanente. Qui nequam, clauso hostio camere, accessit ad Dominum Edwardum, quasi locuturus cum ipso, et statim, extracto quodam cutello texicato, volens eum occidere, dedit ei quatuor vulnera pessima et fere mortalia. Ipse vero Edwardus viriliter erigens se in manu forti illum maleficum prostravit in terra, et proprio cutello proditoris ipsum frustatim dilaniavit, Benedictus Deus! et occidit. Postea notum fuit quod Soudanus illum miserat ad Dominum Edwardum interficiendum sicut Vetus de Montanis habuit in usu, qui tempore Regis Ricardi

Anglie fecit per duos servientes interficere Marchisum de Munferat apud Tyrum in Terra Sancta, sicut narratur in historia predicti Regis Ricardi.

Memorandum quod post obitum prenotati Regis, nullus, implacitatus per breve suum, tenebatur respondere adversario suo, nisi prius Dominus Edwardus, Rex Anglie, filius suus, per breve suum dedisset in mandatis ad breve patris sui ad efectum perducendum.

De decimis clericorum.

Hoc anno, in crastino Sancti Valentini, divulgatum fuit per Archidiaconum Londoniarum universis capellanis ejusdem Civitatis, quod ad mandatum Domini Pape omnes viri ecclesiastici per totam Angliam constituti, darent per duos annos continuos decimam partem omnium mobilium suorum Dominis Edwardo et Eadmundo, filiis predicti Regis redeuntibus a Terra Sancta, ad expensas eorum acquietandas, exemptis tantummodo Templariis, Hospitalariis, et monachis Cisterciensibus.

De archiepiscopo.

Postea, prima die Dominica quadragesime, tunc temporis vicesimo sexto die Februarii, electus Cantuariensis, nomine Robertus de Kylewareby, consecratus fuit apud Cantuariam in Cathedrali ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis. Tunc fuerunt ibi presentes suffragani sui Episcopi, scilicet Laurentius de Sancto Martino Roffensis, Nicholaus Wyntoniensis, Godefridus /Wygorniensis, *fo. 136 r°.* Ricardus Lincolniensis, Hugo Elyensis, Rogerus Norwycensis, Willielmus Batonensis, Rogerus Cestrensis, Walterus Exoniensis. Electus vero de Salesberia, nomine Robertus, fuit presens. Et absentes fuerunt Henricus Londoniensis et Johannes Herefordensis propter infirmitatem eorum. Stephanus autem Cistrensis adhuc fuit apud Romam, ubi missus fuerat per Octobonum legatum Pape, sicut prescriptum est.

De nuntiis a papa missis.

Memorandum quod mense Novembris proximo precedenti venerunt nuntii Domini Pape Londoniis, deferentes litteras Papales; et quia Dominus Rex tunc temporis obierat, et filius suus, succedens in regnum, non fuit presens, magnates Anglie noluerunt predictis nunciis dare responsum, super quod predicti

nuntii miserunt litteras Domino Pape, interim moram facientes apud Novum Templum. Set tamen ipsi ceperunt ad expensas suas xvj^{s} de qualibet domo religiosa in Angliam constituta, nulla exempta, neque Templariorum, neque Hospitaliorum, neque monachorum ordinis Cisterciensis.

Secunda die ante Annunciationem Dominicam in Gildhallia Londoniarum lecte fuerunt littere Domini Edwardi Regis, cujus tenor talis est:

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, et Dux Acquitannie, Maiori et Vicecomitibus et communitati Londoniarum salutem. Scimus et firmiter speramus quod de nobis quam totiens exauditis prospera, vestri congratulantur animi, incrementum exultationis recipientes et letitie, quam ad presens. Vobis representantes nunciamus nos in confectione presentium apud Caples in terra Laboris juxta illustrem Regem Sicilie consanguineum nostrum karissimum, extitisse sanos et incolumes, sicuti fore potuimus post doloris amaritudinem, quam accepimus de bone memorie Domini Regis, quondam genitoris nostri transmigratione; quod patienter sustinemus, divine voluntati placaturi. Ceterum quia vellemus et desideramus quod omnia in regno nostro pace gauderent et tranquillitate, vobis mandamus in fide et dilectione, in quibus nobis tenemini, quatinus ad hoc diligenter insistentes, taliter, nobis absentibus, vos habere curetis, quod in adventu nostro in Angliam, quod ad presens festinamus, summo precedente adjutorio, vobis promereri valeamus. Quia vero sigillum nostrum regium nondum factum habuimus sigillo Domini Regis Cicilie supradicti presentes ad nostram includi fecimus instantiam. Teste me ipso apud Caples xix^{o} die Januarii, anno regni nostri primo.

fo. 136 *r*°. /Memorandum cum Stephanus, Episcopus Cycestrensis, qui missus fuit ad Romam per Octobonum legatum Domini Pape, sicut prenotatum est in hoc libro, impetrasset gratiam a Summo Pontifice Domino Gregorio X^{o}., redeundi in patriam suam et rehabendi dignitatem suam; quod, tunc proficiscendo versus

Angliam, fatue et indiscrete se gerebat; quia cepit in societatem suam Emericum de Monte Forti, ad conducendum et veniendum secum in Anglia; quem Dominus Edwardus Rex odio habuit, eo quod fratres sui interfecerant Dominum Henricum de Alemannia, sicut prescriptum est. Unde Dominus Rex statim mandavit Constabulario Castri de Deveria, ut ipse fecisset ubique mare custodiri navibus et galleis, ne ipse intrasset in regnum Anglie. Mandavit etiam justiciariis suis, quod ipsi caperent in manus suas baroniam dicti Episcopi.

Hoc anno, sicut nec in tribus annis precedentibus, facta fuit aliqua justicia de pistoribus Londoniarum; set ipsi pro mercede dato Maiori et Vicecomitibus fecerunt panes suos pro voluntate sua, ita quod quilibet panis fuit in pondere levior quam deberet de tercia parte vel quarta, ad magnum dampnum et detrimentum Civium et omnium in Civitate venientium.

Memorandum quod toto tempore Maioratus istius Maioris non permisit ille placitare in Hustingo de placitis terrarum, nisi valde raro; eo quod ipse implacitatus fuit de quodam tenemento, quod Isabella Bukerel exigit ab eo per placitum inter ipsos motum.

De adventu Regis Parisius.

Hoc anno Dominus Rex, veniens de Terra Sancta cum nobili apparatu et comitiva, venit Parisius die Jovis ante Advinculam, tunc temporis vj. kal. Augusti, Regina sua antea profecta in Vasconiam. In crastino vero fecit Regi Francie homagium de terris quas tenet, et quas clamat tenere de eo.

/Cito postea ipse profectus est cum comitiva sua versus *fo.* 137 *r°.* Vasconiam, quibusdam Comitibus et aliis magnatibus de regno Anglie, qui venerant ei obviam usque Parisius et ultra, comitantibus ei.

Littere subscripte lecte fuerunt in Gildhallia in festo Nativitatis Beate Marie, Anno Domini M°CC°LXX°. tertio, et secundum tenorem illarum proclamatum per totam Civitatem.

De Flandrensibus.

Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, et Dux Acquitannie, Maiori et Vicecomitibus suis Londoniarum salutem.

Cum Comitissa Flandrie et sui nobis et nostris injurias et gravamina diversa in terra et potestate sua intulerint, propter quod nolumus quod ipsi ulterius in regnum nostrum veniant, aut in eodem morentur, seu mercimonia vel negotiationes ibidem exerceant, vobis precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod in Civitatate nostra Londoniarum publice proclamari faciatis, ne quis eorum sub forisfactura sui et bonorum suorum terram nostram ingredi aut ibidem moram presumat; et si forte aliquibus personis singularibus a Domino Henrico Rege, patre nostro, seu aliis antecessoribus nostris specialiter concessum fuerit, ut in terram nostram venire, ibidem morari, et mercandias suas exercere possint, clamari faciatis, quod mercandias suas et debita sua citra festum Natalis Domini proximo futurum recolligant, et tunc ad ultimum a regno nostro exeant, ibidem ulterius, sub forisfactura consimili, nequaquam reversuri. Datum per manum Walteri de Mertona, Cancellarii nostri, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Londoniis, viii. die Septembris anno regni nostri primo.

De intronizatione Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.

Hoc anno Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, qui nuper consecratus fuit, intronizatus est et positus in cathedra archiepiscopali, die Sancti Lamberti, tunc temporis die Dominica; quo die ipse, indutus palliolum suum, solempniter divina celebravit, et eodem die tenuit maximam et nobilissimam curiam de multis prelatis et baronibus Anglie.

De obitu Episcopi Londoniarum.

fo. 137 vo.

Tunc temporis obiit Henricus de Sandewyco, Londoniarum Episcopus, in quodam manerio suo quod vocatur Orsete, distans a Londoniis per xviij. leucas; / cujus corpus datum est sepulture ix. kalendas Octobris, (in Crastino Sancti Mathei Apostoli,) in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, eodem loco, quod ipse elegerat, die quo intronizatus fuit, si obiisset in regno Anglie.

Anno Domini M°.CC°.LXX°. tercio, anno regni regis Edwardi primo.

Petrus Cusin.

Robertus de Meldeburne.

Isti electi fuerunt Vicecomites die Lune ante festum Sancti

Michaelis, et in crastino Sancti Michaelis, sicut mos est, presentati apud Westmonasterium baronibus de Scaccario, non sedentibus ad Scacarium sed existentibus in parva camera que est juxta Receptorium prope Thamisiam, et ibi admissi; qui remanserunt tantummodo usque ad festum Sancti Andree.

De sententia lata per Robertum Archiepiscopum Cantuarie.

Anno eodem die Sabbati post festum Translationis Sancti Eadwardi frater Robertus, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, cum octo Episcopis de suffraganeis suis, in magna aula Westmonasterii, pontificalibus indutis confirmavit sententiam per Bonefacium Archiepiscopum predecessorem suum latam, cum xiij Episcopis, in eadem aula, sicut prænotatum est in hoc libro; et de novo excommunicavit omnes illos, qui facto, consilio, favore, auxilio, seu assensu pacem Regis et regni clam vel aperte perturbarent vel perturbari procurarent.

De retibus.

Postea capta fuerunt retia piscatorum de Thamisia, et die Lune ante festum Sancti Luce adducta ad Gildhallam, et ibi adjudicata; et quia non erant legalia secundum statuta Civitatis fuerunt in Westchep cremata, numero xxvij.

Hoc anno, ante festum Sancti Michaelis et post festum, per preceptum Constabularii de Dovere, propter injurias quas Comitissa Flandrie fecerat mercatoribus Anglie, sicut prenotatum est in hoc libro, homines de Quinque Portubus in manu valida et armata cum navibus et galeis pluribus navigaverunt in mare, et omnes naves quas invenerunt velificantes cum lanis versus Flandriam arestaverunt, et omnia bona Flandrensium in mare inventa ceperunt. Postea inhibitum fuit per Dominum Regem ne aliqua lana duceretur extra regnum.

fo. 138, rº. *De Maiore.*

/ Hoc anno in festo Symonis et Jude factus est Maior Henricus le Waleys, et postea, tertia die vel quarta, ad Scaccarium Baronum presentatus, admissus, et juratus.

De electione Imperatoris.

Hoc anno principes Alemannie circa festum Sancti Michaelis preteritum, ad quos scilicet pertinet electio Imperatoris, elegerunt quendam Principem Alemannie, Radulfum nomine de Hanesberuth, qui infra eundem mensem ab Archiepiscopo

canus ejusdem ecclesie et prepositus Beverlacensis; qui, postea, quinto die sequente, profectus est versus mare ad transfretandum apud Dominum Regem, ut presentaretur ei. Qui admissus a Domino Rege, rediit in Angliam, et die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii venit apud Lambhethe, et confirmatus est ab officiali Cantuarie, quia Archiepiscopus non fuit in Anglia.

Postea, tertia die ante festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno Domini M°CC°LXX° quarto, consecratus est in capella Archiepiscopi Cantuarie apud Lambhethe ab Episcopo Sancti Tassafensis, et post consecrationem transivit Thamisiam in quadam nacella, et cum applicuisset decalciatus perexit usque ad ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, et ibidem eodem die intronizatus est.

De contentione orta inter Henricum de Waleys Maiorem, et Walterum Herevy in Gildallia.

Memorandum quod hoc anno, die Martis proximo ante festum Sancti Thome Apostoli, convenientibus Maiore et Civibus in Guildallia, venit quidam de illis, quibus Walterus Herevy, dum fuerat Maior, cartas contulerat. Qui conquestus est Maiori et Vicecomitibus, quod quidam de officio suo operatus est contra statuta contenta in carta, quam ipse et homines de officio suo habent. A quo quesitum est, per quem ipsi habuerunt illam cartam: qui, proferens transcriptum carte illius, dixit quod ipsi habuerunt illam per Walterum Herevy, dum fuit Maior. Walterus vero fuit presens, et advocavit illam, et omnes cartas, quas fecerat tempore Maioratus sui. Cui responsum fuit per Gregorium de Rokesle, unum ex Aldermannis, pro Maiore et aliis discretioribus Civibus Civitatis, quia tales carte non debent habere locum ultra tempus Maioratus illius Walteri; tum quia ipse Walterus fecerat eas pro voluntate sua sine assensu Aldermannorum et discretorum virorum Civitatis: tum quia ipse facte sunt carte solummodo ad promotionem divitum hominum de officiis illis, quibus ille collate sunt; et ad dampnum et ad jacturam pauperum de eisdem officiis, et etiam ad dampnum et jacturam omnium aliorum Civium et totius regni.

Quo dicto, orta est inter predictos Gregorium et Walterum verbosa contentio et valde contumeliosa coram omni populo. Postea vero dictus Walterus exiens a Gildallia, accessit ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri in foro, et fecit ibi convenire multum populum de officiis illis, quibus cartas contulerat, dicens eis, quod Maior et alii voluerunt cartas eorum infringere, set si illi vellent adherere ei, ipse illas omnes integras sustineret. Et postea, vero, per totam illam diem et in crastino ipse perrexit per vicos et plateas Civitatis, predicando et attrahiando populum si posset ut adhererent ei contra Maiorem et discretos viros Civitatis. Quod quidem statim notum est Baronibus de Scaccario et Consilio Domini Regis, qui inde valde commoti sunt, et timentes, ne per ipsum Walterum et complices suos pax regis in Civitate perturbaretur, habuerunt inter se colloquium, et missum est breve Domini Regis Maiori et Vicecomitibus in forma subnotata.

Littere Domini Regis E.

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. Maiori et Vicecomitibus et ceteris fidelibus suis, Civibus Londoniarum, salutem. Quia ex insinuatione vestra, Maioris predicti, necnon et Henrici de Coventre, Nicholai de Wyntonia, Willielmi de Dunelmo, Johannis Adrian, Arnoldi Tedmar, Gregorii de Rokesle, Philippi le Taylur, Johannis de Gysors, Johannis Horn, Willielmi de Hadestok, Roberti de Meldeburna, Luce de Batyncurt, Reginaldi de Suffolchia, Gilberti de Dunton, intelleximus quod Walterus Herevy, et alii quidam de diversis officiis ejusdem Civitatis, manifeste minantur eisdem pro eo, quod ipsi, una cum aliis nostre Civitatis fidelibus, quedam statuta juri contraria per quosdam de officiis predictis ad lucrum suum proprium et contra communem utilitatem facta infirmare voluerunt; quibus statutis idem Walterus, tempore quo fuit Maior, preter assensum et consensum predictorum fidelium super hoc reclamantium, et sine communitate predicta, apponi fecit ut dicitur, et insuper congregationes et conspirationes cum quibusdam sibi adherentibus, diversis locis

fo. 140, ro. et horis/suspectis tenent, prout ex assertione predicta vere accepimus, vobis mandamus, quod ab omnibus et singulis ipsorum bonam securitatem capiatis et sufficientem manucaptionem, quod per ipsos, aut alios de suis, periculum dicte Civitati, seu predictis fidelibus nostris non eveniet, nec turbatio pacis nostre in Civitate predicta, prout ibi et alibi pluries per hujusmodi conspirationes et congregationes occidere consuevit. Datum per manum Walteri de Mertona, Cancellarii nostri, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum, vicesimo die Decembris, anno regni nostri secundo.

De attachiamento Walteri Hervey.

Per hoc breve attachiatus est predictus Walterus, secunda die ante Natale, et dimissus per captionem duodecim virorum de Civitate.

Cito postea, post festum Circumcisionis Domini, Maiore et Civibus convenientibus in Gildhallia, predicti homines de officiis, qui habuerunt cartas per dictum Walterum, detulerunt cartas illas coram Maiore; quibus unica pars sigilli Communitatis Londoniarum est appensa, que omnes sunt tradite in manus Maioris, ut eas custodiat quousque aliud inde provisum fuerit.

De cartis adnullatis traditis in manu Maioris.

Postea, die Lune post Octabas Sancti Hillarii, Maior fecit venire illas cartas in Hustingo coram omni populo, que lecte sunt distincte et aperte, et quamplures articuli in illis contenti expositi, qui sunt manifeste ad dampnum totius Civitatis et totius regni; et ideo preceptum est, assentiente tota communa Civitatis ibidem presente, quod ille carte sint nullius momenti, et quod homines de officiis faciant officia sua, sicut antea solebant, qua hora et ubi voluerint, et illa portant ad vendendum, ubi voluerint infra Civitatem et extra; sed quod opera illorum sint bona et legalia sub pena amittendi illa. Quod proclamatum fuit per totam Civitatem.

fo. 140, vo.
Littera Domini

/ Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, et Dux Aquitannie, Maiori, Vicecomitibus, et communitati Civitatis sue

Londoniarum, salutem. Super eo quod in absencia nostra, postquam de partibus Anglie recessimus, bene et fideliter erga nos et nostros vos habuistis, grates nobis scimus speciales, et specialiter gratum habemus, quod, ut accepimus, adventum nostrum in Angliam quamplurimum desideratis. Vobis, rogando, mandantes, quatinus, sicuti retroactis temporibus bene vos gessistis, ita in futurum ad honoris nostri et vestri incrementum, vos habere studeatis, ut nobis inde honor accrescat et commodum, et ad grates speciales teneamur. Datum apud Boret, xxviij die Decembris anno regni nostri secundo.

Regis, respondentes litteris quas Cives nuper miserunt ei, que lecte fuerunt in Gildallia, die Dominica, tunc temporis septuagesima.

Postea, die Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, in Gildhallia lecte fuerunt littere dicti Domini Regis sub hac forma.

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitannie, dilectis sibi Maiori, Baronibus, et probis hominibus suis Londoniarum, salutem. Ex quorundam fidelium nostrorum relatu plenius intelleximus, quod contra solempnitatem coronationis nostre, prout regie dignitati et honori nostro magis convenire creditis, diversimode preparatis; super quo grates et gratias vobis referimus, quas debemus. Verum quia cum quibusdam Civitatis nostre predicte in proximo adventu nostro Parisius, qui erat a festo Pentecostes in tres septimanas, habere volumus colloquium speciale, vobis mandamus, quod quatuor de discretioribus Civibus vestris ad nos ibidem tunc mittatis. Nos enim, perfecto negotio nostro ibidem, ad terram nostram divertere proponimus, Deo dante. Mandamus etiam vobis quod pacem et tranquillitatem et justicie complementum in Civitate predicta firmiter observari faciatis. Datum Burdegaliis, iij die Aprilis, anno regni nostri secundo.

/ Hoc anno, ante Pentecosten et post Pentecosten, confracte sunt per Maiorem Civitatis omnes mensure, per quas bladum solebat vendi in Civitate, et nova sunt confecta maioris quantitatis; quarum quelibet in superiori parte ligata est uno circulo ferreo, inclavato clavis ferreis, ne possint aliquando falsari. Quelibet vero mensura, scilicet, quarterium, *fo. 141. r°.*

dimidium quarterium, et bussellum, sigillata est sigillo Aldermanni.

Quod Maior fecit amoveri que inhonestabant forum.

Eodem tempore fecit idem Maior amoveri a foro omnes stallos carnificum, et piscatorum, et etiam stallos qui dimissi fuerunt et concessi per Vicecomites precedentes aliquibus habendos et tenendos in feodo omnibus diebus vite sue; qui dederant pro hoc Vicecomitibus magnam pecuniam. Unde manifestum est, quod ipse Maior dissaisiavit ipsos de libero tenemento suo injuste. Ipse tamen affirmavit quod hoc fecit, ne aliqua immundicia remaneret in foro contra adventum Domini Regis, qui in brevi tempore, ut dicebatur, venturus fuit de partibus transmarinis in Civitatem. Fecit etiam amoveri a foro alia, que solebant vendi ibi, quia videbatur Maiori, quod forum fuisset occupatum illis mercimoniis; et assignavit ut illa mercimonia venderentur in aliis locis.

Postea, in crastino Sancte Trinitatis, venientibus Maiore et civibus in Gildhalliam ad communia placita placitanda, accesserunt quidam piscenarii, et precipue illi qui amoti fuerunt a foro, ostendentes conquerendo, quod ipsi fuerunt disseisiti de libero tenemento suo in foro. Quibus responsum fuit per Maiorem, quod hoc factum fuit per Consilium Domini Regis, ne aliqua immunditia remanerat in foro contra adventum suum. Walterus vero Hervi queremonias predictorum piscenariorum sustinuit pro posse suo contra Maiorem et Aldermannos, unde verbosa contentio orta est inter dictum Maiorem et predictum Walterum coram omni populo. Unde Maior, / motus in iram, cum quibusdam discretioribus Civitatis, accessit ad Consilium Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, ostendens eis quod tunc factum fuit in Gildhalle.

fo. 141.

Walterus Hervi amotus est ab aldermannatu suo.

In crastino vero, pervenientibus Maiore et Civibus in Gildhalliam ad placita, que incoata fuerunt die precedenti, terminanda, ostensus fuit quidam rotulus et lectus coram dicto Waltero et omni populo, in quo continebantur plures articuli valde notorii de presumptionibus et injuriis, quas dictus Wal-

terus fecerat, dum fuit Maior, contra totam Communam Civitatis et contra sacramentum suum; unde dictus Walterus degradatus fuit judicialiter de Aldermanneria sua, et a consilio Civitatis inperpetuum privatus. Precepiturque est viris in illo Aldermannatu manentibus, ut ipsi eligerent virum idoneum, qui esset Aldermannus de foro, loco illius, et ipsum presentassent ad proximam Curiam in Gildhalle; quod factum est.

In primis ipse injuste testificavit quendam attornatum receptum fuisse per breve Domini Regis in curia Domini Regis de placito terre; unde postea compertum fuit apud Gildefordiam quod nuncquam aliquod breve super hoc exierat a Cancellaria; et ita notorium est quod ipse falsò testimonium perhibuit de illo attornato contra sacramentum suum, et contra fidem Domini Regis, et ad exheredationem partis adverse. *Hic subnotantur articuli de presumptionibus Walteri Herri, de quibus mentio facta est superius in hoc libro.*

Item, ipse, tempore Maioratus sui, recepit breve Domini Regis, ut ad certum diem veniret apud Westmonasterium, ostensurus, quo jure Cives ipsi darent Waltero de Merton seisinam de mora. Et ipse, qui capud Civitatis fuit et debet Civitatem defendere, fecit defaltam, et non retornavit breve, per quam dicti cives sunt in periculo dictam moram amittendi.

Item, cum ipse, tempore Maioratus sui, teneretur conservare et observare facere omnes assisas factas per Aldermannos et discretos viros Civitatis, et proclamatas per totam Civitatem, ipse permisit vendi cervisiam in warda sua pro tribus obolis lagenam, et illam venditionem / confirmavit, imponendo sigillo *fo. 142 r°.* Aldermannatus sui in quadam mensura injusta facta contra statuta Civitatis, que continebat tantummodo sextam partem lagene.

Item, cum ipse, qui nec partem sustinere nec salarium capere debet aliquo modo, ipse contra sacramentum suum feoda capit per totam Civitatem, et quandam summam pecunie capit annuatim de communitate piscenariorum ad sustinendos ipsos in causis suis, tam injustis, quam justis.

Item, de litteris patentibus, quas quidam de officiis fecerunt, et nova statuta ordinaverunt ad eorumdem commodum proprium solummodo et ad dampnum totius Civitatis et totius regni: quibus litteris ipse posuit partem sigilli Communitatis, que fuit in manus suas, dum fuit Maior, sine assensu Aldermannorum et aliorum virorum, pro magna pecunia recepta ab illis de officiis, satis notatum est et liquide in quarto et tertio foliis precedentibus hujus libri. Et etiam ibidem scriptum est qua de causa attachiatus fuit per xii manucaptores.

Item, cum bladum, vinum, et hujusmodi, veniens in Civitate ad vendendum, reduci non debeat extra Civitatem, sed vendi in Civitate secundum legem et consuetudinem Civitatis, ipse, mercede capta, videlicet, de aliquo mercatore, doleo vini de aliqua pipa de aliquo xx^s, permisit plusquam mille dolia abduci a Civitate contra sacramentum suum et ad magnum dampnum Civitatis.

Item tempore quo contentio fuit inter maiores et minores de Civitate super electione Maioris, ipse, sine assensu Domini Regis et magnatum Civitatis, fecit assidere inter complices suos, tunc temporis ei adherentes, unum tallagium ad summam xl^a marcarum et amplius; que pecunia assignata fuit per ipsos ad commune negotium illorum prosequendum. Quam pecuniam ipse totam convertit in usus proprios.

Item per procurationem suam quidam de Civitate, de Stebney, Stratfordia, et Hakeneya, venerunt in pleno Hustingo, ducentes secum quemdam causidicum. Fecerunt injustam
fo. 142 a. querimoniam de Maiore, qui habuit de facto suo warantum sufficiens, scilicet, consilium Domini Regis. Ipse vero Walterus stetit cum illis, et querimoniam illorum sustinuit, sicut prenotatur in secundo folio precedenti hujus libri.

[illegible] Hoc anno, xiiii die Junii, tunc temporis die Jovis, venit Londoniis a transmarinis partibus filius Domini Regis nomine Aunfurs, qui natus fuit circa festum Omnium Sanctorum

proximo precedens apud Burdegalis in Vasconia. Nate vero fuerunt ei due filie in Terra Sancta, quarum una mortua est, et altera venit cum eo et cum Regina usque in Vasconiam; que postea tradita est ad nutriendam Comitisse de Puntif, que quondam fuit Regina Hispannie, matri dicte Regine.

De civibus transfretantibus versus Regem.

Postea, proximo die ante festum Sancti Botulfi elegerunt Cives in Gildhallia Henricum le Waleis, Maiorem, Gregorium de Rokesle, Johannem Horn, et Lucam de Batencurt ad transfretandum ad Dominum Regem, sicut nuper mandaverat per litteras suas in hoc libro prescriptas, qui arripuerunt iter suum cum honore die Lune proxima subsequente.

Elegerunt etiam Willielmum de Dureham, Philippum Cissorem, et Henricum de Fruwyk die predicto ante festum Sancti Botulfi, ut essent Custodes Civitatis in absentia Maioris. Assignati autem sunt per Maiorem Walterus le Poter, Petrus Cusin, et Robertus de Meldeburne, ut in nundinis Sancti Botulfi audiant omnes querelas factas de Civibus ibidem, et illas terminandas, sine aliquo Ballivo Nundinarum, sicut Rex Civibus concessit olim, quando pax reformata fuit inter ipsos post turbationem regni habitam tempore Domini Simonis de Monteforti.

Postea, ipsi Cives a die qua recesserunt in unum mensem reversi sunt Londoniis, scilicet, VII° x^{o} kalendas Augusti.

Postea, in vigilia Sancte Margarete Gregorius de Rokesle et quidam alii cives, sicut eis fuit injunctum per ipsum Dominum Regem, profecti sunt versus mare ad tractandum de pace inter ipsum Regem et Comitissam Flandrie ad tardius apud Musteroil, tertio die post festum Sancte Magdalene.

De Judeis. fo. 143 ro.

/ Hoc anno, infra octo dies ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, quia Maior tunc temporis erat in itinere versus Dominum Regem existentem in partibus transmarinis, accesserunt Vicecomites, cum quibusdam discretis viris Civitatis, coram Consilio Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium; quos illi de Consilio, coram quibusdam Judeis ibidem presentibus, posuerunt ad rationem, ita dicentes; " Notorium est quod Judei omnia animalia

et volatilia, quorum carnibus vescuntur, propriis manibus interficiunt. Quedam vero animalia arbitrantur de lege sua, quedam non; de carnibus illorum que sunt de lege commedunt, et non de aliorum carnibus. Quid ergo faciunt Judei de carnibus illorum que non sunt de lege sua? An liceat Christianis illas emere et manducare?" Ad quod responsum est per Cives, quod si quis Christianus aliquas tales carnes de Judeo emerit, ipse statim erit excommunicatus; et si super hoc per Vicecomites Civitatis vel per aliquem alium convictus fuerit, amittet carnes illas et dabuntur leprosis vel canibus ad manducandum; et erit in gravi misericordia Vicecomitum. Sed si videtur vobis illam penam nimis levem esse, provideat discretio vestra tales Christianos graviori pena esse infligendos. Dicunt illi de Consilio Regis, "Nos nolumus tales graviori pena infligi sine Domino Rege, istud quia negotium tangit Judeos, qui sunt Domini Regis. Sed vobis, in fide, qua tenemini Domino Regi, firmiter precipimus quod illam consuetudinem in Civitate firmiter faciatis observari."

f. 143 a. / De Sinodo, celebrata apud Lugdonum per Gregorium Papam decimam Anno Domini M°CC°LXX° quarto, mensibus Junii et Julii.

In principio, ordinatum est de subsidio Terre Sancte dando.

Item ea que facta sunt et ordinata in predicto concilio super electionibus, postulationibus, et provisionibus.

f. 144 a. / De nobilitate attornata contra Coronationem Domini Eadwardi Regis filii Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis.

Memorandum quod omnis terra vacua, que fuit infra clausturam pallatii sui apud Westmonasterium, extitit nobilissime edificata domibus et aliis officinis, ita quod nulla pars possit ibi vacua inveniri. Extiterunt ibi in parte australi veteris pallatii sui constructa multa pallatia undique, quotquot ibidem possent edificari, in quibus erecte sunt mense in terra firmiter fixe: super quas mensas magnates et principes et nobiles debent refici in die coronationis sue et per quindecim dies post suam

coronationem; ita quod omnes, tam pauperes quam divites, ad solempnitatem coronationis sue advenientes, gratis recipiantur, et nullus expellatur.

Edificantur etiam infra dictam clausturam tot coquine, in quibus victualia debent preparari contra dictam solempnitatem; de quibus non est numerus. Et ne ille coquine sufficissent, ut illa victualia in eis non possint preparari, posita sunt ibi vasa plumbea extra coquinas innumerabilia; in quibus carnes coqui deberent. Et memorandum, quod illa magna coquina, in qua volatilia et alia debent assari igne, est tota discoperta in sumitate sua, ut omnimodus fumus possit exire.

De aliis utensilibus, quibus necesse est ad tam magnam curiam sustinendam non potest aliquis in scriptis redigere. De vinis nescit aliquis dolea, que ad hoc preparata sunt, numerare.

Et ut omnia concludam, nuncquam, aliis temporibus retroactis, tam magna plenitudo de deliciis et omnibus bonis, que pertinent ad nobilissimam curiam celebrandam, fuit preparata.

/ Item, magna aula et parva dealbate sunt de novo et depicte; *fo. 144 r°.*
ita quod oculi infra illas intrantium et tantam pulcritudinem intuentium, plenius deliciis et gaudio repleantur. Et si aliquid infra clausturam pallatii Domini Regis per vetustatem vel aliquo alio modo fuerit fractum vel deterioratum, in bonum statum reparatum est.

/ Anno Domini Millesimo, CC°. xvj°. In festo Simonis et Jude, *fo. 146 r°.*
fuit annus regni regis Henrici primus.

Annus xvij°. fuit annus secundus.

Annus xviij°. fuit annus tertius.

Annus xix°. fuit annus quartus.

Annus M°.CC°. vicesimus fuit annus regni regis Henrici quintus.

Annus vicesimus primus fuit annus sextus.

Annus vicesimus secundus fuit annus septimus.

Annus xx°. tertius fuit annus octavus.

Annus xxꝰ. quartus fuit annus nonus.
Annus xxꝰ. quintus fuit annus decimus.
Annus xxꝰ. sextus fuit annus undecimus.
Annus xxꝰ. septimus fuit annus duodecimus.
Annus xx. octavus fuit annus xiijꝰ.
Annus xx. nonus fuit annus xiiijꝰ.
Annus Mꝰ. CCꝰ. xxxꝰ. in predicto festo fuit annus xvꝰ.
Annus xxxꝰ. primus fuit annus xvjꝰ.
Annus xxxꝰ. secundus fuit annus xvijꝰ.
Annus xxxꝰ. tertius fuit annus xviijꝰ.
Annus xxxꝰ. quartus fuit annus xixꝰ.
Annus xxxꝰ. quintus fuit annus xxꝰ.
Annus xxxꝰ. sextus fuit annus xxꝰ. primus.
Annus xxxꝰ. septimus fuit annus xxꝰ. secundus.
Annus xxxꝰ. octavus fuit annus xxꝰ. tertius.
Annus xxxꝰ. nonus fuit annus xxꝰ. quartus.
Annus Mꝰ.CCꝰ. quadragesimus fuit annus xxꝰ. quintus.
Annus quadragesimus primus fuit annus xxꝰ. sextus.
Annus xl. secundus fuit annus xxꝰ. vijꝰ.
Annus xl. tertius fuit annus xx. viijꝰ.
Annus xl. quartus fuit annus xxꝰ. nonus.
Annus xl. quintus fuit annus xxxꝰ.
Annus xl. sextus fuit annus xxxꝰ. primus.
Annus xl. septimus fuit annus xxx. ijꝰ.
Annus xl. octavus fuit annus xxxꝰ. iijꝰ.
Annus xl. nonus fuit annus xxx. quartus.
Annus Dom. Mꝰ. CCꝰ. Lꝰ. fuit annus xxx. quintus.
Annus quinquagesimus primus fuit annus xxxꝰ. sextus.
Annus quinquagesimus secundus fuit annus xxxꝰ. septimus.
Annus quinquagesimus tertius fuit annus xxxꝰ. viijꝰ.
Annus quinquagesimus quartus fuit annus xxxꝰ. nonus.
Annus quinquagesimus quintus fuit annus quadragesimus.
Annus quinquagesimus sextus fuit annus xl. primus.
Annus quinquagesimus vijꝰ fuit annus xl. secundus.

Annus quinquagesimus vij^{9} fuit annus xl. iij^{9}.
Annus quinquagesimus nonus fuit annus xl. iiij^{9}.
Annus M^{9} CC^{9} sexagesimus fuit annus xl. quintus.
Annus sexagesimus primus fuit annus xl. sextus.
Annus sexagesimus secundus fuit annus xl. septimus.
Annus sexagesimus tertius fuit annus xl. octavus.
Annus sexagesimus quartus fuit annus xl. nonus.
Annus sexagesimus quintus fuit annus quinquagesimus.
Annus sexagesimus sextus fuit annus l^{9}. primus.
Annus sexagesimus septimus fuit annus l^{9}. secundus.
Annus sexagesimus vij^{9} fuit annus l. iij^{9}.
Annus sexagesimus nonus fuit annus l^{9}. iiij^{9}.
Annus MCC^{9} septuagesimus fuit annus l^{9}. quintus.
Annus septuagesimus primus fuit annus l^{9}. sextus.
Annus lxx. ii^{9} fuit annus l^{9}. vij^{9}.

Cujus quinquagesimi septimi anni xx^{o} die obiit predictus Rex Henricus, filius Regis Johannis, cum regnaverat plenarie per quinquaginta sex annos et viginti dies, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

Y kele Rey E. fis li Rey H. rengna xxxiij. hans, viij. meyus, iiij. jours, e mourut a iij. lues de Carlil e gist a Wemouter.

[fo. 63 recto.]

/NOMINA MAIORUM LONDONIARUM.

Hendricus filius Eylwini de Londonestane primus Maior Londoniarum, factus primo anno regni Regis Ricardi; et fuit Maior usque ad obitum suum, scilicet, fere per viginti quinque annos.

Rogerus filius Alani per unum annum.
Serlo le Mercer per unum annum.
Willielmus Hardel per unum annum.
Jacobus Aldermannus a Pascha usque ad Pentecosten.
Salemannus de Basinges per residuum anni.

Serlo le Mercer factus Maior in festo Simonis et Jude ann gratie M°CC° sexto decimo per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

M°CC°xx°. Item Idem per unum annum.

Ricardus Reinger per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Rogerus le Duc per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Anno gratie M°CC° xxx°. Andreas Bukerel per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Ricardus Reinger per unum annum.

Willielmus Joyenier per unum annum.

Gerardus Bat per unum annum.

Anno xl°. Reinerus de Bungeye per unum annum.

Radulfus Eswy per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

(Item) Michael Tovy per unum annum.

Item idem electus anno sequenti et non admissus, Civitat sine Maiore usque ad festum Sancti Hillarii, et tunc Johannes d Gisorcio factus est Maior usque ad festum Simonis et Jude.

Petrus filius Alani per unum annum.

Item Michael Tovy per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Rogerus filius Rogeri per unum annum.

Johannes Norman per unum annum. *M°.CC°.l°.*

Adam de Basinges per unum annum.

Johannes de Tuleshan per unum annum.

Nicholaus Bat per unum annum.

Radulfus Hardel per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem usque ad idus Februarii, et tunc per residuum anni Willielmus filius Ricardi.

Item Johannes de Gizorcio per unum annum.

Item Willielmus filius Ricardi per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum. *M°.CC°.lx°.*

Thomas filius Thome per unum annum.

Item Idem per unum annum.

Item Idem electus et presentatus ad scacarium et non admissus, et tamen stetit per unum annum.

Item Idem electus et admissus per unum annum. Iste fuit ultimus Maiorum Londoniarum factus in festo Simonis et Jude anno Dñi M°CC° lxiiij°.

Require in quinto folio precedenti de Custodibus Civitatis, factis per Regem, et in quarto folio, de Maioribus, postquam Civitas pervenit ad manus Civium.

APPENDIX.

[fo. 1 r°.]

DE ANTIQUIS LEGIBUS LIBER.

[fo. 1 v°.]

Hic fit mentio de rebus, que subnotantur in hoc libro sequenti.

C. xviij. De Gregorio Papa quinto, antea dicto Gratianus.

C. xix. De Silvestro Papa secundo, antea Gerebertus nominato, qui fecerat homagium Demoni.

C. xx. De miraculo, quod accidit in Saxonia, ubi est Ecclesia Sancti Magni, Martiris.

C. xxi. De Gregorio Papa septimo, antea dictus Hildebrandus.

C. xxij. De Urbano Papa secundo, cujus temporibus multi nobiles crucesignati sunt, qui postea ceperunt Antiochiam et Jerusalem.

C. xxiij. De alio Imperatore Henrico, qui duxerat filiam Regis Angliæ, Henrici primi, in uxorem, et qui cepit Paschalem Papam cum tota curia sua, et qualiter idem Papa coronavit eum in Imperatorem. Sed iterum postea mota est discordia inter ipsum Papam et ipsum Imperatorem.

C. xxiiij. De pace facta inter Calixtum Papam et ipsum Imperatorem.

fo. 2 r.
C. xxv. Nomina Episcoporum et Patriarcharum Jerusolumitanarum a tempore Jacobi Alphey, primi Episcopi Jerusolumitanarum usque ad tempora Simeonis, qui fuit Patriarcha, tempore quo Godefridus factus fuit Rex Jerusolumitanarum.

C. xxvi. Cronica Regum Anglorum a tempore quo Angli et Saxones venerunt in Angliam.

C. xxvij. In primis Regibus, qui regnaverunt in Cantia usque ad tempus Eylbricti Regis West Saxonum, qui regnavit anno Domini octingesimo.

C. xxviij. De Regibus Northymbrorum, qui regnaverunt ultra fluvium Humbre usque ad tempora Eilbritthi, predicti Regis.

C. xxix. De Regibus Merciorum, qui regnaverunt usque ad predictum tempus dicti Regis Eylbritthi.

C. xxx. De Regibus Orientalium Anglorum, qui regnaverunt usque ad tempora predicti Regis Eylbritthi.

C. xxxi. De Regibus Orientalium Saxonum, qui regnaverunt usque ad tempora predicti Regis Eylbritthi.

C. xxxij. De predicto Eylbrittho et successoribus suis, qui regnaverunt in totam Angliam usque ad adventum Normannorum.

C. xxxiij. De Regibus Normannorum, qui regnaverunt usque ad obitum Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, qui obiit anno Domini M°.CC°.lxx° secundo, mense Novembris.

C. xxxiiij. Visio Sancti Edwardi, Regis et confessoris, quam vidit, quando laboravit in extremis.

C. xx[illegible]. Genealogia Regis Angliæ, Henrici secundi, usque ad Noe, ut dicitur.

C. [illegible]. Nomina Regum, qui regnaverunt in Anglia a predicto Eylbrittho per ordinem scripta usque ad obitum predicti Regis Henrici.

Qualiter procedendum est in assayo, quod fit quolibet anno in Civitate, ad exemplar pistorum, ut sciant quantum panes illorum debent ponderare per totum illum annum. *C. xxxvij.*

De placito usitato in Civitate, quod vocatur assisa. *C. xxxviij.*

Nomina universorum Episcoporum, qui fuerunt in Anglia, postquam Angli venerunt in Angliam. *C. xxxix.*

Nomina Archiepiscoporum Cantuariensium metricè scripta. *C. xl.*

Nomina Vicecomitum Londoniarum per ordinem scripta. *C. xli.*

Nomina Maiorum ejusdem Civitatis per ordinem scripta. *C. xlij.*

Cronica Maiorum et Vicecomitum Londoniarum et quedam que contingebant temporibus illorum. *C. xliij.*

Provisiones facte per Dominum Henricum Regem filium Regis Johannis, et Consilium suum, ad leges Anglicanas emendandas. *C. xliiij.*

Carta ejusdem Regis et inrotulata, apud Westmonasterium, ad malitiam et perfidiam Judeorum reprimendam, quibus usi fuerunt per quosdam de Consilio Domini Regis | muneribus corruptos, et per eosdem voluerunt de aliis pravis consuetudinibus uti. *C. xlv.* *fo. 2 v°.*

De quodam monstro olim viso in confinio Britannie et Normannie, qui habuit duo capita feminina, et duo corpora, et omnia membra gemina usque ad umbilicum. *C. xlvi.*

Et alia scripta sunt in libro subsequenti, de quibus nulla mentio facta est superius.

Secundum Capitulum.

This second chapter in the Index of the Contents of the Book of Ancient Laws is in our Manuscript at what is now lettered fo. 3 r°, and is the first extract that occurs in it from the history of William of Malmesbury, entitled *Gesta Regum Anglorum*, of which the writer subsequently, it will be seen, makes frequent use. The best edition of this valuable historian is that lately issued by the Historical Society in 1840, under the careful revision of Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq., and with it I have made the collation between the text and this manuscript, so as to denote the variations in the readings, wherever such occur. The epistle is inserted in the above edition in vol. i. book 1, paragraph 80, page 112, line 17, and by that historian is thus introduced in the preceding paragraph 79:—Huic Ethelbaldo Bonifacius Archiepiscopus Mogontiacensis, natione Anglus, qui postea martyrio coronatus est, misit epistolam, cujus hic partem subdam, ut videatur quam libere arguat vitia jam in gente Anglorum inolevisse, qua Alcwinus timebat ventura esse. Simul et erit documentum ingens, in ostensis mortibus quorundam regum, quam districte Deus reos puniat, quos diu librata ira expectat. In our manuscript the reading of the above is thus simply varied:—Bonifacius Archiepiscopus Magnociacensis, natione Anglus, qui postea martyrio coronatus est, misit epistolam, cujus hic partem subdam, Ethelbaldo, Regi Merciorum

terre, documentum ingens ostensis mortibus quorundam regum, and so on *verbatim* as above.

ij. Capitulum. The next chapter of the Index is also from the same historian, and occurs in vol. i. book 2, paragraph 175, page 286, where it has this title—De Episcopo turpissimo et religioso et monacha incesta, and the legend this exordium—In hac urbe (que, olim Agrippina ab Agrippa genero Augusti dicta, postea a Trajano Imperatore Colonia denominata est, quod, in imperium allectus, colonias civium Romanorum eo deduxerit)—in hac, inquam, civitate fuit episcopus quidam, preclarus religione quamvis turpis corpore, cujus unum miraculum, quod moriens predixit, referam; si prius dixero quam insolitus casus eum in tanto culmine fastigaverit. In our manuscript the extract commences—In urbe, que olim Ag'ppa ab Ag'ppa genero Augusti dicta, postea a Traianano Imperatore, and so on *verbatim* as in the printed text.

iij. Capitulum. The next chapter of the Index is again from the same historian, and has the title in Malmesbury—De duobus clericis sociis, and is in vol. ii. book 3, paragraph 237, page 405, line 8; and this introduction by him—Sed, quia de Britannia parum alias dicturus sum, hic quod-dam miraculum, quod illis ferme diebus in Nannetis civitate contigit, paucis inseram—in the paragraph preceding. In our manuscript the commencement is simply thus varied—Erant in urbe Nannetis duo clerici, &c. and then continues *verbatim* as above to the end of the paragraph, and subjoining these words of the next paragraph, 238—Ista pro utilitate legentium me inseruisse non piguit.

Capitulum iiij. The next chapter in the Index occurs in the same historian, in the same volume and book as the preceding one, and in the paragraph 268, the first line. Our manuscript is here *verbatim* the same as the above.

Capitulum v. Chapter five of the Index is also in the same volume and book of William of Malmesbury; and in the subsequent paragraph, 293, with the title *De Miraculo quod accidit in Feldensi cænobio.* In our manuscript the only variance is the omission of the first line of the paragraph, and the substitution of "in Fuldensi cænobio" for "ibidem" in the second.

Capitulum vi. In like form chapter six of the Index is also an extract from Malmesbury, wanting the title *De muliere Malefica a Demonibus ab ecclesia extracta*, in volume i. book 2, paragraph 204, page 351; and beginning at the third sentence, instead of the first. Of this sentence the first word is *Mulier*, and from it to the end of the paragraph the reading of our manuscript is *verbatim* the same.

Capitulum vij. In Malmesbury, lib. ii. p. 355, paragraph 205, the legend which follows is entitled, *De a[illegible] de statua commodata*, and is thus commenced:—Verum ut Romam revertar. Ejusdem urbis civis, ephebus ætate. The commencement in our manuscript is simply varied as follows—"Urbis Rome, cujus ephebus etate, &c.;" after which it is [illegible], p. 354 5 6 7 to the end of the section. Next, is a copy *verbatim* of what follows in Malmesbury, *De corpore Pallantis filii Evandri*, p. 357 p. 206, omitting the epitaph and its history. And, at foot, this paragraph, which does not occur in the *Gesta Regum Anglorum* to my knowledge, and I therefore here insert it.

Celatura quedam Rome fuit, duos viros representans; unus portabat secum plenum annone, et alter molere videbatur. Et unus habebat M. litteram superscriptam capiti.

Alter vero P. litteram. Cumque Romani nescirent quid enim esset, quidam Anglicus hos versus scripsit.

> Lex Moysi celat, quam Pauli sermo revelat.
> Nam data grana Syna, per eum sunt facta farina.

The legend of *Secundus Philosophus* is likewise from some other writer; wherefore I here annex it, with a view to its identification. *Capitulum viij.*

| Secundus Philosophus fuit hic philosophatus in omni tempore silentiam servans et Pitagoream ducens vitam. Causa autem taciturnitatis hujusmodi fuit. Missus est a genitore, cum adhuc parvulus esset, ad discendum. Dum autem esset in discendi studio, contigit ut pater suus moriretur. Itaque audivit verbum hujusmodi, "Quia, scilicet, omnis femina est fornicatrix, et si latere posset, impudica profecto." Tandem effectus in philosophia, patriam suam remeavit, communem gerens peregrinationis consuetudinem, baculum et peram, circumferens corona capitis, et barba prolixa. Hospitatus autem in domu paterna, nemine domestico ipsum agnoscente, neque propria quidem matre. Volens igitur probare de mulieribus an verus esset sermo, vocavit unam ex ancillis, promittens se daturum ei sex aureos, asserens se amare dominam, scilicet, matrem suam. Que, accipiens aurum, incoabatur persuadere Domine sue, promittens aureos xl^{a}; ac illa consentiens ancille quòd, vespere, faceret illum egredi ad se latenter et dormiret cum eo. Philosophus stupens hanc permissionem a pedissequa, mittens ad convivium, didicit. *fo. vii. v°.* *De quodam Philosopho nomine Secundo.*

Et cùm a convivio surrexissent, venirent cubitum. Illa quidem existimabat se carnaliter cum illo commiscere debere; sed ille, velud propriam matrem, amplectens, et osculis eam placans, et inter brachia ejus usque mane sit. Mane facto, surgens Secundus volebat egredi et discedere; ac illa, apprehendens eum, ait, "Quoniam me temptare volebas, id fecisti?" Qui dixit, "Nequaquam, Domina mater, neque dignum est me maculare locum unde exivi. Absit!" Illa autem sciscitata est ab eo, quis esset? Et qui dixit, "Ego sum Secundus, filius tuus." Illa autem, recogitans insemetipsam, et non ferens confusionem, pro dolore examinata est. Secundus vero sciens, quoniam propter suam loquelam mors matri contingisset, hanc in se penam imposterum exegit, ne amplius loqueretur; et ita, usque ad mortem taciturnitatem servavit, ne lingua, postquam mater peritur, sibi ulterius serviret. *De eodem jacente cum matre sua propria.*

Circa idem verò tempus Adrianus Imperator veniens, audivit de illo; nec enim quicquam bonorum eum poterat mittens, venire eum ad se fecit. Venientem, itaque, Secundum Adrianus probare volens, si forte silentium veraciter conservaret, surgens, prior salutavit. Secundus propositum servabat silentium. Tunc Adrianus ait illi, "Loquere, philosophe, ut ita aliquid discamus. Impossible est enim, te tacente, sapientiam, que interest, manifestare." Secundus vero nichilominus tacebat. Adrianus iterum ait illi; "Secunde! priusquam venirem, recte quidem tacebas, quia non habebas gloriosum, cui auditorem, qui tuis posset assistere verbis. Nunc autem ego adsum, obsecrans ut loquaris, extollens vocem in virtute." Ac Secundus non movebatur tacens ad eò, ut Imperator expaivesceret. Anxius igitur Adrianus, dixit Herripont, | "Fac! ut philosophus iste loquatur." Heripon, ut revera erat, respondit, "Parchi et leones, ceteraque *fo. 8 r°.*

animalia concupiscerent humano ore loqui; sed de philosophi pertinatia nequamquam ita est." Vocans autem spiculatorem gentilem quendam, dixit, "Habeo nolentem Imperatori loqui; volumus vivere adhuc, et torque ipsum." Adrianus autem vocans ad se latenter spiculatorem, ait illi, "Priusquam philosophum duxeris per viam, loquere ei et persuade ei loqui, et si persuaseris ei ut loquatur, decola ipsum; si vero non responderit reduc eum iterum ad me." Ducebatur itaque tacens Secundus et spiculator conpellabat eum ad pugnam. Erat autem locus ille, locus tormentorum. Qui dixit ei spiculator, "Secunde! quare taces, morieris. Loquere et vives! Presta tibi vitam vel verbum illi, in quod cignus et hirundo et alie quoque volucres ad jocunditatem sue vite, data sibi lingua, utuntur, nec sine voce quicquam est in vita. Penite ergo, quia jam sufficit silentium transactum." Alii deinde pluribus instabant verbis et persuadebant Secundo loqui. Secundus verò vitam parvipendens, mortem tacitus sibi spectabat, verborum suasionibus non conversus. Tunc spiculator ducens eum ad locum destinatum, ait, "O Secunde! ostende cemitem, et suscipe in ea gladium." Secundus vero silentio vitam proponens, cemitem ostendit. Gladium itaque extendens spiculator, dixit, "Secunde! voce mortem redime!" Secundus nichilominus in silentio persistebat. Apprehendens igitur eum, spiculator venit ad Adrianum, et dixit eum tacentem usque ad mortem, et vitam silentio preposuisse. Adrianus autem admirans philosophi constantiam, surgens, ait, "O Secunde! silentium conservans, quandam tibi constituisti legem, solvique lex ista nullo modo potest. Sumes igitur tabulam istam; loquere mihi saltem manu tua." Scripsit ita; "Ego quidem, Adriane! te non timeo, quia possis me occidi, quia princeps hujus temporis videris esse. Me autem tibi occidere licet; verbum vocis mee et verbi proferri nulla est potestas." Adrianus itaque legens, ait, "Bene te excusas: sed quod ad hue quedam problemata ecce' propono, quorum primum est, Quid sit mundus? ut ad hoc mihi respondeas." Secundus autem scripsit;—"Mundus est, Adriane, constitutio celi et terre omniumque in eis. Sunt de quibus paulo plus disseram, si his, qui dicuntur, diligenter intenderis. Mundus est incessabilis circuitus, spectabilis supellex, per se genitum, coreuma multiformis, formatio, eternus tenor, circuitus summo errore solis, lune, dies, nox, tenebre, astra, terra, aqua, aer. Quid est oceanus? mundi amplexus, terminus coronatus, vinculum athalaticum universe nature, circum-cursus orbis, sustentaculum, audacia, vie limes, terre divisio, regnorum hospitium, fluviorum fons, imbrium refugium, in periculis gratia, in voluptatibus. Quid est Deus? immortalis mens, incontem-
fo. viii. v°. plabilis celsitudo, forma multiformis, multiplex spiritus, inco|gitabilis inquisitio, insopitus oculus, omnia continens, lux perhennis, summum bonum. Quid est studium? laboris xii signorum recursus, principium cotidianum, eterna conpunctio. Quid est sol? celi qualus, noctis objectio, caloris circuitus, indeficiens flamma, splendor sine occasu, celestis viator Dei, ornatus celi, pulchritudo nature, gratia horarum distributio. Quid est luna? celi propria solis emula, malefactorum inimica, vigilantium solamen, navigantium director, signum solempnitatum, reciaculo initium, oculus noctis, amica maris, presagium tempestatum. Quid est terra? celi axis, mundi meditullium, gentium vita, fructuum custos et nutrix, operculum inferni, devoratrix omnium virorum nascentium, nutrix viventium, celarium vite. Quid est homo? mens incarnata,

laboriosa anima, parvi temporis habitaculum, spiritus receptaculum, fantasma temporis, spectator vite, lucis desertor, vite consumpcio, eternus motus, mortis mancipium, transiens viator, loci hospes. Quid est celum? spira volubilis, culmen inmensum. Quid est pulchritudo? naturalis optio, parvi temporis fortuna, flos marcidus, carnalis felicitas, inconpositum negotium, humana concupiscentia. Quid est mulier? hominis confusio, insaturabilis bestia, continua solicitudo, indesinens pugna, cotidianum damnum, domus tempestatis, castitatis impedimentum, viri incontinentis naufragium, adulterii vas, pretiosum prelium, animal pessimum, pondus gravissimum, aspis insanabilis, humanum mancipium. Quid est amicus? desiderabile nomen, homo vix aparens, non invidenda possessio, refugium felicitatis, miserie revelator, indeficiens quies, indesinens felicitas. Quid est agricola? laborum minister, heremite conquestor, operator esce terre, medicus arbustorum plantatorum, montium complanator. Quid est navis? marina operatio, domus absque fundamento, avis lignea, incerta salus. Quid est nauta? fluctuum viator, marinus equitator, orbis hospes, terre desertor, tempestatis concertator. Quid est divitia? auri pondus, invidia, res, minister insatiabilis, curarum desideratarum, desiderium inexplebile, os excelsum, invisa concupiscentia. Quid est paupertas? odibile bonum, sanitatis mater, curarum remotio, absque solicitudine semita, sapientie repertrix, negotium sine dampno, intractabilis substantia, possessio sine calumpnia, inventa fortuna, sine solicitudine felicitas. Quid est senectus? optatum malum inventum, morsus incolumis, langor respirans, mors vehemens, expers mors, expectata mors communis. Quid est somprus? mortis imago, laborum quies, medicorum experimentum, vigilantium sapientia, victorum solutio, infirmantium votum, miserorum desiderium vivum, sancti spiritus requies. Quid est vita? beatorum letitia, miserorum mestitia, expectatio mortis. Quid est mors? eternus somprus, dissolutio corporum, divitum pavor, pauperum desiderium, indevitabilis incerta peregrinatio hominis, latro, fuga vite, resolutio omnium. Quid est, quod generat verba? | lingua. Quid est lingua? flagellinna eris, quandoque *fo. 9 ro.* vita, quandoque mors. Quid est aer? custodia vite. Quid est libertas? hominis innocentia. Quid est caput? custos corporis. Quid est corpus? anime domicilium. Quid sunt come? vestes capitis. Quid est barba? sexus discretio. Quid est cerebrum? custos memorie. Quid sunt oculi? duces corporis, vasa luminis, indices animi. Quid sunt nares? conatores sonorum. Quid frons? imago animi. Quid est os? nutritor corporis. Quid sunt dentes? mole mordentes. Quid sunt labia? valve oris? Quid sunt manus? operarii corporis. Quid sunt digiti? cordarum plectrum. Quid est pulmo? servator oris. Quid sit cor? receptaculum vite. Quid sit jecur? custodia caloris. Quid est fel? suscitatio iracundie. Quid est splen? risus et letitie capax. Quid est stomachus? ciborum coctus. Quid sunt ossa? robur corporis. Quid sunt coxe? epistilia columpnarum. Quid est sanguis? humor venarum. Quid sunt vene? fontes, cavus. Quid est lux? facies omnium rerum. Quid sunt stelle? pictura columpnis, nautarum gubernatio, noctis decor. Quid est pluma? conceptio terre, frugum genitrix. Quid sunt nebule? nox in die, labor oculorum. Quid est ventus? aeris perturbatio, mobilitas aure, siccitas terre. Quid est flumen? cursus indeficiens, refectio solis, irrigatio terre. Quid est aqua? subsidium vite, ablutio sordium. Quid est gelu? persecutor herbarum, vinculum terre, fons aquarum. Quid

est nix? aqua sicca. Quid est hiems? exul estatis. Quid est ver? pictor terre. Quid est estas? vestigatio terre. Quid est autumnus? maturatio frugum. Quid est que amarum dulce redit? quies post laborem. Quid est que hominem lassum fit? non sunt lucerne. Quid est spes vigilanti? sompnus. Quid est sompnus vigilanti? refrigerium laboris. Quid est amicitia? equalitas animorum. Quid est fides? ignote rei certitudo. Igitur Adrianus, cum hec legisset et didicisset causam quare Secundus in silentio philosopharet, precepit ejus libros sacre Bibliothece inscripsi et intitulari.

Secundi Philosophi explicit Liber.

fo. 9 r°. | Incipiunt versus Nicholai Mamacucii ad incorrupta Pontificum nomina conservanda, ne, videlicet, dicamus Eleutherius pro Eleuther et Hylarius pro Hylarus, et ad sciendum qui sunt antiquiores.

Cap. ix.

Si vis Pontifices Romane discere sedis,
Carminibus nostris perlectis, scire valebis.
Primo Papatus Petrus est in sede locatus;
Qui consederunt, Linus, Cletusque fuerunt.
Hiis Clemens junctus, simili fuit ordine functus;
Disputat hinc mundus sit quartus, sit ne secundus.
Hinc Anacletus presedit, et hinc Evaristus,
Hinc Alexandro successit in ordine Syxtus.
Hos juxta positus Thelesphorus est et Yginus.
Additur Anicetus, seu presul, nomine Pius,
Sother et Eleuther, quibus est Victor quoque mixtus; *Iste Papa Eleuther fecit Lucium Regem Britanniarum Christianum.*
Quos Zephirinus habet comites, Martyrque Calixtus,
Urbanus, turbe Christi prelatus in Urbe.
Post hos papatus, successit, in arce locatus,
Hinc Pontianus, hinc Anteros, hinc Fabianus,
Cornelius, Lucius, Stephanus, Sixtusque secundus.
Hos rutilat juxta Dionisius sede venusta,
Felix Romanus, cui jungitur Euticianus.
Hiis comites Caius, seu Marcellinus, habentur. *Memorandum quod omnes Pape, qui fuerunt a Passione Domini usque ad Eusebium Papam, qui fuit tertius ante Silvestrum, fuerunt martires, numero, scilicet, xxxi.*
Marcellus, nec non Eusebius, annumerentur;
Melchiades etiam. Post quem Silvester haberi.
Te, Dominus, Papam decrevit, in ordine cleri.
Marcus, cui Julius succedit, Liberiusque,
Felix, Damasus, cleri speculumque decusque.
Exule Liberio, Felix in sede locatur,
Martyriumque subit, cum Liberius revocatur,
Quare Liberii Damasus successor habetur
Sicut Jeronimi cronica narrante docetur.
Postea Syricium numeramus Anastasiumque; *Iste Papa Silvester mundavit Constantinum magnum a lepra*
Hinc, Innocenti, te, qui comitaris utrumque.
Post Zosimum vero Bonifacius enumeratur,

Hinc Celestinus cum Syxto consociatur.
Hos autem juxta Leo, vir doctissimus, extat,
Eloquium cujus quantus fuerit manifestat.
Ylarus hunc, et Simplicius Felixque secuntur,
Post quos Pelagius Anastasiusque leguntur.
Symachus, Ormisda rutilant, presulque Johannes,
Quos sequitur Felix, Bonifacius atque Johannes.
Agapitum cum Silverio, tecumque, Vigili,
Pelagium legimus papali sede potiri.
Hos, meriti magni pape, premitto, Johanni.
Papam post istam Papam numero Benedictum.
Pelagium, Rome prelatum postea prome ;
Hinc tu, Gregori, conformans cuncta decori,
Ecclesie Christi sal atque lucerna fuisti.
Post te Bleianum civem lego, Sabinianum,
Hinc Bonefacius et Bonefacius annumerentur.
Deusdedit, et quintus Bonifacius hiis socientur.
Honorium cum Severiano, teque, Johannes,
Inter predictos celestes scribimus amnes.
Post hos Theodoro Martinum consociemus,
De quo, quid fuerit per gressus, passus habemus.
Additur Eugenius presul ; quoque Vitalianus ;
Adeodatum, cum Dono, suscipiamus.
Scribitur hinc Agatho, Sicule regionis alumpnus,
Et copulatur ei prudens Leo Papa secundus.
Hiis adjungatur Benedictus, sive Johannes,
Et Conon. Tecum, Sergi, Sextusque Johannes,
Hinc alio Papa gavisa est Roma Johanne,
Et te, Sisinni genito genitore Johanne.
Post Constantinum Gregorius alter habetur,
Tercius hiis etiam Gregorius associetur.
Hinc Zacharias, Stephanus, Paulusque notentur ;
Hinc Constantinus, Stephanus quoque, communerentur.
Post Adrianum Leo tertius esse videtur ;
Post Stephanum quartum Pascalis presul habetur.
Eugenius vero Pape subscribitur isti,
Cujus successor tu, Valentine ! fuisti.
Gregorius quartus et Sergius et Leo quartus,
Pontificem dictum post quos legimus Benedictum.
Hinc, Nicholae, tuo gaudet Roma decore,
Cujus Adrianus post mortem fulsit honore.
Octavi viguit post hos doctrina Johannis,
Aquo Martinus perpaucis prefuit annis.

Tempore istius Gregorii Augustinus convertit Anglicos ad fidem.

(sic.)

Iste Sergius antea vocabatur Os Porci, unde post eum omnis Papa mutat proprium nomen suum.

fo. 10 r°.
| Presulibus presul subnectitur hiis Adrianus,
Et Stephanus quintus ; genuit pater hunc Adrianus.
Postea Formosum cathedram legimus tenuisse ;
Inde, Bonifacium papatum promeruisse.
Post Stephanum sextum Romanum perlege tandem,
Et post Theodorum nonum subnecte Johannem.
Hinc, Benedicte, pater Leo tecum communeretur,
De titulo Damasi Christophorus associetur.
Sergius hinc rutilans Anastasio copuletur,
(sic.)
Et Lando vivens Modicum super astra levatur.
Omnibus hiis, tandem, decimum conjunge Johannem,
Te Leo cum Stephano precedit, Papa Johannes !
Cui Leo seu Stephanus succedunt dogmate grandes,
Necnon Marinus et Agapitus atque Johannes.
Presulibus quintus conjungitur hiis Benedictus,
Cui Leo jungatur, Johannes et Benedictus,
(sic.)
Et Dominus necnon Bonifacius, et Benedictus,
Et quartum decimum post istos scribe Johannem,
Et quintum decimum post istos scribe Johannem,
Et sextum decimum post istos scribe Johannem.
Iste Gregorius antea vocabatur Gracianus, de quo mentio facta est in hoc libro.
Gregorium quintum prius et post scribe Johannem ;
Post quem Silvestrum prius et post scribe Johannem.
Hinc etiam nonum decimum subscribe Johannem ;
Sergius hinc quartus subnectitur et Benedictus.
Restat vicesimus Johannes, seu Benedictus.
Iste Silvester antea vocabatur Gerbertus. (sic.)
Hunc nonum decimum depromunt scripta Johannem.
Quod, cui eveniat, dabit hoc agnoscere carmen,
Quendam Johanni, si Mercurium vocitamus,
Istum vicesimum nonum decimum numeramus.
Silvester cum Gregorio, Clemensque secundus
Cum Damaso. Rutilat Leo post, Victorque secundus.
Stephanus hinc nonus, necnon decimus Benedictus,
Iste Gregorius antea dicebatur Hildebrandus, de quo mentio facta est in hoc libro.
Et successit ei Nicholaus in ordine mixtus ;
Alter Alexander et Gregorius copulantur.
Victor et Urbanus cum Pascali comitantur.
Gelasium mundo concessit postea Christus ;
Cui decedenti successit Papa Calixtus.
Iste P[illegible] in hoc libro.
Honorius cathedram post hos omnes decoravit,
Hinc, Innocenti, te Papam Roma vocavit.
Post Celestinus, celesti dogmate functus,
Crismate letitie fit pre consortibus unctus.
Lucius hinc mundi cupiens obsistere morbis
Est raptus, tali quia dignus non erat orbis.

Tertius Eugenius, Anastasiusque secuntur;
Tunc Adrianus Alexanderque leguntur.
Lucius, Urbanus post sacra sede fruuntur,
Gregorius, Clemens, Celestinusque secuntur.
Hinc, Innocenti, te Papam Roma creavit,
Honorium post te papali sede locavit.
Gregorius nonus predictis associatur;
Innocentius hinc in sacra sede locatur.
Tunc Alexander, tunc Urbanus cathedratur.
Adventus Christi tunc temporis extitit annus,
Mille Ducentenus et sexagesimus unus,
Quando fuit quartus Urbanus Papa creatus.
Post ipsum quartus Clemens est Papa vocatus.

Temporibus istius Innocentii factus fuit tributarius Rome Johannes Rex Anglie.

This last line is added.

Nullus Papa fuit post hunc plusquam tribus annis.
Si pontifices prescriptos omnes numeretis,
Centum cum nonaginta tunc invenietis.
Gregorius decimus post Clementem cathedratur. *(added.)*

In numero cleri quisquis probus optat haberi,
Est opus, ut scriptis jugiter meditetur in istis.

| Post Grecos primus Romane rexerat urbis *fo. 10 v°*
Imperium Julius, et post hunc Octavianus. *Cap. x.*
Post hunc Tyberius, Gayus et Claudius, et tunc
Nero, qui Paulum gladio necat et cruce Petrum.
Regnantes Galba, Vitellius, et Otto per annum,
Bella moventes inter se, simul occubuerunt.
Post hos Imperium suscepit Vaspasianus,
Et successit ei Tytus; tunc Domitianus.
Tunc Nerva, tunc Trajanus; post quem Addrianus.
Antonius Pius, Aurelio, Lucio, sibi junctis.
Malcus cum Lucio, set et Aurelio quomodoque;
Cum Lucio, sed et Antonio, Comodus dominatur.
Helius cum Severo; sed tunc Carakalla
Antonius. Post quem Macrinus regna gubernat;
Tunc Alexander, tunc Maximinus cathedratur.
Tunc Gordianus, tunc rexit sceptra Philippus.
Tunc Decius; post quem Gallus cum Vollusiano.
Post Valerianus regnavit cum Galieno.
Claudius Imperium tenet et post Aurelianus.
Tunc Tacitus; post quem Probus, et post hunc Florianus.
Tunc Carus cum Carino et Numeriano.
Tunc Dioclitianus regnat cum Maximiano,
Valerius cum Constante, cum Licinioque.

Tunc Constantinus Magnus dominatur in urbe,
Post illum Constantinus, qui filius ejus,
Cui Constantius et Constans fuerant sociati.
Imperium post hos Julianus Apostata rexit.
Tunc Jovinianus Rex sublimatur in urbe.
Valentinus post hunc cum fratre Valente.
Tunc, cum Valentiniano simul et Gratiano,
Regna Valens rexit, et post ipsum Gratianus,
Qui secum Theodosium regno sociavit.
Theodosius est Rex post mortem Gratiani.
Honorio secum tunc Arcasius dominatur.
Post hunc Honorius cum Theodosio regnat.
Fit Theodosius Rex cum Valentiniano.
Tunc Marcianus, secum Valentinianus.
Tunc Leo, tunc Zenon cum Basilio cathedratur.
Tunc Anastasius, Justinus, Justinianus.
Justinus minor Imperium tunc rexit, et post hunc
Cum Constantino fit Tyberius dominator.
Mauricius, Focaz, Eraclius. Iste, perempto
Cosdroe, cum cruce Christicolas captos liberavit.
Heradonas, Custans, Constantinusque notantur,
Tunc alter Constantinus, tunc Justinianus,
Tunc Leo, Tyberius, necnon et Justinianus.
Philippus, Anastasius, Theodosiusque;
Tunc Leo cum Constantino regnavit in urbe.
Tunc Constantinus, Yrene secum sua mater.
(sic.) Et cum Pipino, que Gallica regna regebat.
Patricius Rome fuit hic Pipinus effectus,
Postea per Francos Reges Rome statuuntur;
Quorum primus erat a magnitudine magnus
Rex Carolus dictus, et post illum Lodewycus.
Post hunc Lotharius, Carolus, Carolus, Lodewycus,
Tunc Barengarius, tunc Hugo, Lothariusque.
Alberto secum, tunc Berengarius alter.
Nunc ad Tetonicos Regalis electio transit;
Otto primus erat, et post hunc Otto secundus.
Imperio post hos successit tertius Otto.
Tunc Conradus, Henricus, dominantur in urbe.
Alter et Henricus, et tertius anumerantur.
*a Tunc Lotharius et Conradus; tunc Fredericus;
c Jerusalem, Rome fuit hic Rex, Cecilisque.

* These lines are misplaced in the manuscript, and the four letters in the margin denote that we are to read them in the order of the alphabet.

b Et tunc Henricus, tunc Otto, tunc Frethericus;
d Usque vir hic obiit, fluxerunt mille cc[ti].
Et quinquaginta post partum virginis anni.
Tunc Landegravius Thuringie, Raspe vocatus,
Fit Rex Theutonie. Post illum Rex fit ibidem
Willelmus, Comes Hollandie, sed tempore parvo.
Post hos Cornubie Comes est Ricardus electus,
Ut decet et fit, Rex in Aquensi sede locatus.
Iste sui regni ter quinto transit in anno.
Mille, ducentesimus et septuagesimus unus,
Annus erat Domini, quando vir iste ruit.
Post hunc Theutonie Radulphus regna gubernat.

In the Manuscript De Antiquis Legibus Liber the eleventh chapter commences at the top of *folio* 11 *r*°, with this title in red ink, | Particule tractatus Willielmi, qui scripsit de gestis Regum Anglorum, and below it, Anno quarto regni Chelwlfi, Regis Northumbrorum, qui septimus fuit ab Ida, primo Rege illius Regni tempore Anglorum, obiit Beda, Hystoricus, &c., from which last word it is continued in the words of William, monk of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum Anglorum, vol. i. lib. i. paragraph 54, to the end, occupying in our Manuscript the whole of the leaf, and commencing on the reverse side with the words | splendidiorem excellentiam. It may be observed that none of the titles mentioned below are in Malmesbury, and that each heading is peculiar to this manuscript copy of that writer. Thus, Sermo Bede Presbiteri is merely the paragraph 55, beginning Hæc de Historia, &c.; Oratio ejusdem, the paragraph 56, beginning Deinde enumeratis, &c.; Adhuc de Beda, the paragraph 57, beginning Deficit hic, &c.; and Epistola Sergii Episcopi, the paragraph 58, beginning Sergius Episcopus, &c. In this last paragraph in our manuscript at the words | Pro immensis, we reach the *recto* of the twelfth *folio*. To continue, Commendatio Bede is the paragraph beginning Ita jam, &c., in which at the words | tergum ponebat we come to the reverse side of the *folio* named above of our manuscript; Hortatio ejus et sanctitas ejus, is the short paragraph 60, beginning, Veruntamen animi, &c.; De obitu ejus is the paragraph 61, beginning Plerumque spe, &c., in which at the words | illibato sensu, the thirteenth *folio* of our manuscript begins; and Quod post obitum ejus deperiit sapientia diu in Anglia is the short paragraph beginning Sepulta est, &c., in which in our manuscript Bede's epitaph at the end is also omitted. The eleventh chapter is repeated on this *folio* in the margin; and under the title De Origine gentis Francorum et Karolo Magno, varied from that of Malmesbury De linea Regum Francorum, and with this addition to the first line of paragraph 68, Nunc de Genealogia Karoli Magni Regis Francorum volo tractare, we have, from Franci, &c., the whole of the said paragraph, with some slight variations. For example, on the reverse of *folio* 13 the three first words of our manuscript are | Transrhenanos Francos factus, whereas in Malmesbury the only words are Transrhenanos factus. The fourteenth *folio* of our manuscript commences with the word | Henricus et ejus sanguine, being a variation from the correct text of Malmesbury, which reads ex. Under the title De Lodovico

Cap. xi. *fo.* 11 *r*°. *fo.* 11 *v*°. *fo.* 12 *r*°. *fo.* 12 *v*°. *fo.* 13 *r*°. *Cap. xi.* *fo.* 13 *v*°. *fo.* 14 *r*°.

filio Karoli Magni et filiis et nepotibus suis, we have the paragraph 110 in the second book of Malmesbury, over which we read De successoribus Karoli Magni, beginning
fo. 14 vº. Siquidem Lodowicus, &c., and where at the words | reliquit. Ipse we have the *verso* of the above *folio* of our manuscript.

Cap. xij. In this twelfth chapter, under the heading Visio Karoli Regis Suavorum, filii Ludovici Regis Noricorum, we have the paragraph 111, under the heading *Visio Karoli*, beginning In Nomine, &c. in the same book of Malmesbury, and in which at
fo. 15 rº. the words | mei et avunculorum the fifteenth folio of our manuscript commences, and
fo. 15 vº. 16 rº. at the words | meos, intuitus the *verso*, and at the words | perficiet et in the last line but two we reach the sixteenth *folio*. Under the title De Karolo genere Edwardi primi, not in Malmesbury, we have the short paragraph 112, with the last sentence omitted and with the additional words to the first sentence which are inserted in the note 4, at page 166 from manuscript A. by Mr. Duffus Hardy.

Cap. xiij. This thirteenth chapter in our manuscript is commenced by the heading Quando cessavit genus Karoli Magni regnare in Francia, being the short paragraph 128 of the same book of Malmesbury, who entitles it De Hugone Capet, quomodo factus est Rex Franciæ; beginning Filius hujus Karoli, &c. of which the last sentence but one after the word uxorem is cut short off with the words, de quo descenderunt alii Reges, qui postea in Francia regnaverunt, together with what follows to the end of the paragraph.

Cap. xiiij. The title Epistola Cnutonis Regis Danorum, qui regnavit in Anglia xx^ti annis, injuste quidem regnum ingressus, sed magna civilitate et fortitudine vitam componens, of our fourteenth chapter, is an insertion of the writer of our manuscript, as there is no such title in Malmesbury, who at once begins his paragraph 183 with Cnuto rex totius Angliæ, *&c.* *Folio* sixteen *verso* of our manuscript begins with the words on the
fo. 16 vº. eighteenth line | hoc patravi, and in the same paragraph we have *folio* seventeen, com-
fo. 17 rº. mencing at | pactum, omnium.

Cap. xv. The title, at the commencement of the fifteenth chapter, De Gunnilda filia ejusdem Cnutonis et Emme, matris Sancti Edwardi de Westmonasterio, is another insertion of the writer of our manuscript for Malmesbury's title De Haroldo filius Cnutonis, and instead of copying him he makes this short abridgement of his long paragraph 188, beginning Anno Dominicæ, &c. Mortuo predicto Cnutone, successit in regnum filius ejus Haroldus, natus in Danemarchia, et regnavit annis quatuor et mensibus quatuor. Quo mortuo, regnavit post eum Hardeknudus, frater ejus, filius predictorum Cnutonis et Emme; qui, regnans biennio preter decem dies, mortuus est. Iste Gunnildam, sororem suam, filiam Cnutonis et Emme, spectatissime, &c. from which last word Malmesbury is copied *verbatim* to the close of the paragraph which ends velum sancti-
fo. 17 vº. monia | lium suscipiens, in die servitutis placido consenuit otio.

Cap. xvi. | The title De Henrico Imperatore of Malmesbury, over paragraph 189, beginning Erat imperator, &c., is added to by our copyist in the next chapter with these words, Romano, genere Cnutonis, and the following paragraph of Malmesbury headed De sorore Imperatoris et clerico illam diligente and beginning Preterea crebro, &c., is reduced to De eo et sorore suo et clerico. In this paragraph, 190, begins *folio* 18
fo. 18 rº. of our manuscript at | insperatum putabant Domino, the three last words. The title of paragraph 191 in Malmesbury De clerico nolente legere evangelium pro

imperatore, beginning Item habebat, *&c.* is likewise abridged by our copyist into De eodem et clerioo suo. The next title in our manuscript is an original insertion of our copyist, there being none in Malmesbury; it reads De miraculo apud Magontiam tempore ejus. It is the paragraph 192 of Malmesbury beginning At quia, *&c.*, and ending De longe con | sistens, ipse superflua ciborum abstergens. The titles De alio miraculo et De cerva *fo.* 18, *r°.*
are also original insertions of our copyist to the paragraphs 193, beginning Tempore Conradi, *&c.*, and 194, beginning Occurunt hoc, *&c.*, and though he writes at the foot of the last Epitaphium ejus hoc est, he nevertheless omits it. The subsequent numbers of the chapters in the margin are omitted throughout the rest of the manuscript, and are here put between brackets to denote that they are inserted from the Index.

In our manuscript in the next chapter there is a title Miraculum de misterio cor- *(C. xvii.)*
poris et sanguinis Domini, whereas Malmesbury in his third book has only De Berengario over paragraph 284; our copyist also changes Fuit hoc tempore in the first sentence into Tempore Willielmi Regis, qui Angliam conquisivit. After which our copyist puts De quo alibi in hoc libro satis dictum est, whereby the rest of the paragraph, and the whole of the paragraph 282, beginning Videas in his, *&c.* are here omitted, but he gives the paragraph 286 entire, beginning Nos sane, *&c.* It is at the words | flammineas minas in this paragraph that the nineteenth folio of our manuscript begins *fo.* 19, *r°.*
at the eighth word from the end of the paragraph.

The eighteenth chapter, taken from the second book of Malmesbury, begins without *(C. xviij.)*
title, and is *verbatim* as Malmesbury, with the exception of an interlineation of quintus over sextus, and includes the two long paragraphs of 201, beginning Erat papa Gregorius sextus, *&c.*, and 202, beginning Si in vobis, *&c.*, and the short one 203, beginning Hoc permoti oratione, *&c.* The folio 19 *v°* of our manuscript is at | circumsonare, adeo *fo.* 19, *v°.*
in the first paragraph, those of folio 20 recto and verso are at | et facultas! and | agere *fo.* 20 *r° et v°.*
gladio in the second paragraph.

In the same book of Malmesbury, and in the nineteenth chapter of our manuscript, *(Cap. xix.)*
the first paragraph, 167, is headed De Gerberto; but this writer and his copyist vary in the first sentence, the reading of Malmesbury is Decedente hoc Johanne, successit Gregorius. Ei item Johannes sextus decimus. Illi Silvester, qui et Gerbertus, de quo, *&c.* In our manuscript the reading is Decedente predicto Gregorio, successit Johannes sextus decimus, with vij interlined over it, cui successit Silvester, qui antea Gerbertus vocabatur, de quo, *&c.*, from which word it is continued *verbatim* to the end of the paragraph. At the words | cupiditate captus, the eighth line of the para- *fo.* 21, *r°.*
graph, the fo. 21 recto of our manuscript begins, and the fo. 21 verso commences in the middle of the word disci| plinis, eleven lines from the end. The headings to para- *fo.* 21, *v°.*
graphs 168 and 169 in Malmesbury are De Discipulis Gereberti and Quomodo Gerbertus thesauros Octaviani invenit; but in our manuscript both these paragraphs are under the one title De eodem. The paragraph 168 has this beginning, Gerbertus Galliam repatrians, *&c.*, and that of 169 this, Erat juxta Romam, *&c.*; and at the words | in interiore in the latter we begin the *folio* 22 of our manuscript. The next paragraph *fo.* 22, *r°.*
170 has the title in Malmesbury, Quomodo quidam thesauros Octaviani quæsierunt; beginning Sed hæc lecturis, *&c.*; in our manuscript it is De quodam prodigio, and

fo. 22. *v°.* in the middle of the word impedi | remur commences the reverse of folio 22. The paragraph 171 has this title in Malmesbury, De aniculis, quæ juvenem asinum videri fecerunt, and begins Erant in strata publica, &c.; in our manuscript the title is varied to *fo.* 23 *r°.* De mulieribus incantratricibus, and at the words in the sixth line | aliud videri the folio 23 commences in our manuscript. The following paragraph 172 is entitled in Malmesbury, De capite statuæ loquentis, and in our manuscript De Gerberto, and that *fo.* 23 *v°.* of 173 has no title in either copy. At the words | Et quia, commencing this last paragraph, we have the reverse of folio 23.

(C. xx.) The title in Malmesbury to the paragraph 174 is De viris et feminis choreas ducentibus, and begins Ego Othbertus peccator, &c.; in chapter twenty of our manuscript it is simply described as De Miraculo. The next paragraph, 262, is in the third book of Malmesbury, and has this beginning, Rex igitur Danorum, &c.; but in our manuscript, under the title De Roberto Guiscardo, it is commenced at the thirteenth line only of the above paragraph in these words, Siquidem Robertus Guiscardus mediocri, &c., from *fo.* 24 *r°.* which last word it is entire to the end of the paragraph; and at the words | obaudit, Hildebrandum, in the eighth line of page 440, commences folio 24 of our manuscript.

(C. xxi.) The paragraph, 263, in chapter twenty-one has this heading in Malmesbury, De Hildebrando Papa, and begins, Verum quia, &c., but our copyist merely puts the two firs words. The paragraph 264 in Malmesbury, beginning Item in eadem provincia, &c. has no title in Malmesbury; but in our manuscript it has the heading Miraculum *fo.* 24 *v°.* aliud et prophetia ejus, and at the word | Miraculum we have the reverse of folio 24 of our manuscript. The next paragraph, 265, is headed by Malmesbury, De Episcopo per simoniam introducto, and begins In Gallia vicepapa, &c., and in our manuscript, Aliud miraculum ejusdem de quodam Episcopo Symoniaco. The paragraph, 266, in Malmesbury has no heading, and begins Alexandro ergo defuncto, &c.; but in our manuscript we read, De successione Hildebrandi in Papam; and, at the words in the *fo.* 25 *r°.* ninth line | inducto. Nec, we have the folio 25 of our manuscript. In the short paragraph, 288, in the same third book, beginning Illa fuit tempestas, &c., we have in our manuscript the title De Henrico Imperatore Alemannie, which has no heading in Malmesbury.

(C. xxii.) To the first paragraph of the twenty-second chapter of our manuscript, which follows without title the one above in Malmesbury, beginning Porro Hildebrando Papa, &c., *fo.* 25 *v°.* we have the title De Urbano Papa, and at the words | undecim annos we have the reverse of folio 25. The paragraph 290, beginning Audivi virum, &c., has the heading in Malmesbury, De homine a muribus dilacerato, which in our manuscript is altered to Prodigium de Muribus; and the paragraph 291, beginning Ideo minus, &c., and having the title Quod quem leopardus mordicus attigerit mures commingant in Malmesbury, in our manuscript is simply Aliud de eodem. The next paragraph, 292, De Marinaro Scoto, beginning Sub isto imperatore, &c., has the same title in Malmes- *fo.* 26 *r°.* bury as in our transcriber, and at the words | Recensens, viginti duos, we reach the folio 26 recto of our manuscript. Over the next paragraph, 344, of the fourth book of Malmesbury, beginning Anno ab incarnatione Domini, &c., instead of the title in Malmesbury De itinere Christianorum in Jerusalem, we read De Papa Urbano secundo,

The paragraph 345, beginning In concilio, *&c.*, has the heading De concilio Clari Montis in Malmesbury; but in our manuscript it has no heading, and in the middle of the word prohibi|tionem, we reach in our manuscript the reverse of folio twenty-six. *fo.* 26 *v*°. The paragraph 350 has this heading, De Roberto Normanno, in Malmesbury, which in our manuscript is changed to Adhuc de Papa Urbano, and the text below varies somewhat from Malmesbury. It reads, Per ammonitionem predicti Pape multi viri crucesignati profecti sunt in subsidium Terre Sancte, quam Sa(raceni) tunc temporis occupaverunt. Inter quos Robertus, Comes Normannorum, filius Willelmi Regis, qui Angliam adquisierat, iter reliquid; in Malmesbury it is Jam vero mensi Septembri, Robertus, Normannorum comes, frater Willielmi Regis, cujus titulum hic liber gestat, iter illud adoriri gestiens, habuit, *&c.*

In the next chapter, the twenty-third in the Index, we come to the extracts from the *(C. xxiii.)* last book, the fifth of the Gesta Regum Anglorum of Malmesbury, and over the paragraph 420 in our manuscript is inserted the original heading, De maritacione Matildis filie Regis Henrici et Imperatoris Henrici Alemannie, beginning thus, Filiam Matildam: ex Matilda prima uxore sua susceptam, dedit Rex Henricus primus Henrico Imperatori Alemannie, | filio Henrici, de quo superius feci memoriam Fuit hic *fo.* 27 *r*°. Henricus, *&c.*, and so *verbatim*, as the text of Malmesbury. At the word filio we commence the twenty-seventh folio of our manuscript. To the next paragraph, 421, beginning Dominus Papa Paschalis, *&c.* the heading, De compositione pacis inter Paschalem et Henricum Imperatorem, is peculiar to our manuscript, and at the words | Reinerus Cardinalis, we reach the reverse of folio 27. To the paragraph 422, *fo.* 27 *v*°. beginning Ipse etiam Rex, *&c.* the title, Item inter Henricum and Paschalem is original. The paragraph 423, beginning Hac conventione expleta, *&c.* has again an original heading in our manuscript, De coronatione Henrici Imperatoris. The succeeding paragraph, 424, beginning Paschalis episcopus, *&c.* has the heading Epistola Paschalis ad Henricum, also original. At the words in the fourth line of this paragraph | bene- *fo.* 28 *r*°. dictionem. Regnum commences the twenty-eighth folio of our manuscript. The paragraph 425, beginning Peracto itaque toto, *&c.* has the original title, Quomodo Romani sibi civitatem Rome dederunt. The title De consilio Romano of the succeeding short paragraph, 426, beginning Omnem hanc *&c.* is also original. The next paragraph, 427, beginning Anno ab, *&c.* has an original title in our manuscript, that of Epistola Paschalis, and at the words | Martio, quintodecimo, we reach the *fo.* 28 *v*°. reverse of the twenty-eighth folio of our manuscript. The paragraph 428, beginning Privilegium illud, quod, *&c.* is headed Item aliud de eisdem, and the paragraph 429, beginning Archiepiscopi qui, *&c.* is headed Nomina Archiepiscoporum et episcoporum concilii. The paragraph 430, beginning Ferebantur ista per orbem, *&c.* has the title De obitu Paschalis Papa et successore Gelie Papa, and at the last line of page 663, in the middle of the word con|tumacis, we reach folio twenty-nine of our *fo.* 29 *r*°. manuscript. The paragraph 431, beginning Gelasius servus servorum, *&c.* is headed Epistola Gelasii Pape. All these three headings are original.

All the paragraphs in this twenty-fourth chapter have no title in Malmesbury, but *(C. xxiv.)* in our manuscript we have in succession De Calixti Pape consecratione, over paragraph

fo. 29 v. 432, beginning Expulsus autem Gelasius, &c. 432, and at the words | ejectus, sequenti we reach the reverse of the 29th folio. Epistola Calixti Pape over paragraph 433, beginning Calixtus episcopus servus, &c. Quomodo Burdus episcopus captus est, over paragraph 434, beginning Urbana omnino, &c. De liberatione Ecclesie Romane, over
fo. 30 r°. paragraph 435, beginning Processit ulterius, &c.; and at these words | Apostolice decutiens we reach the thirtieth folio of our manuscript. Over paragraph 436, beginning Ego Calixtus episcopus, &c. Epistola Calixti Pape ad Henricum Imperatorem. Over paragraph 437, beginning In nomine, &c. Henricus Imperator ad Calixtum. Over paragraph 438 beginning Sedato itaque, &c. Quomodo idem Henricus subjugavit
fo. 30 v°. sibi totam Italiam, in which paragraph, at the words | Novariam, Placentiam we reach the reverse of folio thirty of our manuscript.

(C. xxv.) Our copyist in chapter twenty-five returns to the fourth book of Malmesbury, paragraph 368, under the heading Nomina Patriarcharum Ierusalem, beginning Jacobum, frater Domini, &c.; and in our manuscript under the successive titles De Episcopis and De Patriarchis we have this paragraph entire.

After the names of the patriarchs of Jerusalem, which end at the bottom of folio 30 verso, our manuscript contains three further extracts from William of Malmesbury, in the fourth book, detailing the events of the regnal years of William Rufus, commencing
fo. 31 r°. at paragraph 322, | Secundo anno regni ejus, at which first word we begin the folio 31 of our manuscript. And from the paragraph above named the successive paragraphs
fo. 31 v°. are continued to 329, in which, in the second line, at the words | filio Haroldi, we reach the reverse of the folio thirty-one. And from paragraph 329 the extracts continue to paragraph 331, where at the word adversa, in the second line, we read quære in Militario, an error apparently for Malmesbury. The paragraph 332, beginning Multa de ipsius interitu is next inserted, but with part omitted; as to the paragraph 333, beginning Pridie quam periret, vidit, the whole of it is given down to the word
fo. 32 r°. facturus, in line 10, page 510. In this last paragraph 333, at the words | indemnitamentis, in page 508, 5 lines from the bottom, we reach the thirty-second folio of our manuscript. The next title in our manuscript "De Henrico fratre predicti Willelmi," is an original one, and it is prefixed to what in Malmesbury makes the contents of the paragraph 390, the first in the fifth book, commencing Henricus junior, filius Wil-
fo. 32 v°. lelmi magni, and at the last word in the first line of p. 616 | philosopherentur, we arrive at the reverse of the thirty-second folio of our manuscript. Portions of paragraphs 391, 392, 393, 399, are next inserted; and in paragraph 401 we come, in the
fo. 33 r°. middle of the word regio|ne, to the folio thirty-three. The paragraphs next extracted
fo. 33 v°. from are 411, 412, and at the words | si poterat, in the last paragraph, we come to the reverse of folio thirty three. The remaining paragraphs are 413, 418, 419, and 420;
fo. 34 r°. in 418, at the words | contentus fructibus, we have the folio thirty-four of our manu-
fo. 34 v°. script, and in 419, the reverse of the same folio at the words | quasi pro. In the last paragraph our copyist omits the words in Malmesbury de quo tertius liber memoriam fecit, and after the word infestus in the eighth line of the paragraph we read Rex Henricus decessit apud Sanctum Dionisium in silva Leonum post xxxv. annos regni sui. Et sepultus fuit in Anglia in conventuali ecclesia monachorum apud Radingum, quam ipse construxerat, which concludes the folio 34.

| De Stephano Rege. *fo. 35 r°.*

Mortuo Henrico, Rege predicto, Stephanus, Comes Bolonie, filius sororis ejus, audita morte ejus, transfretavit in Angliam, et a Willielmo, Cantuarie Archiepiscopo, inunctus est in Regem apud Londonias, anno M°. C°. XXX°. V°. Hoc anno ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum combusta est de illo igne, qui, accensus ad pontem Londoniarum, perrexit usque ad ecclesiam Sancti Clementis Danorum. Anno regni sui V°. Imperatrix, filia predicti Regis Henrici, cum Roberto, fratre suo, Comite Glovernie, venit in Angliam, in festo Sancti Michaelis. Postea, anno regni sui septimo, captus est idem Rex in bello, et ductus ad predictam Imperatricem, et in castello de Bristoue positus in custodia. Tunc Imperatrix a Londoniensibus et ab omni pene gente Anglorum suscepta est in dominam, exceptis Cantensibus. Sed tandem a Londoniensibus expulsa est in die Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo sequenti. Sciendum quod ista Imperatrix fuit filia predicti Regis Henrici, que, defuncto Imperatore, marito suo, nupsit Galfrido Plantagenet, Comiti Andegavensi. Anno predicto, statim in illa estate, obsessa est Turris Londoniarum a Londoniensibus, quam Willielmus de Magnavilla tenebat et firmaverat. Obsedit etiam Imperatrix castellum Wintonie cum avunculo suo, Davide Rege Scottorum, et predicto fratre suo Roberto. Sed Willielmus Ypriensis et Regina Regis Stephani cum Londoniensibus fecerunt eam inde recedere. Captus est tunc Robertus, Comes predictus, cum multis, cujus sola liberatione Rex liberatus est, et sic absolutus est uterque. Captus fuit igitur comes predictus in die exaltationis Sancte Crucis, et Rex liberatus est in festo omnium Sanctorum, et in regno restitutus. Anno sequenti Rex Stephanus obsedit Imperatricem in Oxonia ; sed illa tandem evasit. Postea anno regni sui nono, cepit Rex Galfridum de Magnavilla in Curia sua apud Sanctum Albanum post festum Sancti Michaelis ; qui, ut liberaretur, reddidit Regi Turrim Londoniarum et castella sua. Ipse vero postea in adventu Domini fecit castellum Ecclesiam de Rameseya. Anno sequenti fuit maxima fames. Anno Regis predicti xiiij°. translatus est Sanctus Erkenwaldus, xviij. kalendas Octobris, apud Sanctum Paulum Londoniarum. Anno sequenti fuit hyems maxima, qui, incipiens viij. idus Decembris, duravit usque ad x. kalendas Martii, et Tamisia sic congelata fuit, ut pede et equo transfretetur. Postea, anno regni sui xix°. obiit filius suus Eustacius, et Henricus, Dux Normannie, filius Imperatricis predicte, et Comitis Andegavie, venit in Angliam in manu valida contra Regem Stephanum bellaturus infra Octabas Epyphanie. Et castellum de Malmesberia obsedit et milites intus obsessos ad deditionem coegit. Postea facta est pax inter Regem et ipsum Ducem apud Wintoniam, octavo kalendas Decembris. Anno sequenti obiit Stephanus Rex, et sepultus est in Abathia de Faversham, quam construerat.

De Henrico Rege Secundo.

Tunc predictus Henricus, Dux Normannie, audito rumore de morte predicti Regis, venit Barefluum, et ibi per unum mensem ventum expectavit, et veniens in Angliam vij°. idus Decembris, ab omnibus electus est, et apud Westmonasterium in Regem unctus a Theobaldo, Archiepiscopo Cantuarie, iiij°. decimo kalendas Januarii, anno

gratie M°. C°. quinquagesimo iiij°. Postea, idem Rex, anno regni sui iiij. duxit exercitum in Wallias, ubi plures de gente sua perdidit, cum Walenses sibi subjugavit. Anno sequenti idem Rex coronatus est apud Wigornium, xii°. kalendas Maii, et post celebrationem divinorum, coronam super altare posuit, nec ulterius coronatus est.

fo. 35 r°.

Eodem anno nova moneta creata est in Anglia. Anno septimo | regni predicti Regis Maria, Abbatissa, filia Regis Stephani, nupsit Matheo, Comiti Bolonie.

De consecratione Sancti Thome in Episcopum Cantuariensem et de ejus expulsione.

Anno octavo regni istius obiit Theobaldus, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, et sequenti anno Thomas, Cancellarius Regis, et Cantuarie Archidiaconus, consecratus est in Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, iij°. nonas Junii, Dominica proxima post Pentecosten. Anno xi°. regni istius, Thomas, Archiepiscopus predictus, subiit exilium, orta discordia inter ipsum et Regem, et omnis parentela sua expulsa est ab Anglia per preceptum Regis. Anno xiiij°. regni sui, Matildis, filia sua, nupsit Henrico, Duci Saxonie, de qua genitus fuit Otho, postea Imperator Romanorum. Anno septimo-decimo regni sui, Henricus, primogenitus filius ejus, inunctus est in Regem apud Westmonasterium a Rogero, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo; nec tamen unquam regno potitus est.

De occisione ejusdem Sancti Thome apud Cantuariam.

Et Sanctus Thomas, Archiepiscopus predictus Cantuarie, eodem anno impie occiditur. Anno xx°. istius Regis captus est Comes Leycestrie, qui habuit guerram cum ipso Rege. Anno xxij°. facta est pax inter ipsum Regem et filios suos; nam antea magna discordia orta fuit inter ipsos, qui ipsum ante et post in iram et furorem et ad arma et ad bella dense et indesinenter provocaverunt. Eodem anno Reginaldus, Comes Cornubie, diem clausum extremum, filius scilicet Henrici Regis primi, et apud Redinge sepultus quiescit. Anno sequenti Johanna Regis predicti filia, scilicet, Henrici Secundi filii Imperatricis, transfretavit, Willielmo Regi Siculorum nuptura, septimo kalendas Septembris. Anno xxvi°. regni istius Lodovicus, Rex Francie, venit ad Sanctum Thomam in peregrinatione per licentiam Regis Anglie. Eodem anno coronatus est Philippus, filius predicti Lodowici, adhuc patre suo vivente; et ut annum eundem, annum benignitatis et fertilitatis intelligas, vide qui sequitur. Post hyemis nimiam siccitatem, post asperos pruinarum incursus, post flatus aquilonales, toto tempore verno, continuos, post fulgura discurrentia circa medium regionis a partibus occidentis in oriente, repente placidus imber idus Junii faciem irrigavit agrorum, animos colonorum, nullam spem reponentium, consternatos, felici communicatione resultans, fructibus arborum, fetibus animalium, qui nunquam prorsus deperierant, grata subministrans fomenta. Temptoriis itaque desuperiori lapsu benignius sementia, radici uncule vix aliquantulum innitenti, roris et pluvie succedaniis irrigationibus fecundata, restituit. Solarius quoque fomes intentior et provenientibus fructibus per multa accommodus rura prius arantia ad tantam ubertatem ex insperato reduxit ut locis in pluribus vij. spicas in uno culmo conspiceres. Eventu tali satis vobis esse commonitum aliquid aliud subitum, inspiratum, insolitum, tuis imminere diebus. Anno regni Regis predicto obiit Lodowicus, Rex Francie, cui successit Philippus filius ejus in regnum Francie. Eodem anno nova moneta in Anglia. Anno xxx°. regni sui obiit Henricus Rex, Junior, filius Regis Henrici predicti, nunquam regno potitus, iij. idus Junii.

De patriarcha veniente in Angliam.

Anno xxxii°. regni sui Heraclius, Patriarcha Jerosolomitanus, venit in Angliam pro auxilio a Rege postulando ad succurrendum Terram Sanctam. Anno sequenti obiit Galfridus, filius predicti Regis, apud

Parisius .... Anno gratie M°. C°. lxxxvij°. .... Sara|cinis in bello, et abducta, *fo.* 36 *r°.*
Rex Jerusalem captus est, et Acon et omnes fere munitiones Terre Sancte. Anno sequenti, Rex Francie et predictus Rex Anglie, pace formata inter eos, cruces susceperunt apud Gisortium et multi alii principes, Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, et populus innumerabilis eundi in Terram Sanctam. Anno ultimo vite predicti Regis orta est iterum guerra inter ipsum et predictum Regem Francie. Et filius suus Ricardus, Comes Pictavie, primo stetit cum eo contra Regem Francie. Postmodum vero idem Ricardus in parlamento de Beavesiu, presente et nolente patre suo, predicto Regi Francie fecit homagium et ipsi adhesit; unde prefatus Henricus Secundus, ultramodum motus in iram proprii sanguinis sui, per turbationem in lectum incidit, ubi diem clausit extremum, secundo nonas Julii, et sepultus fuit ad Fontemvodi. Eodem anno extitit magna fames et mortalitas hominum grandis.

De Ricardo Rege.

Predicto Rege mortuo successit predictus Ricardus, filius ejus, in regnum Anglie, et coronatus est a Baldewino Archiepiscopo Cantuarie iij°. nonas Septembris apud Westmonasterium, anno gratie M°. C°. lxxxix°. Nocte sequenti facta est maxima strages Judeorum in Londoniis, et domus eorum ex magna parte igne sunt consumpte. Anno primo regni sui Baldewinus Archiepiscopus Cantuarie celebravit concilium apud Westmonasterium xi kalendas Martii, ibique valedicens fratribus versus Jerusalem iter arripuit predictus Rex Anglie, Ricardus, et predictus Philippus, Rex Francie, modico elapso tempore post nativatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste in Jerusalem et in .... crucesignatus. Eodem anno Willelmus Helyensis Episcopus Legationem adeptus est, et xvij°. kalendas Novembris apud Westmonasterium concilium celebravit. Illo anno obiit Fredericus, Imperator Romanorum, in itinere versus Jerusalem, et predictus Baldewinus, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, et Ranulfus de Granvilla. Anno ij°. regni sui idem Rex et Rex Francie profecti sunt a Missena versus Terram Sanctam ante Dominicam Palmarum, et postea xi°. kalendas Maii applicuit Rex Francie ad Acon et Rex Anglie iiij°. nonas Junii ibidem applicuit. Postea capta est Acon iiij°. idus Junii a Christianis. Eodem anno coronatus est Henricus, filius predicti Frederici in Imperatorem a Celestino Papa xv°. kalendas Julii. Hoc anno Galfridus, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Turonis consecratus, venit in Angliam Dorobernie; veruntamen comperiens sibi insidias preparari a complicibus Helyensis Episcopi, Cancellarii Regis, in Ecclesiam se recepit. Qui deinde a satellitibus predictis violenter abstractus, in castellum Dorobernie ductus est, et per aliquot dies ibi detentus, donec a Johanne Comite, fratre suo, et ceteris Justiciis Regis liberatus est. Post breve spatium illius temporis predictus Cancellarius, sublimitate quam prius habuit privatus, Doroberniam venit; qui dolose transfretare cupiens muliebri habitu se irreverenter occultavit. Quem quidam comperientes, eum deprehenderunt et contumeliis affecerunt et hujusmodi factum Justiciariis nuntiaverunt. Nec mora; postea idem Cancellarius transfretavit. Anno sequenti predictus Rex Ricardus gradiens a | Jerosolimis intercep- *fo.* 36 *v°.*
tus est in Alemannia a Duce de Hostrice inter festum Sancti Andree et Natale Do-

mini, et retentus ab Imperatore Alemannie; qui postea redemptus fuit pro c. M. marcis sterlingorum. Ad quam redemptionem perficiendam universi calices Ecclesiarum per Angliam confracti sunt et conflati, preter illos qui redempti sunt cum aliis thesauris Ecclesiarum. Eodem anno, Hubertus Walteri, Saresberiensis episcopus, factus est Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, et intronizatus vij°. idus Novembris. Postea anno v°. regni sui liberatus est predictus Rex a potestate predicti Imperatoris nonas Februarii, et iij. idus Martii apud Sanwiz applicuit, et feria iiij. post apud Londonias cum magno apparatu receptus est. In Kalendario dies fuit mala quando iste Rex fuit coronatus, dies mala quando suscepit crucem, dies mala quando exivit de terra sua versus Terram Sanctam, dies mala quando captus fuit in Alemannia, dies mala quando liberatus est. Postea idem Rex xv°. kalendas Maii apud Wintoniam coronatus est et iiij°. idus ejusdem mensis transfretavit in Normanniam. Anno vi°. regni illius Regis predictus Hubertus, Cantuarie Archiepiscopus, ij°. kalendas Maii suscepit legationem totius Anglie et Wallie et Scocie et etiam Hibernacensis ecclesie. Postea anno vij°. regni illius, Willielmus cognominatus cum Barba per procurationem Londoniensium suspensus est, octo idus Aprilis, et cum eo ix ex sociis ejus. Anno sequenti obiit predictus Willielmus Heliensis Episcopus Regis Cancellarius, kalendas Februarii. Postea anno ix regni ipsius, circa festum Sancti Michaelis, mutate sunt omnes carte, quas idem Rex prius fecerat, novo sigillo suo. Ultimo vero anno regni sui ipse, obsidens castellum de Chaluz, vulneratus est a jaculo baliste in humero sinistro vij°. kalendas Aprilis; qui statim postea diem clausit extremum viij°. idus Aprilis apud Chaluz et sepultus apud Fontemveraud ad pedes patris sui iij°. idus ejusdem mensis.

De Johanne Rege.

Predicto Rege Ricardo, pro dolor! sic mortuo sine liberis, successit in regnum Anglie Johannes, frater ejus, cognominatus Sine-terra, et coronatus est a Huberto, Cantuarie Archiepiscopo, vi°. kalendas Junii, scilicet tunc temporis die Ascensionis apud Westmonasterium, anno gratie M°. C°. lxxxxix; qui collecta multitudine magna militum et peditum et navium apud Scorham iiij°. kalendas Julii transfretavit in Normanniam.

Anno eodem desponsavit idem Rex filiam Comitis de Angelaum, Isabellam nomine, et fecit eam coronari in Reginam apud Westmonasterium viii° idus Octobris.

Septimo anno regni sui cepit idem Rex tertiam decimam partem omnium catallorum et averiorum totius Anglie, tam de viris religiosis quam de laicis.

Eodem anno electus fuit apud Curiam Romanam Magister Stephanus de Langedone. Pro qua electione Rex motus in iram fecit expelli omnes de Ecclesia Cantuarie monachos, et expulsi sunt lxiii in una die, scilicet, in festo Translationis Sancti Swythuni.

Eodem anno natus est ei quidam filius, nomine Henricus, in festo Sancti Remigii.

fo. 37 ro. *De Rege Johanne Interdictum Anglie.* | Hoc anno factum est interdictum generale in Anglia a Domino Papa Innocentio tertio, quia Johannes Rex noluit admittere predictum Stephanum, Archiepiscopum, in sede sua Cantuarie, neque monachos ad institutionem domus sue. Incepit autem interdictum ix°. kalendas Aprilis.

Anno predicti Regis ix°. natus est ei filius, scilicet, in vigilia Epiphanie, et vocatus est Ricardus.

Anno predicti Regis x°. idem Rex captivavit omnes Judeos per totam Angliam et spoliavit eos usque ad lxvi mille marcas argenti.

Item eodem anno destruxit omnes domos Alborum Monachorum per totam Angliam circa festum Sancti Martini; ita quod predicti monachi per diversas domos dispersi sunt, et annumerata est redemptio eorum usque ad xxx. mille marcas et iij M. marcas et ccc. marcas et xxxiii. marcas.

Hoc etiam anno fecerunt finem versus eundem Regem omnes domus Religionis per Angliam constitute tam Monachorum quam Canonicorum, Hospitalariorum et Templariorum circa Pascha.

Anno predicti Regis xiii°, idem Rex, congregato exercitu fere totius Anglie et Londoniensibus, venit apud Doveriam iii kalendas Maii resistendo contra Philippum Regem Francorum; qui ad monitionem predicti Pape Innocentii magnum exercitum congregaverat in partibus suis veniendi in Angliam super predictum Regem Johannem.

Unde statim facta est concordia inter Dominum Papam et dictum Regem et jurata a multis Comitibus terre, hoc modo; quod idem Rex recipiet bona pace Stephanum, Archiepiscopum Cantuarie, et ceteros episcopos Anglie, et restituet eis omnia ablata, et satisfaciet Sancte Ecclesie in omnibus et clericis et laicis et aliis, quibus causa interdicti dampna illata sunt. Idem vero Rex obligavit regna sua Anglie et Hibernie, reddendo inde annuatim Romane ecclesie mille marcas sterlingorum, scilicet, pro regno Anglie vii^c marcas et pro regno Hibernie iii^c marcas. Et tunc absolutus est idem Rex, prius tamen prestito juramento quod in omnibus satisfaceret Sancte Ecclesie de ablatis restituendis.

Anno predicti Regis xiiij°. relaxatum est predictum interdictum in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum in die Sanctorum Processi et Martiniani, presente ibidem Nicholao Apostolice Sedis legato, et Stephano Cantuarie Archiepiscopo, et multis aliis; quod interdictum duravit per totam Angliam per sex annos et per xiiij ebdomadas et tres dies.

Anno xv° cruce signatus est idem Rex a Domino Willielmo Londoniensi Episcopo in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli et quamplures magnates Anglie in capite quadragesima tunc temporis iiij° nonas Martii.

Eodem anno orta est guerra inter ipsum Regem et Barones suos circa festum Inventionis Sancte Crucis, quia ipse noluit permittere eos uti libertatibus suis, quas habuerunt per cartas predecessorum suorum, Regum Anglie. Qui vero Barones, licet fuissent de diversis partibus regni Anglie, tamen omnes fuerunt vocati Norenses; qui in vigilia Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam diffidare fecerunt eundem Regem per quendam canonicum nigrum apud Redinges. Ipse autem fecerunt Robertum filium Walteri et Galfridum de Mandevile, Marescallos exercitus eorum, quem exercitum ipsi vocaverunt exercitum Dei.

Anno eodem reddita est Civitas Londoniarum Baronibus xvi° kalendas Junii, in die Dominica, ante horam primam, nullo resistente nec ictum apponente. Qui Barones cum Londoniensibus confederati sunt et jurati se nullam pacem facturos cum Rege

sine assensu utriusque partis. Postea die Martis ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste facta est pax inter predictum Regem et Barones in prato, qui vocatur Runnemede inter Stanes et Wyndleshoram, Domino Stephano Archiepiscopo mediante, cum aliis suis coepiscopis suffraganeis, et super hoc fecit idem Rex cartam suam, que nunquam fuit observata.

Postea, eodem anno, post festum Sancti Bartholomei, apud Stanes captum est parliamentum, ubi predictus Archiepiscopus et fere omnes Episcopi Anglie et predicti Barones convenerant et fecerunt ibi moram per tres dies continuos. Idem vero Rex absentavit se et noluit ibi venire; sed misit nuncios suos in partibus transmarinis pro militibus et servientibus, ut venissent cum equis et armis in Angliam bellaturi cum dicto Rege contra dictos Barones.

Et hac de causa ipsi Barones miserunt pro Lodowyco, filio primogenito Philippi, Regis Francie, ut veniret eis in auxilium; et fecerunt ei securitatem et per cartas et per obsides missos ei ultra mare. Et similiter et eodem modo fecerunt Londonienses.

Anno xvi°. regni sui applicuit idem Lodowycus apud Tanatos in Insulam vii kalendas Junii; qui veniens versus Londonias cepit castellum de Roucestria, et die Jovis in Ebdomada Pentecostes venit Londoniis et ibi cum magna processione in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli receptus est. Et in crastino Barones et Cives Londoniarum fecerunt ei homagium apud Westmonasterium. Postea multa castra vel reddita sunt ei vel ab eo capta, scilicet, castellum de Reigate, castellum de Gildeford, castellum de Farenham, civitas Wyntonie cum castro, castrum de Odiham. Postea ipse Lodowycus, die Lune post festum Sancte Margarete, duxit magnum exercitum apud Doveriam, et moram fecit in obsessione dicti Castri per xv septimanas; sed nichil adquisivit. Sed recessit et venit apud Lambeheth die Veneris ante festum Sancti Leonardi; et in festo Sancti Leonardi reddita est ei Turris Londoniarum in hora vespertina. Postea ultimo anno regni sui, xiiij° kalendas Novembris, ipse Rex, dum portaretur super feretrum caballinum egrotus, ut dicitur, obiit inter Stanford et Munsorel. Et ita ipse, qui cognominatus erat Sine terra, obiit; regnavit autem in Anglia idem Rex xvii annis et mensibus quinque et diebus quinque; qui multa mala et pessimas crudelitates fecerat, que non sunt scripta in libro hoc.

Anno Domini M . CC°. XVI.

Henricus statim post mortem dicti Regis in festo Simonis et Jude, scilicet, filius suus primogenitus, quia propter guerram perseverantem Londoniis venire non potuit, coronatus fuit apud Glouverniam, presentibus ibidem Domino Gallo Domini Pape Legato, Dominis Petro Wyntoniensi, Jocelino Batoniensi, Willielmo Cestrensi Episcopis, Domino Willielmo Marescallo, Comite de Ferrariis, et Willielmo Briwere et Isabella, Regina, matre ejus. Fuit autem puer, tempore quo coronatus est, etatis ix annorum et xxvii dierum. Postea, predictus Lodewycus cum exercitu suo cepit castellum de Herteford et castrum de Bekamstede circa festum Sancte Lucie. Et tunc facte sunt treuge inter juvenem Regem et predictum Lodewycum; qui vero Lodewycus, capta villa de Rye in comitatu Sussexie, ibidem transfretavit. Postea, anno M°. CC°. XVII venit iterum dictus Lodewycus in Anglia cum magno exercitu.

Anno eodem in crastino Sancti Dunstani apud Lincolniam Regales et Barones conflixerunt; ubi Regales habuerunt victoriam et capti sunt de Baronibus, numero lij, et Comes Percie occisus est.

Eodem tempore Eustacius, dictus Monacus, dux exercitus predicti Lodewyci, veniens in Angliam per mare cum innumerabili populo peditum et equitum armatorum, in mare interfectus est antequam applicuisset, et omnes quos duxerat secum occisi sunt sive capti ab Anglicis.

Anno eodem tertio idus Septembris facta est pax inter predictum Regem Henricum, et predictum Lodewycum apud Kingestonam per Dominum Gallonem, Legatum Domini Pape, existente ibidem et congregato per preceptum Domini Regis maximo exercitu militum et liberorum tenentium ab omni parte totius Anglie; qui omnes fuerunt crucesignati in pectore per eundem Legatum eundi super predictum Lodewycum et Londonienses et complices eorum. Ipse vero Lodewycus et milites sui, qui ibidem presentes fuerunt, eodem die fuerunt absoluti. Nam antea Dominus Papa ipsum Lodevicum et omnes qui steterunt contra Regem Anglie excommunicationis vinculo innodaverat, eo quod ipse Rex fuit in protectione Domini Pape, quasi firmarius suus de terra sua Anglie et de terra Hibernie per concessionem Johannis Regis, patris sui, sicut prescriptum est. Et sciendum est quod predictus Papa Innocentius Tertius semper in litteris suis vocavit predictum Regem Anglie vasallum suum.

Postea ix°. kalendas Octobris venerunt apud Mertonam Dominus Legatus, Dominus Lodewycus, et omnes fere magnates Anglie, Comes Britannie et multi alii de Francia, ubi firmata est pax inter ipsos.

Et sciendum est quod idem Lodewycus potuit licite et secure repatriare et exire de Anglia sine aliqua obligatione cum omnibus suis, si vellet permittere Regem Anglie capere vindictam de Anglicis qui steterunt contra ipsum et patrem suum in predicta guerra. Set ipse noluit quod aliquis, qui ei adhesit, fuisset extra pacem; unde ipse Lodewycus, per assensum Londoniensium et per assensum Baronum et militum Anglie tunc cum eo presentium, qui vero fuerunt perpauci, quia major pars ipsorum capta fuit in conflictu apud Lincolniam, et plures, contra sacramentum quod ei fecerunt quando venit in Angliam, recesserunt ab eo et adheserunt Domino Regi Anglie, assensum prebuit ad predictam pacem confirmandam sub forma subscripta; videlicet, quod omnes transgressiones in predicta guerra facte omnino sint condonate, et quod omnes prisones capti in conflictum Lincolnie, et omnes qui capti fuerunt in mare, ubi Eustacius, dictus Monacus, interfectus fuit, exceptis illis qui antea fecerunt finem pro redemptione sua, sunt liberati et soluti.

Dominus vero Rex Anglie concessit et carta sua confirmavit omnibus liberis hominibus regnisui omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines, quas habuerunt tempore predecessorum suorum, Regum Anglie, cum augmentatione aliarum libertatum in predicta carta contentarum; que quidem carta, quia Dominus Rex nullum proprium sigillum tunc temporis habuit propter minorem etatem, sigillata fuit sigillo predicti Legati, et sigillo Domini Willielmi Marescalli Anglie senioris, Rectoris predicti Regis et regni sui.

Nota de Rectore Regis in minori etate.

Dicta vero carta, postea, anno regni predicti Regis nono, fuit renovata et sigillo suo proprio sigillata; et tunc temporis idem Rex fecit eis cartam de Foresta, per quam multi fuerunt alleviati de gravamine et molestia. Nam, antea, quilibet homo pro una fera capta fuit oculis vel vita privatus; qui, postea, pro tali transgressione fuerunt tantummodo incarcerati et graviter redempti. Pro predictis vero cartis dedit universitas Anglie, tam clerici quam laici, dicto Regi quintamdecimam partem omnium mobilium suorum.

In predicta vero pace concessit predictus Lodewycus, quod ipse et omnes quos adduxerat in Angliam, statim exeundi de Anglia festinarent, nunquam cum equis et armis in Angliam reversuri.

Predictus vero Lodewycus concessit, quod quam cito fuisset in Regem Francorum coronatus, quod Normanniam et omnes terras transmarinas, quas Philippus, Rex Francie, pater suus, Johanni Regi abstulerat, predicto Regi Anglie restitueret. Que quidem forma pacis in omnibus, sacramento prestito, et litteris ex utraque parte, fuit confirmata.

Post hoc dictus Lodewycus venit Londoniis, capiens licentiam a Londoniensibus et a Baronibus qui ei adheserunt, et transfretavit in patriam suam. Et sciendum quod predictus Lodewycus, quando reversus fuit in patriam suam, mera liberalitate sua, transmisit M. libras sterlingorum Londoniensibus, quas ipsi ei accomodaverant.

(Ubi inveneris talem figuram, .Å. require residuum de hiis, qui contingebant temporibus predicti Regis, in Cronicis in ultima parte hujus libri scriptis de Maioribus et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum. Et quia nulla mentio facta fuit in hiis Cronicis, qua de causa predicta forma pacis non fuit in omnibus observata; ideo, super hoc vos volo certificari, sicut patebit in subscriptis.)

Anno Domini M°. CC°. xx°. tertio, mortuo Philippo, Rege Francie, coronatus est in Regem Francorum predictus Lodewycus, filius suus.

Anno sequenti, quidam alienigena, nomine Faukes de Briauté, quem Johannes Rex cum aliis alienigenis fecit adduci in regnum Anglie, cui etiam dederat Comitissam de Insula in uxorem cum omnibus possessionibus suis, et multas terras ablatas a Baronibus Anglie dederat ei, contra Regem et regnum et pacem ejus et regni tranquillitatem, castrum de Bedeford, jure alterius fundatum, et tempore guerre pro voluntate Regis Johannis alienatum, et alia, que de dominicis Regis et de terris Baronum vi et violenter extorta, possidere videbatur, restituere contradixit, et regiis mandatis obedire contempsit. Unde Dominus Rex predictum castrum armis et armatis munitissimum obsedit per plures septimanas; et tandem cepit et penitus in terra prostravit in vigilia Assumptionis Beate Marie, universis cujuscumque conditionis in castro inventis suspendio interemptis, numero plusquam lx decem. Predictus vero Faukes, abjurans regnum, exiit a terra.

Dum vero Henricus Rex Anglie fuerit in obsidione dicti castri, Rex Francie, Lodewycus predictus, convocatis exercitibus, inopinate Pictaviam ingressus est, occupans eam cum terris adjacentibus circa predictum festum Assumptionis Beate Marie contra sacramentum quod fecerat, quando pax facta fuit inter ipsum et Regem Anglie. Unde

Dominus Rex statim misit ad predictum Regem Francie nuntios solempnes, scilicet, Stephanum Cantuarie Archiepiscopum, et Willielmum Marescallum Anglie juniorem, deferentes secum litteras Domini Regis. Cum autem constaret Regi Francie de adventu predicti Willielmi Marescalli, prohibuit ne ipse veniret in presentia sua, vocans ipsum perjurum et fidei sue transgressorem, eo quod ipse recessit ab eo, quando fuit in Anglia, contra sacramentum suum post mortem Johannis, Regis Anglie, et adhesit dicto Henrico Regi, filio suo. Veniente, autem, dicto Archiepiscopo coram Rege Francie, et litteris Regis, quas tulerat, lectis et intellectis, Rex Francie, sine aliquo colloquio cum consilio suo habito, statim respondit, dicens, "Quia Rex Anglie formam pacis inter nos compositam, quando fui in Anglia, non observavit, suspendens civem Londoniensem sine judicio, Constantinum nomine, filium Alulfi, eo quod cum aliis Londoniensibus mihi adhesit; ideo non teneor illam compositionem pacis de cetero tenere. Sed Normanniam cum terris adjacentibus, quas pater meus mihi reliquid, volo possidere, et ceteras terras Regis Anglie cismarinas volo perquirere pro posse meo."

Cum tali, vero, responso habito et non alio recessit Dominus Archiepiscopus, et venit in Angliam; et ita dictus Rex Francie Normanniam cum pertinentiis et multas alias terras, quas postea perquisivit, possedit omnibus diebus vite sue et reliquid illas Lodewyco, filio suo, post eum Regi Francie.

| Visio quam Beatus Eadwardus vidit in ultimis vite sue diebus in sompnis. *fo. 41 r°.* *(C. xxxiiij.)*

Anno Incarnationis Domini M°.lx° sexto Beatus Eadwardus Confessor, cum regnasset xxiii annis, mensibus vi, et xxvii diebus, dedicata Ecclesia Westmonasterii in festo Innocentium, quam ipse construxerat, ultimo anno regni sui, statim post dedicationem ejusdem Ecclesie infirmitate correptus, cecidit in lectum. Qui infirmitatis gravi dolore cepit fatigari, ita quod fere biduo jacebat quasi exanimis; tandem quasi de gravi sompno evigilans, aperuit oculos et resedit, erectisque in celum manibus, "Deus," inquid, "omnipotens! in cujus ditione cuncta sunt posita, et nosci omnia antequam fiant, si ea, que mihi revelata sunt, ex veritatis tue luce processerunt, presta voci mee vocem virtutis, ut enarrem mirabilia tua, et discant, qui me audiunt, timere te in spiritu humilitatis, et animo contrito placare faciem tuam, ut peniteat te super malo, quod proposuisti facere populo huic."

Mira res! vix orationi finem dederat et ecce! robur corpori et voci virtus accessit; resolvit linguam gratia, quam vinxerat egritudo. Assumpta igitur parobola, vir beatus refert hujusmodi visionem, dicens,

"Cum adolescens in Normannia exularem, grata mihi semper extitit bonorum virorum amicitia et religiosorum virorum consortia, inter quos duos ratione sanctitatis et bone conversationis eorum specialius et frequentius visitabam. Hos, vero, pluribus annis transactis de hoc seculo translatos vidi nunc paulo an^te in sompnis mihi assistere quid genti mee post meum obitum sit futurum ex Dei mandato referentes. "Impleta est," dicunt, "Anglorum nequitia, quorum iniquitas iram provocat, vindictam accelerat;

nam sacerdotes prevaricati sunt pactum Domini, polluto pectore et manibus inquinatis, sancta contractant, et non pastores sed mercennarii exponunt lupis oves; lac et lanam querunt, non oves, ut detrusos ad inferos mors pastores et oves depascat: sed et principes terre infideles, socii furum, predones patrie, quibus nec Deus timori est nec lex honori, ita quod nec prelati justitiam nec servant subditi disciplinam. Ecce!
fo. 41 *b.* Dominus gladium suum vibravit, arcum | suum tetendit et paravit illum, ostendens deinceps populo huic iram et indignationem; immissiones insuper per angelos malos, quibus traditi sunt, anno uno et die uno, igne simul et gladio puniendi." Hiis dictis, ob intentam mee genti calamitatem, dolens atque suspirans, dixi, "Si conversi egerint penitentiam, nunquid non ignoscet Deus? suadebo genti mee ut peniteant de preteritis et caveant de futuris; et sic forte miserebitur Deus, ut non inducat super eos malum hoc grande: sed qui punire preparavit adversos, recipiet in gratiam solita bonitate conversos."

"Nequaquam;" inquiunt, "quoniam induratum est cor populi hujus, et excecati oculi et aures aggravati, ut nec audiant corripientem nec intelligant commonentem; nec terreantur minis, nec beneficiis provocentur." Hiis eorum verbis, dum mihi maior accresceret sollicitudo, "Ita ne," inquam, "irascetur Deus, et non apponet, ut complacentior sit adhuc, quin tot tristibus leta succedant? Aut tot adversa qualis consolatio temperabit? Quale sperandum est in hiis malis remedium, ut sicut illinc terret et contristat afflictio, ita hinc aliquantulum mulceat divine miserationis promissio?" Ad hec sancti tale mihi problema proponunt.

"Arbor quelibet viridis a suo trunco decisa ad trium jugerum spatium a radice propria separetur, que, cum, nulla hominis manu cogente, nulla urgente necessitate, ad suum reversa truncum in antiquam radicem sese receperit, resumpto quoque succo, rursum floruerit et fructum fecerit, tunc sperandum est aliquod in hac tribulatione solatium, et de ea, quequam prediximus, adversitate remedium. Hec, cum dixissent, ipsi celo, vobis ego redditus sum."

Postea idem Sanctus in ecclesia Beati Petri Apostoli, quam ipse a fundamentis construxerat, sepulcrum sibi fieri postulavit, suumque transitum astantibus propalavit. Omnibus igitur, sicut oportebat, dispositis, jubet sanctus sacerdotes cum ecclesie ministris adesse, et mox exitum suum Dominice corporis et sanguinis perceptione munivit, totum se demum commendans Deo in fide Christi et in spe.

(Vide Gesta Regum Anglorum, vol. i. lib. ii. paragraph 226, p. 380, et vitam Sancti Edwardi, Regis et Confessoris auctore Ethelredo, apud Twysden *Decem Script.* [illegible], p. 399.

[The three next Chapters, xxxv., xxxvi., xxxvii. in the Index are now missing.]

fo. 45 [illegible] Hic subnotatur quomodo procedendum sit in civitate in placito, quod vocatur Assisa [illegible]

(Cap. [illegible] Anno Domini M. C. lxxxix., scilicet, primo anno regni illustris Regis Ricardi, existente tunc Henrico filio Aylewini Maiore, qui fuit primus Maior Londoniarum, provisum fuit et ordinatum per discretos viros Civitatis ad contentiones pacificandas, que plerumque oriuntur inter vicinos in civitate super clausturis inter terras eorum factis

vel faciendis et rebus aliis ; ita quod, secundum quod tunc provisum fuit et ordinatum, debent tales contentiones pacificari. Dicta vero provisio et ordinatio vocata est Assisa.

Ad quam assisam prosequendam et ad effectum producendam electi sunt xii viri de civitate in pleno Hustingo et ibidem jurati quod ad illam exequendam fideliter intendent, et ad summonitionem Maioris venient, nisi causa rationabili sint impediti. Necesse est tamen quod maior pars predictorum xii virorum intersint cum Maiore ad predictum negotium exequendum.

Sciendum est quod qui petit assisam debet eam petere in pleno Hustingo, et Maior assingnabit ei diem infra illos octo dies, quod per predictos xii viros vel per maiorem partem illorum, sicut predictum est, assisa illa terminetur.

Si vero Hustingus non sedeat, ut tempore quo sunt Nundine Sancti Botulfi, et tempore messium, et tempore quo Nundine sunt apud Wyntoniam, et aliquis habeat necesse ad dictam assisam petendam, gratis ei debet concedi a Maiore, aliquibus de civibus cum Maiore presentibus, et terminari, sicut predictum est, per predictos xii viros juratos vel per majorem partem illorum, et semper in presentia Maioris.

Predicta vero provisio et ordinatio, que Assisa vocata est, talis est, ut subnotatur.

Quando contigit quod duo vicini voluerint hospitare inter se de lapide, quilibet eorum debet prebere pedem et dimidium de terra sua et sic construent communi custo murum lapideum inter se spicitudine trium pedum et altitudine sexdecim pedum. Stillicidium autem inter se, si voluerint, facient communi custo ad aquam de domibus suis recipiendam et conducendam, sicut melius viderint, expedire. Si vero noluerint, potest quilibet eorum per se facere stillicidium ad aquam stillantem de domo sua recipiendam super terram suam propriam, nisi illam possit in vicum regium perducere.

| Possunt etiam, si in unum consenserint, predictum murum communi custo exaltare quantum voluerint ; et si contigerit quod quidam velit murum illum exaltare, alter vero non, bene licet volenti super pede suo et dimidio, quantum voluerit, exaltare et super partem suam edificare sine dampno alterius, de proprio custo suo, et aquam stillantem recipiet, sicut predictum est. *fo.* 45 *r°.*

Et si ambo voluerint in muro arcus habere, fiant arcus in utraque parte profunditatis tantummodo unius pedis, ita quod spissitudo muri inter arcus sic continet unum pedem. Si autem unus voluerit arcum habere, alter vero non ; tunc ille qui arcum habere voluerit, inveniet liberam petram et illam excidi faciet, et arcus de communi custo assedeatur.

Et si aliquis velit de lapide hospitare per assisam, et vicinus ejus paupertate coactus non poterit vel forsitan noluerit, tunc prebere debet per assisam volenti hospitare tres pedes de terra sua, et alter faciet murum super terram illam proprio custo suo spissitudinis trium pedum et altitudinis sexdecim pedum ; et ille qui terram prebet, debet habere dimidium murum absolutum, et desuper pannam suam ponere et edificare. Et facient stillicidia ad aquam de domibus suis stillantem recipiendam et conducendam sicut predictum est. De muro vicinorum communi custo constructo semper autem licet volenti partem suam proprio custo exaltare sine dampno alterius. Si vero arcus habere

(Licet aliquis, fuerit per longum tempus in seisina quod aqua stillans de domo sua, tamen non vallata lapide, ceciderit super terram vacuam vicini sui, nichilominus potest predictus vicinus hospitare super predictam terram, quandocumque voluerit, et amovere severundam predicte domus, et tunc oportet ut ille conducet

aquam de predicta domo stillantem sine dampno vicini sui. Eodem modo fiat de stillicidiis cadentibus super terram vacuam.)

Set si stillici-

fo. 46 r°.

dium alicujus introierit in stillicidio vicini sui, vel currerit per medium tenementi sui, ille vicinus non potest stillicidium illud opturare, et etiam si ille illam domum prostraverit et illam voluerit denovo edificare, tamen debet aquam de predicto stillicidio currentem super terram suam propriam recipere et conducere, sicut antea solebat. Set quod notum fuerit viris de assisa quod aqua predicti stillicidii ita recepta fuerit et con-

fo. 46 r°.

ducta eodem modo procedendum est super contencionibus ortis de quibuscumque foveis aquam mundam sive immundam recipiendis.

voluerint, fiant in parte utraque, sicut predictum est. Sed tamen ille, qui invenerit terram, inveniet liberam petram et illam excidi faciet, et alter de proprio custo suo illam assedeat.

Hec autem assisa non conceditur alicui per quod husseria, introitus vel exitus, vel schopa ad nocumentum vicini sui extrecietur vel artetur.

Conceditur etiam hec assisa qui illam petierit de terra vicini sui, licet illa fuerit hospitata, si non fuerit hospitata de lapide.

Si vero aliquis habeat proprium murum lapideum super terram suam propriam, altitudinis sexdecim pedum, vicinus ejus debet facere stillicidium sub severunda domus, que sita est super murum | illum, et in illo aquam stillantem de dicta domo recipere, et illam conducere super terram suam propriam, nisi illam conducere possit in vicum regium, et nichil tamen habere in predicto muro, quando edificaverit juxta murum illum. Et si non edificaverit, semper tamen debet aquam stillantem de domo super murum illum edificata super terram suam recipere et conducere sine dampno illius, cujus murus est.

Item nullus illorum, qui habent communem murum lapideum inter se constructum, potest nec debet aliquid de parte sua illius muri prosternere vel attenuare, nec in illa arcus ponere sine assensu et voluntate alterius.

Item de cameris necessariis, que sunt in domibus civium, ita statutum est et ordinatum, quod fovea in tali camera facta, si vallata est muro lapideo debet apertio dicte fovee distare spacio duorum pedum et dimidii a terra vicini sui, licet habeat inter se murum communem. Si autum non sit muro vallata, debet distare per spatium trium pedum et dimidii a terra vicini sui. Et super talibus foveis assisa prebetur et conceditur unicuique, qui eam petierit et tam de antiquis quam de novis, nisi facte fuissent ante provisionem et ordinationem predictam, que facta fuit anno primo regni Regis Ricardi, sicut predictum est ; ita quod per visum predictorum xii virorum, vel per maiorem partem illorum discussum sit si tales fovee rationabiliter facte sint an non.

Item si aliquis habuerit fenestras versus terram vicini sui, licet fuerit in seisinam de visu predictarum fenestrarum per longum tempus et etiam si predecessores sui fuerunt in seisinam de predictis fenestris, tamen bene potest vicinus suus visum illarum fenestrarum opturare, edificando ex opposito illarum fenestrarum, vel ponendo ibidem super terram suam, sicut melius viderit sibi expedire ; nisi ille qui habet fenestras possit ostendere aliquid scriptum, per quod ille vicinus non poterit visum illarum fenestrarum opturare.

Item si aliquis habeat corbellos in muro vicini sui, qui murus totus est predicti vicini, ille non potest predictos corbellos amovere, ut illos in aliquo alio loco predicti muri ponat, nisi assensu illius, cujus murus est, nec plures corbellos quam antea habuit, in predicto muro ponere.

Sciendum est quod si aliquis edificet juxta tenementum vicini sui et visum sit dicto vicino illum injuste et ad dampnum tenementi sui ibidem edificare, bene potest edificationem illam impedire, datis vadio et plegio Vicecomitibus Civitatis de prosequendo ; et tunc cessabit illa edificatio quousque per xij viros predictos vel per maiorem partem illorum discussum sit, si edificatum fuerit injuste vel non. Et tunc necesse est ut ille, cujus edificatio impeditur, petat assisam.

Die autem statuto et xij viris predictis summonitis, debet Maior Civitatis cum predictis viris super tenementa illorum inter quos assisa petitur, accedere, et ibidem secundum visum predictorum xij virorum aut maioris partis illorum, auditis hinc inde querimonia conquerentis et responso adversarii sui, illud negotium terminare.

Potest autem uterque pars ad diem statutum se assoniare, et habebunt diem a die illa in quindenam in eodem loco.

Si vero pars conquerens fecerit defaltam, adversarius suus recedet sine die, et plegii conquerentis in misericordia vicecomitum. Si autem ille, de quo querimonia facta fuerit, fecerit defaltam, nichilominus procedet assisa et per considerationem predictorum xii virorum vel per maiorem partem illorum ; et quod per illos judicatum fuerit debet per vicecomites illi qui fecit defaltam intimari, ut quod judicatum fuerit infra xl dies proximo sequentes ad effectum perducatur.

Et sciendum est quotiens predictum judicium infra xl dies non fuerit perfectum et super hoc querimonia facta fuerit Maiori Londoniarum, tunc debent duo viri de assisa vel tres per preceptum Maioris ibidem accedere, et si viderint quod ita sit, tunc erit ille contra quem assisa processit in misericordia vicecomitis et vicecomes proprio custu ipsius illud judicium statim perducere ad effectum tenetur.

Item si quis habet murum inter se et vicinum suum constructum, in summitate muri panna sua et meremio suo totum coopertum, licet vicinus suus habeat in predicto muro corbellos vel trabes ad sustentandum solarium suum, vel etiam arcus sive almaria, qualicunque modo ipse vicinus ille habuerit in predicto muro, vel ex concessione illius qui murum habet coopertum seu antecessoris sui vel etiam illis ingnorantibus, tamen nichil amplius potest in predicto muro exigere nec habere quam habet in seisinam, sine assensu | illius qui murum habet coopertum, et debet recipere aquam stil- *fo. 47. r°.*
lantem de domo super murum edificata sub severunda dicte domus, sicut predictum est in hoc libro, et conducere proprio custu suo.

Item si quis habet duas partes unius muri et vicinus habeat nisi tertiam partem, tamen ille vicinus potest super partem suam pannam suam ponere et edificare ita libere sicuti ille qui habet duas partes muri illius; et eodem modo debent fieri stillicidia inter ipsos, sicut prenotatum est in hoc libro de illis qui habent inter se murum in toto communem, sed tamen quod illa pars sit altitudinis xvi pedum.

Item sciendum est quod predicta assisa non procedit, nisi testificatum fuerit quod ille versus quem assisa petitur, fuerit summonitus. Et si testificatum fuerit, tunc apparente petente assisam et xii viris de assisa vel maiore parte illorum cum Maiore Civitatis procedat assisa, si ipse summonitus venerit an non. Potest tamen ipse assoniare se ad predictam diem et habebit diem usque ad quindenam, sicut predictum est.

Item sciendum est quod si testificatum fuerit per vicecomites quod ille versus quem assisa petitur non fuerit in civitate ; tunc eodem die remanet assisa, et dicetur per vicecomites illis, qui in tenemento manent, de quo assisa petitur, quod ille, cujus tenementum est, sit premonitus ut veniat a die illa in quindenam, et tunc, si venerit, an non venerit, nec se assoniaverit, procedat assisa.

Item si contingat quod homines de assisa non venerint super terram, de qua assisa petitur, per aliquod impedimentum, tunc necesse erit ut illa assisa de novo petatur vel

in Hustingo, vel illo modo, quo pro diversitate temporum fieri solet, sicut in hoc libro prenotatur. Si ipsi autem super terram venerint, presentibus partibus litigantium, et major pars xii virorum absens fuerit, licet tunc assisa remaneat, possunt tamen continuare diem illum usque in crastinum vel ad quem diem voluerint infra quindenam sequentem.

Memorandum, quod temporibus antiquis major pars civitatis hospitata fuit de ligno,
fo. 47 vo. et domus cooperte de stramine et | stipula, et de hujusmodi coopertura; ita quando aliqua domus igne fuerit accensa, maxima pars Civitatis illo ingne fuit combusta, sicut contingebat anno primo regni Regis Stephani, ut in cronicis in hoc libro prescriptis notatur, scilicet, quod de ingne, qui accensus fuit ad pontem Londoniarum, combusta fuit ecclesia Sancti Pauli, et deinde processit ille ignis comburendo domus et edificia usque ad ecclesiam Sancti Clementis Danorum. Postea multi cives ad evitandum tale periculum pro posse suo edificaverunt in fundis suis unam domum lapideam spissis tegulis coopertam et munitam contra sevitiam ignis, unde sepe contingebat quod, quando ignis accensus fuerit in Civitate et multa edificia vastaverit et pervenerit ad talem domum, non potens ille aliquid nocere, ibidem remansit extinctus, sic quod multe domus vicinorum per illam domum ab igne fuerunt omnino salvate.

Ideo in predicta ordinatione, que assisa vocatur, ordinatum fuit et provisum, ut Cives libenti animo hospitarent de petra, quod unusquisque, qui habuerit murum lapideum super terram suam propriam altitudinis xvi pedum, illum possideat ita libere et digne, sicut in hoc libro predictum est, videlicet, quod vicinus suus semper debet recipere aquam de domo super murum illum edificata super terram suam, et illam conducere proprio custu suo. Et si voluerit hospitare juxta dictum murum, debet stillicidium suum sub severunda dicte domus facere ad aquam recipiendam, ita quod dicta domus remaneat secura et defensabilis contra sevitiam ignis advenientis, et sic per eam multe domus vicinorum possunt salvari et a violencia ingnis indempnes conservari.

Si quis voluerit murum totum super terram suam propriam edificare, et vicinus suus petat adversus eum assisam, in electione illius erit, aut communicare construendo communem murum inter ipsos, aut edificare murum super terram suam propriam, et illum habere et possidere ita libere et digne, sicut predictum est. Potest tamen vicinus suus, si voluerit, juxta predictum murum alium talem murum edificare et
fo. 48 ro. ejusdem altitudinis. Et tunc quidem fient stillicidium aut stillicidia inter ipsos eodem modo, sicut predictum est de communi muro.

Memorandum, quod quotiens viri de assisa venerint super terram, de qua assisa petitur, partibus litigantium presentibus, semper debet unus de predictis exigere verum querentem cui assisa petitur, si sciat aliquid dicere per quod assisa debeat remanere. Et si dixerit quod non, statim procedit assisa. Si autem dixerit se habere cartam ipsius, qui petit assisam vel alicujus antecessoris sui, et illam proferat, illa statim allegetur ei. Sed si dicat quod ipse habebit illam cartam ad diem et terminum, tunc dabitur ei dies ad quindenam, ad quem diem poterit se assoniare et habebit diem usque ad aliam quindenam. Ad quam diem, si proferat illam cartam, allegabitur ei, et si ad predictum diem non venerit, seu venerit et cartam non produxerit, statim sine ulteriori dilatione procedat assisa.

Memorandum quod hec assisa omnibus modis ut prenotatur in hoc libro, procedit et agendo et defendendo tam versus illos qui sunt infra etatem quam versus alios qui sunt de plena etate; ita quod propter tenerem etatem alicujus assisa predicta non impeditur. Set quia talis non habet discretionem quod sciat agere vel defendere in aliquo placito, necesse est ut custos illius et ipse conjunctim submoneantur, ita quod custos suus omnino respondeat pro eo omnibus modis, quibus placitaret, si causa illa esset sua propria, et tunc quod inde factum fuerit per judicium sine reclamatione illius, qui fuerit infra etatem, quando ad etatem pervenerit, firmum et stabile permanebit.

Item si quis fecerit pavimentum in vico regio ad nocumentum Civitatis et vicini sui injuste, bene potest ille vicinus illud prohibere per ballivos Civitatis, et ita remanebit quousque per viros de assisa sit discussum et terminatum.

Et sciendum quod non pertinet ad viros de assisa ad emendam aliquam occupationem, de qua aliquis habuerit pacificam seisinam per unum annum et unum diem.

Wyntonienses Episcopi. *fo.* 48 *v°.*

(C.xxxix.)

Primus apud West Saxones Beatus Birinus in Dorsestria sedet Episcopus. Post eum Agelbertus, Wina, Leutherius, Sanctus Hedda. Quo defuncto Diocesis ejus divisa est in duas; una data est Danieli, videlicet Wyntonia; altera Sancto Adelmo, Schireburnia.

Successit Danieli
Hunfredus
Kinehardus
Edelardus
Egbad
Dud
Kinebero
Almoth
Wydem
Herefrid
Eadmundus
Elmstan
Swithunus
Alfridus
Dunbertus
Denewlfus
Fridestanus
Brinstanus
Elfegus
Elsius
Briththelmus
Alwoldus, hic clericos expulit et monachos induxit.
Elfegus
Elnodus
Elsius
Elfwinus
Stigandus
Walkeninus
Willelmus
Henricus
Ricardus
Godefridus de Lucy
Petrus de Rupibus
Willelmus de Raile
Heimerus, frater Henrici Regis tertii ex matre sua.
Johannes, missus Romam per Legatum, ubi obiit.
Nicholaus presulatus in sedem Wintonie, anno Domini M°.CC°.LX° septimo, antea Wygorniensis.

Saresberienses Episcopi.

In Schireburnia primus sedit Episcopus

Aldelmus
Fordehere
Herewoldus
Adelmod
Denefrid
Wlbertus
fo. 49 r°. Alstanus
Edmundus
Edelegus
Alcius
Asserus. Deinde in tres parochias divisa est; unam tenuit Adelwaldus, id est, Schireburniam; alteram tenuit Athelmus, id est, Wellensem ecclesiam: tertiam Eadulfus, id est, Cridiensem ecclesiam.
Sigelmus
Werstanus
Adelbaldus
Aluredus
Wlsinus
Alsiwoldus
Edelricus
Edelsius
Brithwinus
Alwoldus, hic mutavit sedem in Malmesbiriam.
Edelstanus
Odo
Osulphus
Algarus
Elstanus
Siricius
Alvericus
Bricchwoldus
Heremannus; hic transtulit eamdem sedem Salesberiam.
Osmundus
Rogerus
Jocelinus
Hubertus
Herebertus
Ricardus
Robertus
Willelmus dictus de Everwik
Egidius
Walterus obiit anno Domini M.CC°. septuagesimo.

Wygornienses Episcopi.

Beatus Theodorus, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, cum consensu Adelredi, Regis Merciorum, Diocesim Saxulfi Episcopi in quinque divisit; cui, episcopali sede in civitate constituto Leogera, Cudwynum ad Lacheffeldam, Edwynum ad Lindesim provinciam, Edam ad Dorchecestram, Bosel ad Wygorniam ordinavit episcopos. Post Bosel Ostre. *Oftfortus.*

Egwynus
Milredus
Wermundus
Tilberus
Headoredus
Denebert
Alwynus
Vuerferd
Edelhunus
Coenwaldus
Dunstanus
Oswaldus; hic clericos expulit et monachos induxit in ecclesia Wygornie.
Aldulfus
Wlstanus
Leodsius
Brichtege
Livingus
Aldredus
Wlstanus

Samson
Theolfus
Simon
Johannes
Alveredus
Rogerus
Baldewynus
Willelmus
Robertus
Henricus
Johannes
Malgerius
Silvester
Willelmus
Walterus de Cantilupo
Nicholaus, postea Wyntoniensis.
Godefridus Giffard consecratus Anno Domini M°. CC. lx°. viij°.

LINCOLNIENSES EPISCOPI. *fo.* 49 *v*°.

Dorchecestria est villa in pago Oxnefordensi; ibi post Adead hii Episcopi fuerunt,

Adelwynus
Edgarus
Kynebertus
Lewinus, qui ambos conjunxit episcopatus.
Elnod
Ascwy
Alfemus
Ednod
Adericus
Ednod
Ulwi
Remigius; hic sedem transtulit ad Lincolniam civitatem, ibi quoque fundatam ecclesiam canonicis multis implevit. Cenobium Monachorum apud Sanctam Mariam de Stowe adauxit; alterum apud Baldeneie ex veteri, favore suo, innovavit. Successit ei Robertus, qui monachos apud Stowe sumoveri et apud Egeneham locari jussit. Successit
Alexander
Robertus
Galterus
Hugo
Willelmus
Hugo
Robertus Grosseteste
Henricus de Lexintune
Ricardus de Gravesende

ELIENSES EPISCOPI.

Annus ab Incarnacione Domini Millesimus centesimus nonus tunc temporis effluebat, quando Rex Henricus, filius Regis Willelmi, consilio venerabilis patris Anselmi, Cantuarie Archiepiscopi, simul et auctoritate summi Pontificis, Urbani secundi, statum mutavit in alterum Monasterium Eliense, cui preerat Abbas Simeon, et ipsum infulis episcopalibus insigniri decrevit, perficiens ibi Herveum, Bangorensem episcopum, virum, sicut dicitur, religiosum, cui curam de salute sua commiserat, et ad anime sue proficuum potius attendebat quam ad aliquid commodum temporale. Ne vero Lincolniensis ecclesia detrimentum pateretur in aliquo, manerium quoddam, quod vocatur Espaldwick, Eliensibus monachis ab antiquis collatum temporibus, Robertus Bloet, Lincolniensis Episcopus, in exambium sue jurisdictionis in proprios usus convertendo accepit. Herveus predictus, accedens ad ecclesiam Eliensem, eam multis possession-

ibus dilatatam invenit, eam ornamentis preciosissimis decoratam, juxta propheticum illud "Erit deauratio in templis," plurimum adaugere curavit. Herveo successit

Nigellus, Regis Thesaurarius.
Post hunc Galfridus.
Post hunc Willelmus de Longocampo Ricardi Regis Cancellarius.
fo. 50 r°. | Post hunc Eustacius, Sarum Decanus.
Johannes, Abbas de Fontibus.
Galfridus de Burgo.
Hugo, antea Abbas Sancti Eadmundi.
Willelmus de Kylkenny.
Hugo de Balsham.

BATONIENSES EPISCOPI.

Tertius Episcopatus West Saxonum fuit apud Wellas, villam in Sumersetensi pago. Ibi, a tempore Regis Edwardi Senioris usque ad tempus Willelmi Junioris, hii fuerunt Episcopi,

Aldelmus
Wlfelmus
Alfech
Wlfelmus
Brichtelmus
Kynewardus
Segar
Alwynus
Luingus
Elstan
Edelmus
Brichtwynus
Alwinus
Merehwit
Gisa
Johannes; hic transtulit sedem Episcopalem Batoniam, pro calidis balneis ibidem ita dictam, in qua Offa Rex monasterium composuerat, et Rex Edgarus ditaverat. Post Johannem,
Godefridus.
Robertus
Reginaldus
Savericus
Jocelinus

CESTRENSES EPISCOPI (LICHEFELDENSIS ET COVENTRENSIS).

Lichefeld est villa exigua, in qua Cedda sedit et obiit. Successit ei

Diuma, Cellac, post hos,
Trumhere
Laruman
Cedda
Wlfridus
fo. 50 v°. Sexwlfus, cui successerunt duo episcopi,
Hedda apud Lichefelde,
Wilfridus apud Legecestram, qui, ex hostilitate ejecto, ambas tenuit parochias Hedda post eum. Adhuc de Episcopis Cestrensibus Lichfeldensibus et Coventrensibus. Aldwinus; quo defuncto, tres facti sunt Episcopi in illa diocesi, Victa Lichefeld, Totta Legecestria, Adlead Dorchecestria.
Lichefeldenses ergo episcopi post Victam fuerunt hii,

Hemel
Clifrid
Bertin
Higeberd
Aldulphus
Herewinus
Erkenwaldus
Humberd
Kyneberd
Tunbricht
Ello
Elgar
Kynsin
Wnsi
Elfech
Godwynus
Lefgar

Brichmar
Wlsi
Lefwinus
Petrus, hic sedem transtulit apud Cestriam.
Robertus; hic sedem transtulit apud Coventriam.
Robertus
Rogerus
Walterus
Ricardus
Gerardus
Hugo
Galfridus
Willelmus de Korhulle
Alexander de Stanesbi
Rogerus de Mulent

NORWYCENSES EPISCOPI.

Primus Orientalium Anglorum Episcopus fuit Sanctus Felix Burgundus natione, qui sepultus est in Rameseyensi Cenobio, cui successerunt Thomas, Bonefacius alias Bergisel, Bisi; quo defuncto rexerunt duo episcopi provinciam illam usque ad tempus Ailbritti Regis West Saxonum, quorum unus sedebat apud Dumoc, alter apud Helmham, quorum ista sunt nomina.

Domocenses Episcopi.	Helmocenses Episcopi.
Baldwinus	Acca
Nothbertus	Asculfus
Atlacus	Edredus
Adelfridus	Godwinus
Lamfertus	Albertus
Ethewlfus	Ailafus
Humfertus	Heardredus
Sibba	Alfunus
Hunfertus	Hidfertus
Humbrictus.	Weremundus
	Wilredus.

Quando Rex Offa Rex | Merceorum fecit Archiepiscopatum apud Lichefeld, Albertus *fo.* 51 *r°.*
Helmanensis et Tyfridus Domocensis erant episcopi. Et tempore Ludekani Regis Merceorum et Adelbricti Regis West Saxonum, Humbrictus et Welredus fuerunt Episcopi Anglorum Orientalium. Set eodem Ludekano incursante provinciam, etiam episcopis necessariorum copia destitutis, factus est unus episcopatus, cujus sedes remansit apud Helmham, quorum hec sunt nomina.

Adulfus
Tedredus
Elstanus
Algarus
Alwynus
Aluricus
Stigandus
Agelmarus
Arfastus
Eluricus
Thedredus
Aluricus.
Predictus Agelmarus fuit frater predicti Stigandi, et ipse transtulit sedem episcopalem apud Thefordiam tempore Regis Willelmi primi.
Willelmus. Herebertus; hic transtulit sedem episcopalem apud Norwycum.
Everardus
Willelmus
Johannes
Johannes
Pandulfus
Thomas
Willelmus
Walterus
Simon
Rogerus; hic consecratus fuit in ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum in presentia Domini Ottoboni, apostolice sedis Legati, Anno Domini M°CC°. lx° sexto.

CICESTRENSES EPISCOPI.

Primus apud Australes Saxones, in loco, qui dicitur Selesie, sedit beatus Wlfredus, post quem cessavit episcopatus multis annis. Postmodum a Nothelmo Cantuarie Archiepiscopo factus est Episcopus ibi

Adhuc de Episcopis Cicestrensibus. fo. 51 r°.

Ebriet
Ella
Sigthelm
Alubriet
Rosa
Gisclere
Totta
Pehtun
Adelwlf
Bernegus
Cenred
Alfed
Aadhelm
Adelgar
Ordbricht
Almer
Agelric
Grimgetel
Heeca
Stigandus; non ille Stigandus, quem Rex Willelmus primus incarceravit; hic autem Stigandus a Willelmo Rege factus ibi episcopus, transtulit sedem in Cicestriam; cui successerunt
Willelmus
Radulfus
Sefridus
Hillarius
Johannes
Sefridus
Simon
Ricardus
Randulfus
Radulfus
Ricardus, qui fuit Cancellarius Sancti Edmundi de Pontiniaco.
Johannes Climping
Stephanus, missus Romam per Ottobonum Legatum.

Exonienses Episcopi.

Cridia est villa in pago de Deveneschire, distans xii milibus ab Exonia. Ibi sederunt per ordinem primo subscripti Episcopi,

Edulfus
Edelgan
Alwof
Sideman
Aluricus
Alwolf
Elnod
Livingus
Leouricus; hic sedem transtulit episcopalem in civitatem Exonie. Hanc urbem primus Adelstanus in potestatem Anglorum redegit, effugatis Britonibus. Ibi sedet primo
Osbertus
Willelmus
Robertus
Robertus
Bartholomeus
Johannes
Henricus
Simon
Willelmus Brewere
Ricardus Albus
Walterus de Exonia

Nomina Archiepiscoporum Cantuarie temporibus Anglorum.

fo. 52 r°.

Augustinus, missus a beato Gregorio Papa.
Laurentius, missus ab eodem.
Mellitus, antea Episcopus Londoniensis.
Justus, antea Episcopus Roffensis.
Honorius
Deusdedit
Theodorus; istum a sede Apostolica missum Beda commemorat.
Brihtwoldus
Tadwinus
Nohthelmus
Cudbriht, antea Herefordensis.
Brewine
Lanbriht.
Adelard, antea Wyntoniensis.
Wlred
Swidred
Celnoht
Edered
Plegemund
Edelelm, antea Wellensis,
Wlfelm, antea Wellensis.
Ode, antea Malmesberiensis. *Sedebat. Annis xv.*
Elsinus.*
Brithelm.† *Annis v.*
Dunstan, antea Wygorniensis. *Annis v.*
Edelgar, antea Salesiensis. *Annis iij.*
Siric, antea Wyntoniensis. *Annis xxvi.*
Eluric *Annis x.*
Elfegus, antea Wyntoniensis (martir) *Annis xxij.*
Leuing, antea Wellensis
Edelnoht, antea Lincolniensis.
Etsi, antea Wyntoniensis.
Bodbriht, antea Londoniensis.
Stigant, antea Wyntoniensis.
Lanfranc.
Ansealm.
Radulfus, antea Roffensis.
Willelmus
Tiebaldus
Thomas, Martir
Ricardus.
Baldewinus, antea Wygorniensis.
Hubertus, antea Saresberiensis.
Stephanus, Apostolice sedis Cardinalis

* *Hic obiit in Alpibus.*
† *Hic reprobatus fuit.*

(Nota.)

Temporibus istius Stephani Archiepiscopi translatus est Sanctus Thomas, anno Domini M°. CC°. XX°. videlicet, septimo die Julii.
Ricardus, dictus Le Grant
Eadmundus de Abendon
Bonefacius; hic obiit anno gratie M°.CC.LXX°
Robertus, electus per Dominum Papam.

fo. 52 r°.

NOMINA EPISCOPORUM LONDONIENSIUM TEMPORIBUS ANGLORUM.

Mellitus
Cedda
Erkenwaldus
Waldere
Hingwoldus
Siheh
Edbrihtus
Edgarus
Quenwoldus
Edboldus
Hedebrihtus
Osmundus
Ethelnohtus
Celbrihtus
Derref
Swidulfus
Hehcstanus
Wlsi
Edelwardus
Elfstanus
Deredredus
Brihthelmus
Dunstanus
Elfstanus
Wlstanus
Alfhunus
Eluricus
Elfwardus
Elfwius
Rodbrihtus
Willelmus
Hugo
Mauricius
Ricardus
Gilebertus
Robertus
Ricardus
Gilebertus
Ricardus
Willelmus de Sancte Marie ecclesia
Eustachius de Faukenberge
Rogerus, dictus Niger; tempore istius Rogeri episcopi dedicata est Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, Kalendas Octobris, Anno Domini M°. CC°. quadragesimo.
Fulko Basset
Henricus de Wengham
Henricus dictus de Sandwyco, missus ad Curiam Romanam per Ottobonum Apostolice sedis Legatum, rediit et obiit.
Johannes de Chisbell, consecratus in fine Aprilis Anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx°. quarto.

fo. 53 r°.

HEREFORDENSES EPISCOPI.

In civitate Herefordensi hii fuerunt Episcopi.

Putta
Tirheel
Torhere
Waltrot
Cudbert, postea Archiepiscopus Cantuarie. Successit ei
Wedda
Etta
Cedda
Albertus
Eanetus
Colmannus

Utel
Wlfardus
Benna
Edulfus
Cudulfus
Mucel
Dennest
Kynemundus
Edgar
Tydelm
Wlfelm
Aluricus
Adulfus
Elstanus
Leovegarus; hunc tempore Regis Edwardi Griffinus Rex Wallensium, urbe cremata, expulit sede et vita.
Huic successit
Walterus, iste pessime obiit.
Robertus
Gerardus
Ramialnus
Goffridus
Ricardus
Gilebertus
Robertus
Willelmus
Egidius
Walterus
Hugo Foliot
Radulfus de Maidenestan
Petrus de Eweblanche
Johannes dictus Brito; consecratus Anno Domini M. CC°. xl°. nono.

ROFFENSES EPISCOPI. *fo. 53 v°.*

Justus primus Episcopus ab Augustino Cantuarie Archiepiscopo ordinatus; postea, ipso Justo in Cantuarie Archiepiscopo consecrato, factus est Episcopus Roffensis, Romanus. Iste ad Honorium Papam a predicto Justo Cantuarie Archiepiscopo legatorie missus, absortus fuit fluctibus, et per hoc curam Episcopatus Roffensis Paulinus Archiepiscopus Eborum a sede sua ejectus, invitatione Honorii Cantuarie Archiepiscopi et Edebaldi Regis Cantie suscepit.

Ithemar
Damianus
Putta
Quincelinus
Gebmundus
Thobia
Adulfus
Dun
Ardulfus
Deora
Weremundus
Bermodus
Burthricus
Alstanus
Godwynus
Sywardus
Ebnostus
Gondulfus
Radulfus
Arnulfus
Johannes
Acellmus
Walterus
Gualeranus
Gilebertus
Benedictus
Henricus dictus de Sanford
Ricardus dictus de Wendever
Laurentius de Sancto Martino. Obiit Anno M°. CC°. lxx°. quarto, mense Junii.

Sciendum quod Roffenses Episcopi, non ut alii Episcopi vel Abbates, in regiis pre-

stationibus Regi seu Vicecomitibus tenentur obnoxii; sed soli Archiepiscopo Cantuarie vel officialibus suis. Ita quod quando Episcopus Roffensis obierit, cura Episcopatus sui cum pertinentiis in custodia Archiepiscopi transit, donec alius in sedem Episcopalem Roffensem fuerit electus et confirmatus.

fo. 54 r°.

EBORACENSES ARCHIEPISCOPI.

Primus Paulinus Eborum fuit Archiepiscopus; quo expulso Scocii, videlicet Aydanus, Finanus, et Colemannus successerunt, nec pallium nec urbis nobilitate volentes attolli, in Insula Lindefarnensi delituerunt. Successit Wlfridus, quo ultra mare causa consecrationis moras faciente, Cedda contra regulas ab Oswydo Rege intronizatur. Et ipso ab Archiepiscopo Theodoro excusso, Wlfridus iterum Episcopus constituitur. Quo iterum expulso, duo pro eo constituti sunt Episcopi; in Eboraco, Bosa; in Augustaldo Cata. Illo autem Cata defuncto, Johannes pro eo ordinatur.

Tempore Alfridi Regis, iterum Episcopatum totum, expulso Johanne de Augustaldo et Bosa de Eborum, receptus est Wlfridus. Post annos vero quinque expulso iterum Wlfrido, predicti Johannes et Bosa in sedibus suis restituti sunt. Defuncto autem Rege Alfrido, iterum Wlfridus in concordiam receptus sedem apud Augustaldum habuit.

Johanne in Eborum migrante, quia jam Bosa defunctus erat, successit in Eborum Wlfridus presbiter suus. Illo defuncto, substituitur Egbertus, frater ejusdem provincie Regis, Egberti. Hic, sua industria et fratris potentia, sedem illam in geminum statum reformavit. Hujus successori, Cene, substitutus Enbaldus. Post eum hii fuerunt Archiepiscopi.

Wlsinus	Gerardus
Wymundus	Thomas
Wlfhere	Thurstinus
Edelbaldus	Willelmus
Rodewaldus	Henricus
Wlstanus	Rogerus
Oskitel	Galfridus
Oswaldus	Johannes
Aldulfus	Walterus de Grey
Wlstanus	Sewallus
Aluricus	Godefridus
Kinsius	Walterus Giffard sedit Anno Domini M.CC. septuagesimo
Aldredus	
Thomas	

fo. 54 r.

DUNELMENSES EPISCOPI.

Lindisfarne est Insula exigua, que nomine a provincialibus Halygeland vocatur, in qua Aidanus primus sedet Episcopus. Fuerunt successores ejus

Finianus
Colemannus
Juda
Eata
Cuthbertus
Eadbertus
Edbertus
Athelwoldus
Kynewlfus
Higebaldus. Hujus temporis Dani depopulati sunt insulam, ut nec sacrosanctis parcerent altaribus. Tunc corpus Sancti Cuthberti quidam apud Hubenford deposuerunt juxta amnem Tunda, ubi jacuit multis annis usque ad adventum Edredi Regis. Higebaldo fuerunt successores
Egbert
Erdulfus
Cudehard
Milred
Widredus
Uhtredus
Sexhelmus
Aldredus
Alsius
Alhurl
Eadmundus, sub quo corpus Sancti Cuthberti Dunelmo relatum est. Post Eadmundum,
Edred
Egelwinus
Engelricus
Walkerius
Willelmus
Ranulfus
Gaufridus
Willelmus
Hugo
Philippus
Ricardus de Marisco
Ricardus, antea Saresberiensis
Nicholaus de Farenham
Walterus de Kirkham
Robertus de Stichehelle

CARLIOLENSES EPISCOPI. *(Desunt.)*

| Si vis Pontificum Doroberne discere sedis *(C. xl.)*
Nomina, quod sequitur lege ; tunc ea scire valebis. *fo. 55 v°.*
Est illic primus Augustinus cathedratus.
Tunc Laurentius est in sacra sede locatus.
Mellitus, Justus et Honorius annumerantur,
Deusdedit atque Theodorus hinc in sede locantur.
Post hos Brichtwaldus, Tadwinus atque Nothelmus,
Cudbertus, Brewinus, Jambertus ac Adelardus,
Wlfredus, Swydred, Selnotus ac Ethelredus.
Plegemundus, Edelelmus, Wlfelmus et Odo.
Omnes hii cathedram tenuerant ordine recto.
Post hos Elsinus et Brichelmus cathedrantur ;
Tunc Dunstanus et Ethelgarus sede locantur.
Postea Siricheum legimus cathedram tenuisse,
Et tunc Alfricum cathedrari promeruisse.
Hos sequitur Martir Alfegus atque Luringus.
Tunc Edelnotus, Elsius, atque Robertus.
Et tunc Stigandus presumpsit sede potiri.

Post hunc promeruit Lanfrancus pontificari,
Et tunc Anselmus; post quem tu scribe Radulfum.
Postea Willelmum nos scribimus et Theobaldum,
Et tunc martirio Thomas cathedram decoravit,
Quem Deus in celo merito super astra levavit.
Postea Ricardus, Baldewinus quoque leguntur;
Hubertus, Stephanus post istos sede fruuntur.
Post hos Ricardus in sacra sede locatur,
Hic obiit xvi kalendas Novembris Anno Domini M.CC°. quadragesimo apud Pontiniacum. Et tunc Eadmundus predictis associatur,
Et cum prefatis Bonefacius annumeratur.
Quando vir hic obiit fluxerunt mille ducenti
Et septemdecies post partum virginis anni,
Si prescriptos Pontifices numerare velitis
Tunc quadraginta septem simul invenietis.

Robertus de Kylewareby post hos cathedratur; frater Johannes de Peckham,
Et post ipsum Robertus de Wynchele, pro quo Deus fecit multa miracula.

(C. xli.)	Hee sunt nomina Vicecomitum Londoniarum (puis le couronnement le Rey Richard).
fo. 58 r°.	Henricus de Cornhelle.
M.C.lxxxviii.	Ricardus Reyner.
	Isti facti fuerunt Vicecomites in festo Sancti Michaelis, Anno Domini M°. centesimo octoginta viij°.
M.C.lxxxix.	Johannes Herlisun. Rogerus le Duk.
M.C.xc.	Willielmus de Havylle. Johannes Bokoynte.
M.C.xci.	Nichole Duket. Peres filius Vevelun.
M.C.xcij.	Rogerus le Duc. Rogerus filius Alani.
M.C.xciij.	Willelmus filius Ysabel. Willelmus filius Alufi.
M.C.xciiij.	Robertus Besaus. Jukel Alderman.
M.C.xcv.	Gosland de Antioche. Robertus filius Durant.
M.C.xcvi.	Robertus Blundus. Nichole Duket.
M.C.xcvij.	Costentinus filius Aluf. Robertus le Bel.
M.C.xcviij.	Arnaud filius Aluf. Ricardus filius Barthelmeu.
M.C.xcix.	Rogerus de Desert. Jacob Alderman.
M.CC.	Symon de Aldermanneberi. Willielmus filius Aliz.
M.CC.i.	Norreman le Blunt. Johan de Kai.
M.CC.ij.	Walter le Brun. Willam le Chaumberleyn.
M.CC.iij.	Thomas de Haverille. Hamund Brande.
M.CC.iiij.	Johannes Waleran. Ricardus de Wincestre.
M.CC.v.	Johan Elylond. Edmund de la Hale.
M.CC.vi.	Serlo le Mercer. Henri de Seint Auban.
M.CC.vij.	Robert de Wincestre. Willelmus Hardel.
M.CC.viij.	Thomas filius Neal. Peres le Duc.
M.CC.ix.	Peres le Juvene. Willame Wite.

Stephanus Crassus. Adam de Wyteby.	*M.CC.x.*
Goce fiz Peres. Johannes Gerland.	*M.CC.xj.*
Costentin Juvenis. Rudulfus Elyland.	*M.CC.xij.*
Martinus fil Aliz. Petrus Bat.	*M.CC.xiij.*
Salomon de Basinge. Hugo de Basinge.	*M.CC.xiiij.*
Andreu Vevelun. Johannes Travers.	*M.CC.xv.*
	fo. 58 *r°.*
Beneit le Seynter. Willelmus Blundus.	*M.CC.xvi.*
Item Radulfus Elyland. Thomas Bokerel.	*M.CC.xvij.*
Goce le Pesur. Johan Viel.	*M.CC.xviij.*
Item Johan Viel. Ricardus de Wimbeldon.	*M.CC.xix.*
Ricardus Renger. Goce Juvenis.	*M.CC.xx.*
Item Ricardus Renger. Thomas Lambert.	*M.CC.xxi.*
Item Thomas Lambert. Willelmus Joynier.	*M.CC.xxij.*
Item Johannes Travers. Andreu Bokerel.	*M.CC.xxiij.*
Item Andreu Bukerel. Item Johannes Travers.	*M.CC.xxiiij.*
Rogerus le Duc. Martyn fiz Willame.	*M.CC.xxv.*
Item Martinus filius Willelmi. Item Rogerus le Duc.	*M.CC.xxvi.*
Henricus de Cocham. Stephanus Bokerel.	*M.CC.xxvij.*
Item Stephanus Bokerel. Item Henricus de Cocham.	*M.CC.xxviij.*
Robertus filius Johannis. Walterus de Wincestre.	*M.CC.xxix.*
Johannes de Woburne. Ricardus filius Walteri.	*M.CC.xxx.*
Walterus le Bufle. Michel de Seint Heleyne.	*M.CC.xxxi.*
Henricus de Edelmetona. Gerardus Bat.	*M.CC.xxxij.*
Rogerus Blundus. Simon filius Marie.	*M.CC.xxxiij.*
Radulfus Eswy. Johannes Norman.	*M.CC.xxxiiij.*
Item Gerardus Bat. Robertus Hardel.	*M.CC.xxxv.*
Item Henricus de Cocham. Jurdan de Coventre.	*M.CC.xxxvi.*
Johan de Walebroc. Gerveyse Chaumberleyn.	*M.CC.xxxvij.*
Johan de Wilehale. Johan de Coudres.	*M.CC.xxxviij.*
Reiner de Bungey. Item Radulfus Eswy.	*M.CC.xxxix.*
Item Michel Touy. Johannes de Gysors.	*M.CC.xl.*
Anno gratie M°. CC°. xli. facti fuerunt vicecomites	
Johannes Viel juvenis. Thomas de Dureme.	*M.CC.xli.*
Radulfus Aswy, aurifaber. Item Robertus filius Johannis.	*M.CC.xlij.*
Adam de Gyseburne. Hugo Blundus, aurifaber.	*M.CC.xliij.*
Nicholaus Bat. Radulfus de Arcubus.	*M.CC.xliiij.*
Item Nicholaus Bat. Adam de Beverlee, Vicecomites ; et Nicholao amoto factus est Vicecomes Robertus de Cornhull.	*M.CC.xlv.* *fo.* 59 *r°.*
Simon filius Marie. Laurencius de Frowik.	*M.CC.xlvj.*
Willelmus Viel. Item Nicholaus Bat.	*M.CC.xlvij.*
Nicholaus filius Jocelini. Galfridus de Wyntonia.	*M.CC.xlviij.*
Item Johannes Tolesan. Radulfus Hardel.	*M.CC.xlix.*

M.CC.l. Humfridus dictus Faber. Willelmus filius Ricardi.
M.CC.lj. Item Nicholaus Bat. Item Laurencius de Frowic.
M.CC.lij. Willelmus de Dureme. Thomas de Wimburne.
M.CC.liij. Ricardus Picard. Johannes de Norhamton.
M.CC.liiij. Willelmus Aswy. Robertus de Lintona. Quibus amotis infra annum facti sunt loco eorum, Stephanus de Ostregate. Henricus Walemund.
M.CC.lv. Matheus Bokerel. Johannes le Minur.
M.CC.lvj. Willelmus Aswy, draperius. Ricardus de Ewelle.
M.CC.lvij. Thomas filius Thome. Robertus de Katalan. Dicto Roberto mortuo factus est loco ipsius Matheus Bokerel, Vicecomes; quo amoto factus est Vicecomes Willelmus Grapefige.
M.CC.lviij. Johannes Adrian, draperius. Item Robertus de Cornhulle.
M.CC.lix. Adam Brouning. Henricus de Coventre.
M.CC.lx. Item Ricardus Picard. Item Johannes de Norhamton.
M.CC.lxj. Philippus Le Tailur. Ricardus de Walebrok.
M.CC.lxij. Osbertus de Suffolchia. Robertus de Munpeylers.
M.CC.lxiij. Gregorius de Rokesle. Thomas de Forda. *(In Lewes.)*
M.CC.lxiiij. Edwardus Blundus. Petrus Aunger. (La Bade de Evesham).
M.CC.lxv. Gregorius de Rokesle. Simon de Hadestock.

Non remanserunt. Isti non fuerunt admissi; nam Dominus Rex tunc temporis ceperat civitatem in manus suas occasione quod Cives adheserant Comiti Leycestrie in perturbatione regni quam ipse retinuit fere per sex annos.

fo. 59 r°. Hugo filius Othonis miles tunc temporis Custos Civitatis Londoniarum et Constabularius Turris per aliquod tempus. Johannes vero de la Linde miles et Johannes Walrant clericus Custodes post ipsum fecerunt colligi omnes exitus Vicecomitatus Civitatis et Middelsexie ad opus Domini Regis, per quos voluerunt usque ad festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam proximo sequens et tunc consentiente Domino Rege per electionem civium factus est Ballivus Vicecomitatus per antiquam firmam, Willelmus filius Ricardi. Iste remansit in Balliva sua usque ad festum Sancti Martini proximo sequens, et tunc per licentiam Domini Regis elegerunt Cives ut essent Ballivi sui

Anno Domini M.CC.lxvj. Johannes Adrian. Lucas de Batencourt.

Memorandum quod tempore subscriptorum Johannis et Luce Ballivorum, existente Comite Glovernie in Civitate cum exercitu suo de quo mencio fit in hoc libro subsequenti, amotis dictis Johanne et Luca a Balliva sua et captis per Comitem, facti fuerunt Ballivi Rogerus Marescallus et Robertus de Lintone per minutum populum Civitatis, et remanserunt Ballivi quamdiu Comes moram fecit in Civitate.

Isti remanserunt in Balliva sua per antiquam firmam usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis

M.CC.lxvij. Anno Domini MCC.lxvij°. et postea usque ad Dominicam Palmarum, et tunc per electionem Domini Regis facti sunt Ballivi Vicecomitatus

Walterus Hervy. Willelmus de Dureme.

Isti remanserunt in Balliva omnes exitus colligentes Vicecomitatus ad opus Domini Regis usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno lx°. viij°. et adhuc usque ad vi^tum diem Maij.

Thomas de Basing. Robertus de Cornhulle.

Isti facti fuerunt Ballivi per electionem Domini Regis vi° die Maij, sicut prescriptum est, ad colligendos omnes exitus Vicecomitatus ad opus Domini Regis, et remanserunt usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis et postea usque ad sextumdecimum diem Julii Anno Domini MCC.lxx°. Tunc vero ad instantiam Domini Edwardi retradita est Civitas Civibus, et concessum est eis ut faciant de seipsis Maiorem et Vicecomites; sed tamen quod ipsi reddant ad Scaccarium Domini Regis cccc. libras per annum. Et tunc in predicto sextodecimo die Julii facti sunt Vicecomites,

Walterus le Poter. Philippus Cissor.

Isti remanserunt Vicecomites tantummodo usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens, quia secundum consuetudinem Civitatis semper ad tale festum solent et debent Vicecomites Londoniarum eligi et in crastino ad Scaccarium Domini Reges presentari. *fo. 60 r°.*

Gregorius de Rokesle. Henricus le Waleys. *M.CC.lxx.*

Johannes de Bodele. Ricardus de Paris. *M.CC.lxxj.*

Johannes Horn. Walterus le Poter. *M.CC.lxxij.*

Petrus Cusin. Robertus de Meldeburn. *M.CC.lxxiij.*

Istis depositis in festo Sancti Andree facti sunt Vicecomites

Henricus de Coventre. Nicholaus de Wyntonia.

Anno Domini M°. CC°. lx°. q^i^nto. *fo. 56 r°.*

Cum cives Londoniarum supposuerunt se voluntati Domini Regis de vita et membris et omnibus bonis mobilibus et immobilibus pro transgressione eis imposita, facta in perturbatione regni habita inter Dominum Regem et Comitem Leicestrie ac complices suos, factus est post festum sancti Michaelis Custos Civitatis simul et Constabularius Turris Londoniarum Dominus Hugo filius Otonis, qui duravit usque ad festum sancti Nicholai, et post eum facti sunt Custodes Civitatis et Constabularii Turris Londoniarum, Dominus Johannes de la Lynde et Johannes Walerand clericus. Quo Johanne de la Lynde per aliquod tempus ibidem morante et postea discedente remansit dictus Johannes Walerand usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens.

Anno Domini M°. CC°. lx°. sexto.

Et adhuc remansit idem Johannes usque ad adventum Comitis Glouvernie, in cujus societate venerat; set utrum prescivit malitiam dicti Comitis an non nescio. Et tunc remansit Civitas sine custode Domini Regis usque pax fuit reformata inter Dominum Regem et predictum Comitem. Et tunc factus est Custos Civitatis et Custos Turris in vigilia Sancti Johannis Baptiste Alanus la Zuche miles, qui remansit usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens.

Anno Domini M°. CC°. lx°. septimo.

Et postea idem remansit iterum usque ad Pascha sequens. Et tunc factus est Custos et Constabularius Dominus Thomas de Ippegrave, qui duravit usque ad festum Sancti Jacobi proximo sequens. Et tunc factus est Custos et Constabularius Dominus Stephanus de Eddeworthe, qui commorans usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis,

Anno Domini M°. CC°. lx°. octavo.

Remansit usque ad Quadragesimam proximam, et tunc tradite sunt Civitas et Turris Domino Edwardo per Dominum Regem custodiende. Qui posuit Dominum Hugonem filium Otonis, qui commorans usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis,

Anno Domini M°. CC°. lx°. nono.

fo. 57 *r°.* Remansit adhuc usque ad sextumdecimum diem Julii sequentem, et eodem die, ipso amoto a custodia Civitatis, ' Johannes Addrien, antea electus per Cives, per concessionem Domini Regis ipsi Regi fuit presentatus et admissus in majoratu xvi die Julii, et remansit usque ad festum Simonis et Jude proximo sequens.

Idem Johannes electus Maior in festo Simonis et Jude anno Domini M°. CC°. septuagesimo et admissus anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx°. qui remansit per annum.

Walterus Hervi factus est Maior in festo Simonis et Jude Anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx°. primo per unum annum.

Henricus de Frowick factus Custos Civitatis, anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx°. secundo, per Dominum Regem in festo Sancti Martini qui remansit (usque ad Emond).

Item Walterus Herevy factus Maior anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx°. secundo ad crucem Sancti Pauli secunda die post festum Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi in pleno folkesmoto, sicut continetur in Cronicis hujus Libri scriptis, qui remansit per unum annum.

Henricus le Waleys factus est Maior in festo Symonis et Jude Anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx°. tertio.

CAPITULUM XLIIII.

fo. 147 *r°.* Capitula Provisionum factarum Anno Domini M°. CC°. sexagesimo septimo, quorum maior pars ordinata fuit tempore Comitis Leycestrie, Anno Domini M°. CC°. lx°iiij.

Cap. primo. Nullus vindictam capiat de injuriis sibi illatis.
C. ij. Si quis distringit aliquem ad veniendum ad Curiam suam, qui non est de feodo suo.
C. iij. Si quis distringit tenentem suum injuste.
C. iiij. Nullus ducat districtiones extra Comitatum.
C. v. Districtiones sint rationabiles et non nimis graves.
C. vi. Magna Carta teneatur.
C. vij. De hiis qui heredes suos infra etatem feofant.
C. viij. De feofatis sub colore auferendi Dominis feodi custodiam heredum feofatoris.
C. ix. Si Dominus implacitet aliquem injuste fingens predictum casum.
C. x. De magna districtione de custodiis.
C. xi. De custodiis que pertinent ad heredes infra etatem.
C. xij. De iterata disseisina.
C. xiij. De sectis curie.
C. xiiij. De feofatis sine carta a tempore Conquestus.
C. xv. De feofatis per cartam continentem certum servicium.
C. xvi. Si terra pluribus heredibus devolvatur.
C. xvij. Si plures sint feofati de terris, de quibus unica secta debebatur.

Incipiunt Nove Provisiones.

Anno Domini M°. CC°. sexagesimo septimo, regni autem Henrici Regis filii Regis Johannis quinquagesimo secundo, in octabas Sancti Martini, providente ipso Domino Rege ad regni sui Anglie meliorationem et exhibitionem justicie, prout Regalis Officii exposcit utilitas, pleniorem, convocatis discretioribus ejusdem regni, tam ex majoribus quam minoribus, firmiter ac inviolabiliter tempo | ribus perpetuis observetur. *fo.* 148 *r°.*

C. i. Cum igitur, tempore turbationis nuper in regno suborto, et deinceps, multi magnates et alii justiciam non dignati fuerint recipere per Dominum Regem et curiam ejus, prout debuerant et consueverant temporibus predecessorum ipsius Domini Regis et etiam tempore suo ; sed de vicinis suis et aliis per se ipsos graviter ultiones fecerint et gravas districtiones quousque redemptiones reciperent ad voluntatem suam. Et preterea quidem eorum se justiciari non permittant per ministros Domini Regis, nec sustineant quod per eos liberentur districtiones, quas auctoritate propria fecerint ad

voluntatem suam, provisum est et concorditer concessum quod tam maiores quam minores justiciam faciant et recipiant in Curia Domini Regis, et nullus de cetero ultiones aut districtiones faciat per propriam voluntatem suam absque consideratione Curie Domini Regis, si forte dampnum vel injuria sibi fiat, unde emendas habere voluerit de vicino suo, sive maiore vel minore. Super articulo autem supradicto provisum est et concessum ut si quis de cetero ultionem hujusmodi capiat per voluntatem suam propriam sine consideratione Curie Domini Regis et inde convincatur, puniatur per redemptionem, et hoc secundum quantitatem delicti. Et si super vicinum suum faciat districtiones sine consideratione Curie, per quod dampnum habeat, puniatur eodem modo et hoc secundum delicti qualitatem; et nichilominus fiant emende plene et sufficientes eis, qui dampnum sustinuerint per hujusmodi districtiones.

[illegible] Nullus insuper maior vel minor distringat aliquem ad veniendum ad Curiam suam, qui non sit de feodo suo aut super ipsum habeat jurisdictionem per hundredum vel ballivam, que sua sit; et qui contra fecerit puniatur eodem modo et hoc secundum delicti quantitatem. Si quis autem maior vel minor permittere nolit liberari per ministros Domini Regis, et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni, districtiones quas fecerit; aut etiam si sustinere noluerit executiones judicum Curie Domini Regis fieri, aut etiam sustinere noluerit summonitiones et attachiamenta fieri secundum legem et consuetudinem regni, puniatur modo predicto, tanquam se justiciari non permittens et hoc secundum delicti quantitatem.

[illegible] Quod si quis autem maior vel minor districtiones facere super tenentem suum pro servitiis aut consuetudinibus, que sibi deberi dicat vel pro re altera, unde ad Dominum feodi pertineat facere districtiones, et postea convincatur quod tenens ejus ea sibi non debeat; non ideo puniatur Dominus per redemptionem, sicut in casibus supradictis, si permittat districtiones liberari secundum legem et consuetudinem regni, sed amercietur, velud hactenus fieri consueverit, et tenens dampna sua plene recuperet versus eum.

[illegible] Nullus de cetero ducere faciat districtiones, quas fecerit extra Comitatum in quo fuit, et si vicinus hoc fecerit supra vicinum suum per voluntatem suam et sine judicio, puniatur per redemptionem, ut supra, veluti de re contra pacem. Verumptamen si Dominus hoc supra tenentem suum facere presumpserit, castigetur per gravem misericordiam.

[illegible] Districtiones insuper sint rationabiles et non nimis graves; et si quis districtiones fecerit irrationabiles et indebitas, graviter amercietur propter excessum districtionum ipsarum.

[illegible] Magna Carta in singulis suis teneatur, tam in hiis que ad Regem pertinent quam ad alios et hoc Justiciariis itinerantibus suis et Vicecomitibus in suis comitatibus, cum opus fuerit, denuncietur; et brevia versus eos qui contravenerint gratis concedantur coram Rege vel coram banco vel coram Justiciariis itinerantibus, cum venerint in partes illas.

[illegible] De hiis autem qui primogenitos et heredes suos infra etatem existentes feofare solent de hereditate sua ut per hoc amitterent feodorum Domini custodias suas, provisum est concorditer et concessum ut occasione hujusmodi feofamenti nullus Capitalis Dominus custodiam suam amittat.

De hiis insuper qui de terris suis, quas tradere volunt ad terminum annorum, et ut Domini feodorum amittant custodias suas falsa confingunt feofamenta continentia quod eis satisfactum est de summa servicii in illis contenti usque ad terminum aliquem, et quod post terminum predictum solvere teneantur hujusmodi feofati summam aliquam valorem terrarum illarum in multo excedentem, ut sic post terminum illum terra eorum revertatur ad ipsos, eo quod nemo eas pro tanto tenere curaret, provisum est et concessum ut per hujusmodi fraudem nullus Capitalis Dominus custodiam suam amittat; verumptamen non licebit eis hujusmodi feofatis sine judicio disseisire, sed breve capiant de custodia hujusmodi sibi reddenda et per testes in cartis de hujusmodi feofamento contentos, una cum aliis liberis et legalibus de patria, et per quantitatem valoris tenementi et per quantitatem summe quam reddi debet post terminum predictum, attingatur utrum hujusmodi feoffamentum bona fide factum sit vel in fraude ad aufferendum Capitalibus Dominis custodiam suam. Si tamen Capitales Domini per judicium curie recuperent in hujusmodi casibus custodiam suam, salva sit nichilominus hujusmodi feoffatis actio sua, quo ad terminum seu ad feodum recuperandum, cum heres ad legittimam etatem pervenerit. *C. viij.*

| Quod si aliqui Capitales Domini feoffatos aliquos malitiose implacitaverint, fingentes casum istum, ubi feoffamenta legittime et bona fide facta fuerint, tunc adjudicentur feoffatis dampna sua et mise sue, quas fecerint occasione placiti predicti, et ipsi actores per misericordiam graviter punientur. *fo.* 149 *r°.* *C. ix.*

In placito vero communi de custodiis, si ad magnam districtionem non venerint deforciantes, tunc bis vel ter iteretur breve predictum, ad terminos quibus poterit fieri infra medietatem anni sequentis, ita quod singulis vicibus legatur breve in pleno comitatu, nisi prius inventus fuerit deforciator, et ibi publice denuncietur ut veniad ad diem sibi prefixum. Quod si ipse se subtraxerit, ita quod infra predictam medietatem anni responsuri non venerit, nec Vicecomes illum invenire posset per quod corpus suum habere possit coram Justitiariis ad respondendum secundum legem et consuetudinem regni, tunc tanquam rebellis et se justiciari non permittens, amittat seysinam hujusmodi custodie, salva sibi alias actione sua, si forte jus habeat ad eandem. *C. x.*

In casibus autem ubi custodie pertinent ad custodes heredum infra etatem existentium et versus custodes ipsos petuntur custode, qui accidunt heredibus illis tanquam pertinentes ad eorum hereditatem, non amittant hujusmodi heredes infra etatem existentes per negligentiam vel rebellionem sui custodis sicut in casu predicto; sed currat lex eodem modo quo prius consuevit. *C. xj.*

Illi autem, qui pro iterata disseisina capti fuerint et detenti, non deliberentur sine speciali precepto Domini Regis et hoc per fidem cum Domino Rege faciendam pro hujusmodi transgressione sua, et si compertum fuerit quod Vicecomes eos aliter deliberavit, graviter propter hoc amercietur, et nichilominus illi qui per Vicecomitem sine precepto Regis deliberentur, pro sua transgressione punientur. *C. xij.*

| De sectis siquidem faciendis ad curias magnatum et aliorum Dominorum ipsarum curiarum de cetero sic observandum est; scilicet, quod nullus qui per cartam feoffatus est distringatur de cetero ad hujusmodi sectam ad curiam faciendam Domini sui, nisi per formam carte sue specialiter teneatur ad sectam illam faciendam. Hiis autem *C. xiij.* *fo.* 150 *r°.*

exceptis, quorum antecessores vel ipsimet hujusmodi sectam facere consueverunt ante primam transfretationem Domini Henrici Regis in Britannia; a tempore cujus transfretationis elapsi sunt xxxix. anni et medietas unius anni tempore quo hujusmodi constitutiones fuerint statute.

xiiij. Et similiter nullus feoffatus sine carta a tempore Conquestus vel alio antiquo feoffamento distringatur de cetero ad hujusmodi sectam faciendam nisi ipsi vel antecessores sui eam facere consueverunt ante transfretationem Domini Henrici Regis predictam.

xv. Qui autem per cartam pro certo servicio, veluti pro libero servicio tot solidorum annuatim pro omni servicio solvendorum, feoffati sint, ad sectam vel ad aliud ultra formam sui feoffamenti non teneantur.

xvj. Et si hereditas aliqua, de qua unica secta debebatur, ad plures heredes participes ejusdem hereditatis devolvatur, ille, qui habet enyeciam hereditatis illius, unicam faciat sectam pro se et participibus suis, et alii participes sui proportionem suam contribuant ad sectam illam faciendam.

xvij. Similiter etiam si plures feoffati fuerint de hereditate aliqua de qua tantum unica secta debebatur, Dominus illius feodi unicam sectam inde habeat, nec possit de predicta hereditate nisi unicam sectam exigere, sicut prius fieri consuevit; et si feoffati illi warantum vel medium non habeant, qui inde eos acquietare debeat, tune omnes feoffati illi contribuant proportionem suam ad sectam illam faciendam.

fo. 150 v°. *xviij.* Si autem contingat quod Domini curiarum tenentes suos contra hanc provisionem pro hujusmodi secta distringant, tunc ad querimoniam tenentium illorum attachientur quod ad curiam Regis veniant ad brevem diem inde responsuri, et unicum habeant essonium, si fuerint in regno; et incontinenter deliberetur conquerenti averia sua, sive districtiones alie hac occasione facte, et deliberate remaneant donec placitum inde inter eos terminetur. Et si Domini curiarum qui districtiones hujusmodi fecerint et ad diem ad quem attachiati fuerint non venerint vel diem sibi datum per essonium suum non observaverint, tunc mandetur Vicecomiti quod eos ad alium diem venire faciat; ad quem diem, si non venerint, mandetur Vicecomiti quod eos distringat per omnia que habent in balliva sua; ita quod Vicecomes Domino Regi respondeat de exitibus, et quod habeat corpora eorum ad certum diem prefigendum, ita quod si illo die non venerit, eat pars conquerens inde sine die, et averia sua sive alie districtiones deliberate remaneant, donec sectam illam ipsi Domini recuperaverint, et per considerationem Curie Regis, et cessant interim districtiones hujusmodi; salvo Dominis Curiarum jure suo de sectis illis perquirendis in forma juris, cum inde loqui voluerint. Et cum Domini Curie venerint responsuri conquerentibus de hujusmodi districtionibus, et super hoc convincantur, tunc per considerationem curie Domini Regis recuperent versus eos conquerentes dampna sua, que sustinuerunt occasione districtionis predicte. Simili autem modo si tenentes post hanc constitutionem subtrahant Dominis suis sectas, quas facere debeant et quas ante tempus supradicte transfretationis et hactenus facere consueverant, per eandem justitiam et celeritatem, quoad dies prefigendos et districtiones ad ubicandas, consequentur Domini Curiarum de sectis illis,

fo. 151. una cum dampnis suis quem admodum tenentes sua dampna recuperent. Et hoc, scilicet, de dampnis recuperandis intelligatur de subtractionibus sibi factis et non de sub-

tractionibus factis predecessoribus ipsorum. Verumptamen Domini Curiarum versus tenentes suos scisinam de sectis hujusmodi recuperare non poterunt per defaltam, sicut nec hactenus fieri consuevit.

De sectis autem que ante tempus supradictum subtracte fuerint, currat lex communis *xix.* sicut prius currere consuevit.

De turnis Vicecomitum provisum est ut necesse non habeant ibi venire Archiepis- *xx.* copi, Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, nec aliqui viri religiosi, seu mulieres, nisi specialiter eorum presentia exigatur; sed teneatur turnus sicut temporibus predecessorum Domini Regis teneri consuevit. Et si qui in hundredis diversis habeant tenementa, non habeant necesse ad hujusmodi turnos venire nisi in baillivis, ubi fuerint conversantes. Et teneantur turni secundum formam Magne Carte Regis, sicut temporibus Regum Ricardi et Johannis teneri consueverunt.

Provisum est etiam quod nec in itinere Justiciariorum nec in comitatibus, hundredis, *xxj.* nec in curiis Baronum de cetero capiantur ab aliquibus fines pro pulcre placitande neque pro sic ut non occasionentur. Et sciendum est quod per istam constitutionem non tolluntur fines certi seu prestationes arentate a tempore quo Dominus Rex primo transfretavit in Britannia usque nunc.

In placito vero dotis quod dicitur Unde dotem nichil habet, detur de cetero iiij dies *xxij.* per annum et plures, si commode fieri possit, ita quod habeant vi dies vel v per annum ad minus.

In assisa autem ultime presentationis et in placito Quare impedit de ecclesiis vacan- *xxiij.* tibus detur dies de quindena in quindenam vel de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas prout locus propinquius fuerit vel remotus. Et in placito Quare impedit si ad primum diem ad quem summonitus fuerit non venerit nec essonium miserit, tunc attachietur ad diem alium; quo die si non venerit nec essonium | mittat, distringatur per magnam *fo.* 151 *v°.* districtionem superius dictam, et si tunc non venerit per ejus defaltam scribatur Episcopo quod reclamatio impeditorum illa vice conquerenti non obsistat, salvo impeditori alias jure suo, cum inde loqui voluerit.

Eadem lex de attachiamentis faciendis in omnibus brevibus, ubi attachiamenta *xxiiij.* jacent, de cetero quoad districtiones faciendas, firmiter observetur; ita tamen quod secundum attachiamentum sit per meliores plegios, et postmodum ultima districtio.

Et sciendum est quod postquam aliquis posuerit se in inquisitione aliqua, que emersit *xxv.* vel emergere potest in hujusmodi brevibus, non habebit nisi unicum essonium vel unicam defaltam, ita quod si ad diem sibi datum per essonium suum non venerit aut secundum defaltam fecerit, tunc inquisitio illa per defaltam ipsius capiatur, et secundum inquisitionem ad judicium procedatur. Si vero inquisitio illa capta fuerit in comitatu, coram coronatore vel Justiciariis Dominis Regis ad certum diem remittenda, et pars rea non venerit ad diem illum, tunc propter defaltam ipsius assignetur ei alius dies secundum discretionem Justiciariorum; ad quem diem, si non venerit, procedatur ad judicium propter defaltam suam. Eodem modo fiat, si non veniat ad diem sibi datum per essonium suum.

De cartis vero exemptionis et libertatis ne ponantur impetrantes in assisis juratis vel *xxvj.* recognitionibus, provisum est quod si adeo necessarium sit eorum juramentum quod

sine eo justitia exhiberi non possit, veluti in magna assisa et in perambulationibus et in cartis vel in scriptis conventionum fuerint testes nominati, aut in attinctis vel aliis casibus consimilibus, jurare cogantur, salva sibi alias libertate et exemptione sua superdicta.

xxvij. Si heres aliquis post mortem sui antecessoris infra etatem exstiterit, et Dominus suus custodiam terrarum suarum habuerit, si Dominus ille dicto heredi, cum ad legittimam
fo. 152 r°. etatem pervenerit, | terram suam sine placito reddere noluerit, heres ille terram suam ni per actionem mortis antecessoris sui recuperabit, una cum dampnis que sustinuit propter detentionem illam a tempore quo legittime fuerit etatis.

xxviij. Quod si heres aliquis in morte sui antecessoris plene fuerit etatis et heres ille apparens et pro herede cognitus inventus sit in hereditate illa, Capitalis Dominus ejus eum non ejiciat nec aliquid ibi capiat vel amoveat; sed tantum simplicem seisinam inde faciat pro recognitione Dominii sui. Et si Capitalis Dominus hujusmodi heredem extra seisinam malitiose teneat, per quod per breve mortis antecessoris vel consanguinitatis oportet ipsum placitare, tunc dampna sua recuperet, sicut in actione nove disseisine.

xxix. De hereditatibus autem que de Domino Rege tenentur in capite sic observandum est; ut Dominus Rex liberam inde habeat seisinam, sicut prius consuevit, nec heres vel alius in hereditatem illam se intrudat priusquam illam de manibus Domini Regis recipiat, prout hujusmodi hereditates de manibus ipsius et antecessorum suorum recipi consueverunt. Et hoc intelligatur de terris et feodis, que ratione servitii militaris vel serjancie seu juris patronatus in manu Regis esse consueverunt.

xxx. Provisum est etiam quod si terra, que tenetur in socagio, sit in custodia parentum heredis, eo quod heres infra etatem exstiterit, custodes illi vastum facere non possunt vel venditionem nec aliquam destructionem de hereditate illa; sed salvo eam custodiant ad opus dicti heredis, ita quod cum ad etatem pervenerit, sibi respondeant per legittimam computacionem de exitibus dicte hereditatis, salvis ipsius custodibus rationabilibus misis suis. Nec etiam possunt dicti custodes dicti heredis maritagium dare vel
fo. 152 v°. vendere, nisi ad commodum dicti heredis; sed parentes propinquiores, | qui hujusmodi custodias habuerunt a toto tempore illo, a quo brevia implacitandi non conceduntur, hujusmodi custodias habeant ad commodum heredis, ut predictum est, sine vasto, exitio, vel destructione faciendis.

xxxi. Nullus autem eschaetor aut inquisitor vel justiciarius ad assisas aliquas capiendas specialiter assignatus, vel ad querelas aliquas audiendas et determinandas, de cetero potestatem habeant aliquem amerciandi pro defalta summonitionis communis, nisi Capitalis Justiciarius vel Justiciarii itinerantes in itineribus suis.

xxxij. De essoniis autem provisum est quod in comitatibus, hundredis, aut curiis Baronum, aut alias nullus habeat necesse jurare pro essonio suo warrantizando.

xxxiij. Nullus de cetero, excepto Domino Rege, placitum teneat in Curia sua de falso judicio facto in Curia tenentium suorum, quia hujusmodi placita specialiter spectant ad coronam Domini Regis et ad dignitatem.

xxxiiij. Provisum est etiam quod si averia alicujus capiantur et injuste detinantur, Vicecomes, post querimoniam inde sibi factam, ea sine impedimento vel contradictione ejus, qui

dicta averia ceperit, ea deliberare possit, si extra libertates capta fuerint. Et si infra libertates hujusmodi averia capiantur et baillivi libertatum ea deliberare noluerint, tunc Vicecomes pro defectu illorum baillivorum ea faciat deliberari.

Nullus de cetero possit distringere libere tenentes suos ad respondendum de libero tenemento suo nec de aliquibus ad liberum tenementum suum spectantibus nec jurare faciat libere tenentes suos contra voluntatem suam, sicut nullus facere potest sine precepto Domini Regis. *xxxv.*

Provisum est etiam quod Baillivi, qui compotum Dominis suis reddere tenentur et se subtraxerint et terras et tenementa non habuerint per que distringi possint, | tunc per eorum corpora attachientur, ita quod Vicecomes, in cujus bailliva inveniantur, eos venire faciat ad compotum suum reddendum. *xxxvi.* *fo. 153 r°.*

Item firmarii tempore firmarum suarum wastum vel venditionem vel exilium non faciant de boscis, domibus, hominibus, nec de aliquibus ad tenementa, que ad firmam suam habent, spectantibus, nisi specialem habuerint concessionem et per scripturam sive conventionis mentionem quod hoc facere possint. Et si fecerint et super hoc convincantur, dampna plena refundent et graviter per misericordiam punientur. *xxxvij.*

Justiciarii itinerantes de cetero non amerciant villatas in itinere suo, eo quod singuli xxi annorum non venerint coram Vicecomitibus et coronatore ad inquisitiones de robberiis et incendiis vel aliis ad coronam spectantibus faciendas, dum tamen de villatis illis veniant sufficienter per quas hujusmodi inquisitiones plene fieri possint, exceptis inquisitionibus de morte hominis faciendis, ubi omnes xxi annorum venire debent, nisi rationabilem habeant causam absentie sue. *xxxviij.*

Murdrum de cetero non adjudicetur coram Justiciariis, ubi infortunium tantummodo adjudicatum est; sed locum habeat murdrum in interfectis per feloniam, et non aliter. *xxxix.*

Provisum est insuper quod nullus coram Justiciariis itinerantibus vocatus ad warrentum in placito terre vel tenementi amercietur de cetero pro eo quod presens non fuerit quando vocatur ad warentum, excepto primo die adventus ipsorum Justiciariorum. Sed si warentus ille sit infra comitatum, tunc injungatur Vicecomiti quod ipsum infra tertium diem vel quartum faciat venire, sicut in itinere Justiciariorum fieri consuevit. Et si extra comitatum maneat, tunc rationabilem habeat summonitionem xv dierum ad minus secundum discretionem Justiciariorum et legem communem. *xl.*

Si clericus aliquis pro crimine aliquo vel recto quod ad coronam | pertineat arectatus fuerit et postmodum de precepto Regis in baillium traditus vel replegiatus exstiterit, ita quod hii, quibus traditus fuerit, in baillium eum habeant coram Justiciariis, non amercientur de cetero illi quibus traditus fuerit in baillium vel alii plegii sui, si corpus suum habeant coram Justiciariis, licet coram eis propter privilegium clericale respondere noluerit vel non possit. *fo. 153 v°.* *xli.*

Provisum est etiam quod si depredationes vel rapine alique fiant Abbatibus aut aliis prelatis ecclesiasticis, et ipsi jus suum de hujusmodi depredationibus prosequentes morte preveniantur, antequam inde justitiam fuerint assecuti, successores eorum habeant occasiones ad bona ecclesie sue de manibus hujusmodi transgressorum repetenda. Similem insuper actionem habeant successores qui domui et ecclesie sue recenter *xlij.*

ante obitum predecessorum suorum et per hujusmodi violentiam fuerint subtractata, licet predicti predecessores jus suum prosecuti non fuerint in vita sua.

alia. Si autem in terris et tenementis hujusmodi religiosorum, quibus eorum prelati obierint seysiti, ut de jure ecclesie sue aliqui se intrudant tempore vacationis eorum, successores breve habeant ad recuperandam seisinam suam et adjudicentur eis dampna sua, sicut in nova disseisina adjudicare consuevit.

alia. Provisum est etiam quod si alienationes ille, de quibus breve de ingressu dari consuevit, per tot gradus fiant, quod breve illud in forma prius usitata haberi non possit, habeat conquerens breve de recuperanda seisina sine mentione graduum ad cujuscumque manus per hujusmodi alienationes res illa devenerit, per originalia per consilium Domini Regis inde providenda.

Capitulum XLV.

fo. 154 ro. | Memorandum quod cum temporibus retroactis Judeis concessum fuerit multis usibus uti illicitis, que sunt contra honorem Dei et ad detrimentum totius regni; tamen de hoc non contenti anno Domini M°. CC°. lxx° primo petierunt a Domino Rege et consilio suo, ut ipsi possent habere custodias et maritagia heredum infra etatem existentium Christianorum, et etiam advocationes ecclesiarum, quorum terras ipsi Judei habuerunt in seisinam. Quod quidem per aliquos de consilio Domini Regis muneribus corruptos fere concessum fuit; quod intelligens quidam vir religiosus de ordine fratrum minorum, contra hoc viriliter se opposuit, accedens ad Dominum Regem et consilium suum, et dixit quod illa petitio fuit omnino contra honorem Dei et ad maximum dedecus totius Christianitatis; cum Christiani deberent subjici Judeis et per eos maritari. Dixit etiam quod Judei multa illicita faciebant contra honorem Dei, et detrimentum totius regni, quod predictus vir coram Domino Rege et consilio multis rationibus evidenter ostendit. Unde consilio habito coram eis communiter provisum est et statutum, sicut subnotatur.

Hic subnotantur quedam de statutis Judeorum in primis composita.

Statuta de Judeis ... per Dominum Regem et consilium ... M ... [illegible] W[alterus] permissione divina Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, et Godefridus eadem gratia Wygorniensis ecclesie minister humilis amico sibi in Christo, karissimo Magistro Ricardo de Stanes, Domini Regis Justiciario, salutem cum sincere dilectionis in Christo semper augmento. Cum perfidi Judei, cunctis temporibus Christiane fidei adversantes, ex sola principum gratia moram in regno trahentes, nitantur ad communes fidelium regni Anglie libertates et consuetudines optinendas, videlicet de tenemento libero possidendo et alia ad liberum tenementum pertinentia vendicando; que quidem, si optinere valerent, quam plurima dispendia exinde [illegible]. Contingeret utique quod fideles infidelibus, ratione talium tenementorum [illegible] sacramentum corporale prestarent. Insuper fideles infidelibus [illegible] homagia facerent, et similiter fidelibus infideles. Ad ecclesias ratione tenementorum Judei etiam presentarent; custodie, maritagia et eskaete ad manus infidelium pervenirent. In assisis et recognitionibus et juratis ratione tenementorum frequentius ponerentur, et ita Judei equipararentur fidelibus quoad placita. Esset quoque

fo. 154 vo. in regno Christianis eadem et Judeis, quod est contra sacrosanctas | Christiane religionis

et nostre sanctiones. Possent etiam mediante pecunia situs et liberum tenementum, ita etiam baronias, que de Domino Rege immediate tenentur, futuris temporibus occupare. Et quia per hec et consilia paulisper invalescentia in lesionem fidei Christiane Domino Regi et regno ac regni accolis posset non minimum prejudicium gravari, nuper apud Londonias, sicut scitis, in presentia serenissimi Domini Regis Alemannie venerabilisque patris Domini R(ogeri) Coventrensis et Lichefeldensis Episcopi et nostra, necnon toto consilio Domini Regis Anglie assistente ibidem, de voluntate unanimi et assensu communi ad honorem Dei et universalis ecclesie sue sancte, necnon ad communem regni utilitatem, deliberato consilio, salubriter provisum exstitit et statutum, videlicet, quod nullus Judeus imposterum per cartam vel donum seu per alium quemcumque titulum feodum habeat vel teneat seu liberum tenementum vel redditum seu domum Christianis vel Judeis locandam, domo excepta quam inhabitet propria in persona, nec de cetero placitet per brevia per legem regni Christianis provisa de aliquibus supradictis. Nec brevia a cancellaria concedantur eisdem aliquatenus de predictis, et si concedantur pro nullis habeantur et viribus careant et effectu. Sane, cum ex dilatione et mora puplicationis statuti et provisionis hujusmodi, Judeis forsitan et eorum fautoribus ad ejus adnullationem insistentibus, possent dispendia non modica interim provenire, devotionem vestram in honoris Dei augmentum et exaltationem fidei Christiane populique Anglicani commodum et profectum, presentibus duximus excitandam, ut Dominis, Cancellario Domini Regis, Justiciariis de Banco et Maioribus Curie, qui favore tam pii negotii vobis facilius se inclinabunt, aliisque, secundum quod expediri videritis, nobis adjuventes, dictum statutum cum maturitate, qua poteritis, inrotulari integre et complete et puplicari solempniter facias ad memoriam sempiternam. In horum executione taliter vos habentes, quod remunerationem ab Altissimo, ad cujus honoris cumulum labora | tis, *fo.* 155 *r*°.
consequi valeatis. Et inde, quoad proprios, vobis tamquam filio ecclesie devotissimo accrescat preconium magne laudis, pro certo scituri quod licet aliqui in animarum suarum periculum ad ipsius statuti enervacionem conentur, prelati ad ejusdem observationem laborabunt nec permittent, sicut nec debent, quod remaneat imperfectum, cum ad hoc ex injuncto sibi officio teneantur et communis utilitas et evidens hoc exposcat. Valete. Datum apud Hadlega in festo Translationis Beati Thome Martiris, anno Domini M°. CC°. septuagesimo primo.

Iste sunt Littere Regis Anglie de eodem.

H(enricus) Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, Dux Acquitannie, dilectis et fidelibus suis Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod ad honorem Dei et universalis ecclesie, ac emendationem et utilitatem terre et relevationem Christianorum de dampnis et gravaminibus, que sustinuerunt occasione liberorum tenementorum, que Judei regni nostri clamabant habere in terris, tenementis, feodis, redditibus, et aliis tenuris, et ne nobis seu communitati regni nostri vel ipsi regno possit de cetero prejudicium generari, providimus de consilio prelatorum, magnatum, et procerum, qui sunt de consilio nostro, ac etiam ordinavimus et statuimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod nullus Judeus liberum tenementum habeat in maneriis, terris, tenementis, feodis, redditibus, vel tenuris quibuscumque per cartam, donum, feofamentum, con-

firmationem, seu quamcumque obligationem, vel quorumque alio modo; ita tamen
quod domos suas, quas ipsimet inhabitant in civitatibus, burgis, seu aliis villis, inha-
bitent de cetero et eas habeant sicut habere consueverunt temporibus retroactis, et
etiam alias domos suas, quas locandas habent, licite locare possint Judeis tantum et
non Christianis: ita tamen quod non liceat Judeos nostros Londoniarum plures domos
quam nunc habent, emere, sive quorumque alio modo perquirere in civitate nostra
Londoniarum, per quod ecclesie parochiales ejusdem civitatis vel rectores earumdem
jacturam incurrant. Poterunt tamen iidem Judei Londoniarum domos et edificia sua
antiqua prius dirupta et destructa reparare et in statum pristinum redigere ad volun-
tatem suam. Providimus etiam et statuimus de eodem consilio nostro quod de domibus
suis predictis inhabitandis vel locandis, ut predictum est, nullus placitet vel placitare
fo. 155 v°. possit per brevia nostra originalia | de cancellaria, set tantummodo coram Justiciariis
nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assingnatis per brevia Judaismi consueta et hactenus
usitata. De terris autem et tenuris, de quibus Judei ante presens statutum feofati
fuerunt, volumus quod hujusmodi infeodationes et dona penitus adnullentur, et terre et
tenementa illa Christianis, qui sibi ea dimiserint, remaneant; ita tamen quod Christiani
satisfaciant ipsis Judeis de pecunia seu catallo contento in cartis et cyrographis suis
sine usura, quod Judei pro hujus dono vel infeodatione dederint Christianis. Hac etiam
adjecta conditione, ut si Christiani illi incontinenter inde satisfacere non possint, liceat
Judeis predictis tenementa illa aliis dimittere, donec inde per rationabilem extentam
secundum verum valorem eorumdem catalla sua sine usura levari possint, salvo tamen
Christianis illis herbergagio suo, ita quod Judeus pecuniam suam seu catallum suum
per manus Christianorum et non Judeorum inde recipiat, ut predictum est. Et si con-
tingat Judeum aliquem feofamentum amodo recipere a quovis Christiano de aliquo
feodo vel tenemento contra presens statutum, Judeus ipse tenementum dictum seu
feodum penitus amittat et in manum nostram capiatur et salvo custodiatur, et Chris-
tiani illi vel eorum heredes terram vel tenementum illud de manu nostra rehabeant, ita
tamen quod totam pecuniam quam ab ipsis Judeis pro hujusmodi feofamento recepe-
rint, nobis tunc solvant, vel si eorum facultates ad hoc non sufficiant, tunc verum
valorem tenementorum vel feodorum ipsorum nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim
reddant ad scaccarium nostrum per veram et rationabilem extentam eorundem, donec
de hujusmodi pecunia seu catallo nobis fuerit plene satisfactum. De nutricibus
autem parvulorum, pistoribus, braciatoribus, et cocis Judeorum, quia Judei
et Christiani in cultum fidei dispares sunt, providimus et statuimus quod nullus
Christianus vel Christiana eis ministrare presumat in ministeriis predictis. Et quia
Judei quosdam redditus de terris et tenementis Christianorum, tamquam perpetuos,
dudum recipere solent per manus Christianorum, qui etiam feoda dicebantur, volumus
et statuimus quod statutum tunc inde per nos factum firmitatis robur optineat, nec eis
per presens statutum inde aliquo derogetur. Et ideo vobis precipimus, firmiter injun-
gentes quod provisionem, ordinationem, et statutum predictum publice per totam
balliyam vestram proclamari et firmiter teneri faciant. In cujus rei testimonium has
litteras meas fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxv° die
fo. 156 r°. Julii anno | regni nostri quinquagesimo quinto.

Littere ejusdem Regis.

H(enricus) Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie et Acquitannie, Comes Andegavie, dilectis et fidelibus suis, Hugoni de Pateshelle, Thesaurario suo, Philippo de Assellis et sociis suis Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, Petro Grimbaldo et Maiori Londoniarum, salutem. Sciatis quod ad meliorationem regni nostri et malitiam et falsitatem Judeorum reprimendam in crastino Sancti Eadmundi anno regni nostri xxiiij. provisum fuit de consilio nostro coram nobis, S(tephano) de Sagrave, fratre G(alfrido) Elemosinario nostro, B(ertramno) de Criollio, senescallo nostro, Magistro S(imone) de Esteyland, G(alfrido) le Dispenser, et aliis fidelibus nostris tunc presentibus apud Wintoniam, quod custodes Archiarum Londoniarum et clerici scriptores amoveantur, et quod per visum vestrum et Constabularii Turris Londoniarum, et duorum proborum et legalium hominum de civitate Londoniarum, quos vobiscum ad hoc assumeretis, eligantur duo alii de legalibus et discretioribus Christianis et duo alii de legalibus Judeis Londoniarum, quibus Archa committatur custodienda, quorum unusquisque suam habeat clavem. Per visum etiam vestrum eligantur duo clerici fideles, qui, jurati quod fideliter se gerent in officio illo, de cetero intendant ad omnimoda scripta inter Christianos et Judeos conficienda, qui, in presencia Christiani mutuo pecuniam recipientis et Judei mutuo pecuniam dantis, inter quos scriptum conficitur, tradant partem illam scripti, ad quam, scilicet, cera dependat, predictis cyrographariis in archam imponendam infra decimum diem quo scriptum illud fuerit confectum ad tardius. Item prima pars illius scripti remaneat penes Christianum illum, qui debitum illud mutuo acceperit; et secunda pars, que pes vocatur cirographi, et que solebat in archa reponi remaneat penes Judeum, a quo debitum illud fuerit mutuatum. Ita quod liceat ei debitum suum per pedem illum petere et implacitare omni eodem modo quo solebat per partem illam ad quam cera fuit appensa ; et pars illa, ad quam cera dependet, in archa reponatur, ut predictum est. Et si quis Christianus de predictis cirographariis vel de predictis clericis illam partem cirographi ad quam cera dependet, ultra decimum diem, quo confectum fuerit, extra Archam detinere presumpserit, sit in gravi misericordia nostra. Si autem Judeus sic illam detinuerit et super hoc convincatur, catallum suum nobis incurratur. Item sigillum Christiani, qui debitum illud mutuo acceperit, con | tineat nomen proprium ipsius mutuantis, et eo singnetur illa pars, que in archa *fo.* 156 *v°.* debet reponi. Item omnis Judeus, ubicumque fuerit manens die Sancti Michaelis ibi maneat cum tota familia sua per totum annum integrum continuo sequentem, nec se amoveat vel inde translatet sine speciali precepto nostro. Et volumus quod usure non currant super debitores adie Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni nostri xx°iij° usque ad diem Natalis Domini anno rengni nostri xxiiij°. Et prohibimus ne aliquis Judeus aliter pecuniam suam mutuo det, quam per assisam communiter Judeis a nobis et antecessoribus nostris concessum est ; scilicet, ne quis ultra sortem de libra per ebdomadam plusquam duos denarios capere presumat. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod prescriptam provisionem inrotulari et firmiter observari faciatis. Presentes vero littere remaneant in Archa cirographorum Londoniarum, in custodia predictorum cirogra-

phorum, exemplar suorum agendorum. Teste meipso apud Clarendonam x° die Decembris, anno regni nostri xxiiij°.

Capitulum XLVI.

De quodam monstro.

Erat olim in confinio Britannie et Normannie quoddam monstrum habens duo capita feminina, et brachia et omnia alia membra gemina usque ad umbilicum; inferius autem solummodo, autem duo crura, duos pedes et cetera, sicut unius mulieris. Quelibet ridebat, comedebat, loquebatur, flebat, esuriebat, tacebat. Ore gemino manducaverunt et biberunt; sed uno meatu digerebatur. Postremò autem una defuncta est et supervixit altera, et portavit fere triennio viva mortuam, donec mole ponderis et fetore cadaveris ipsa quoque defecit. (See Malmesbury, lib. ii. paragraph 207, from whom this legend is copied.)

fo. 157 r°. | Fuit vir quidam manens in civitate Coloniensi, Arnaldus nomine cognominatus de Grevingge, qui habuit uxorem ortam in eadem civitate, nomine Ode. Vita eorum, more Christiane religionis, erat simplex et recta coram Deo et apud homines. Qui per plures annos pie et juste in conjugio manentes sine sobolis procreatione permanserunt. Qui, vero, auditis rumoribus quot et quanta miracula Deus fecerit in Anglia pro beato Thoma Archiepiscopo Cantuarie, qui tunc temporis noviter ab impiis fuerit martirizatus, vota fecerunt proficiscendi in Angliam ad sepulturam predicti martiris visitandam. Ipsi vero profecti, mare transito, venerunt Cantuariam, ubi corpus predicti martiris requiescit, et, adorato sancto, voverunt si Dominus eis sobolem donaret eam se Domini servitio mancipaturos, et si sexum virilem, nomine Martiris Thomam vocaturos, et eum facturum Monachum, ut in eadem ecclesia in religionis habitu Deo et beato Martiri serviret omnibus diebus vite sue. His factis noluerunt repatriare antequam venissent Londonias; de qua Civitate tam nobili et famosa famam audierant in terra sua. Qui venientes in Londonias ibidem sunt hospitati. Ipsis autem per aliquod tempus illuc existentibus, concepit mulier, et tunc sciens vir conjugem suam concepisse, propter periculum quod ei contingere posset, noluit repatriare donec pareret. Veniente vero tempore pariendi, peperit filium et vocatum est nomen ejus Thomas, sicut parentes ejus voverunt. Et tunc propter imbecillitatem infantis sine repatriatione remanserunt in Londoniis, donec iterum concepisset et pareret filiam, que vocata est Juliana. Interim autem defuncta est mater predicte Ode, quam et vir suus pre omnibus votis et amicis suis et parentibus tenerrime diligebant, unde nunquam postea ad terram suam redire curaverunt, sed ementes sibi domicilium in Civitate Londoniarum facti sunt Cives Londonienses. Thomas, siquidem, filius eorum non secundum votum parentum factus est monachus; sed tempore quo Ricardus Rex Anglie et Philippus Rex Francie cum innumerabili populo crucesignato profecti sunt in Terram Sanctam, quando Sala-
fo. 157 v°. dinus eam occupaverat, Comite vero Flandrie | Baldewyno nomine crucesignato iter arripiente versus Constantinopolim, quam ipse armis adquisivit et ibi factus est Imperator, idem Thomas crucesignatus cum exercitu dicti Comitis profectus est. Qui veniens apud Constantinopolim viam ibi clausit extremam. Predicta autem Juliana soror ejus

disponsata fuit cuidam oriundo de Alemannia, nomine Thedmaro, de civitate Bremensi; qui pie et juste in conjugio existentes habuerunt liberos xi; scilicet vi filias et quinque filios. Quarum filiarum due obierunt infra annos nubiles et quatuor alie satis nobiliter maritate sunt in Civitate Londoniarum; de quibus orta est magna progenies, videlicet, filii et filie, nepotes et neptes, et alii consangwinei, quos numerare non potero. De quinque vero filiis predictorum Thedmari et Juliane, unus obiit infra etatem, et tres, cum ad etatem xxiiij annorum pervenerunt, mortui sunt. Quintus autem filius vocatus est nomine avi sui, Arnaldus, qui, post mortem omnium fratrum et sororum suorum, vixit per longum tempus. De quo quod de eo contingebat scribere proposui; videlicet, cum mater illius adhuc eum gestabat in utero sompniavit in hunc modum; visum fuit illi quod Prior et fratres Hospitalis Jerosolimitani extra Londonias miserunt pro trunco, qui jacebat ad ignem in domo sua, sicut consuetudo est in domibus Civium; quem portatores extra domum portaverunt. Et postea circa horam diei nonam eidem portatores tulerunt ibi unum truncum marmoreum, missum viro predicte mulieris a predictis Priore et fratribus, et abierunt. Et statim postea visum fuit ei, quod predicti portatores reportaverunt predictum truncum ligneum, dicentes quod ille truncus positus fuisset ad ignem quamdiu posset durare, et quando totus devastatus fuisset, tunc | ille *fo.* 158 *r°.* marmoreus loco suo poneretur. Istud vero sompnium quidam prudens ita exposuit, dicens predicte mulieri, "Truncus ille ligneus significat virum tuum et truncus marmoreus filium tuum, qui de te nascetur. Quod truncus ligneus non fuit in domo, quando marmoreus circa horam nonam fuit ibidem missus, significat quod vir tuus non erit domi, quando filius tuus natus erit, qui nascetur ad horam diei nonam. Quod truncus ligneus postea reportatus est ut fuisset positus ad ignem, significat quod vir tuus statim nato filio tuo veniet domi et erit paterfamilias illius domi omnibus diebus vite sue, et post ipsum ille filius tuus succedet jure et hereditate in predictam domum. Ita siquidem contigit. Nam vir predicte mulieris, quando illa in partu laborabat, non fuit in civitate; set moram fecit extra civitatem quousque uxor sua pareret. Et statim, nato puero, qui natus fuit circa horam nonam, venit domi; qui postea ibidem fuit paterfamilias omnibus diebus vite sue. Quo mortuo, predictus Arnaldus filius suus dictam domum de jure et hereditate possedit. De differentia autem, que est inter truncum marmoreum et ligneum, ille expositor predicti sompnii tunc temporis nichil exposuit, quod totum soli Deo sit commissum. Iste vero Arnaldus natus fuit anno Domini M° Ducentesimo primo in vigilia Sancti Laurentii ad horam diei nonam.

Memorandum quod post turbationem regni Anglie tempore Comitis Leicestrie *In fine libri.* Cives fecerunt finem versus Dominum Regem pro transgressionibus eis impositis et per quosdam factis ad bonam voluntatem suam habendam pro xx mille marcis sterlingorum; et tunc injunctum fuit Civibus ut ipsi acquietarent Regem versus Regem Francie cum festinatione de una magna summa pecunie. Et ipsi infra tam breve terminum illam pecuniam non potuerunt equaliter et juste super singulos Cives assidere. Per provisionem factam prestiterunt Cives, quidam maius, quidam minus, ad illam pecuniam Regi Francie cito persolvendam. Postea Cives prestiterunt secunda vice et tertia vice pluries ad se acquietandas per particulas versus Dominum Regem. Postea quia Dominus Rex voluit dare Duci de Bruneswyc, qui tunc temporis desponsaverat consangwineam

Regine, mille marcas, misit breve suum Civibus ut coram Johanne Waleran tunc custode Turris et Civitatis Londoniarum et Willelmo de Haselbech assessi fuissent mille et v^c libre. Et tunc iidem Johannes et Willelmus fecerunt assidere super octo viros, plusquam v^c et lx. libras sine visneto illorum, sed per quosdam malitiosos de civitate quos ipse Johannes ad hoc eligerat. Et postea quicquid per illud breve levatum fuerat, assessum fuit per visnetum more debito. Et sciendum quod tota illa assessio per predictum breve non ascendebat ad mille libras sterlingorum. Tandem provisum fuit per totam communem ut, per homines de visneto et per homines de officiis juratos, fuisset examinatum, qui fuissent temporibus retroactis gravati et qui deportati. Et super hoc fuisset illud tallagium ordinatum ; in quo tallagio quamplures fuerunt quieti-clamati, et precipue de illis qui fuerunt coram predicto Johanne et Willelmo tallati. Et tunc consideratum fuit de Arnaldo, filio Thedmari, sicut in hoc folio notatur.

(In eodem folio 1°.) Arnaldus Thedmarus de eodem compertum est per vicinos suos et quosdam de aliis wardis, quod idem Arnaldus nimis gravatur, eo quod idem Arnaldus ad redemptionem xx^m. marcarum solvit prius iiij. marcas et xl. denarios de domo, quam inhabitat ; et postea xx. marcas per vicinos suos. Item de augmento v. marcas, et postea c. marcas, que assesse fuerunt coram Johanne Waleraund et Willelmo de Haselbech sine vicinis suis. Postea dimidiam marcam, et postea xv solidos de redditu suo. Ideo consideratum est per juratores quod idem Arnaldus stet in pace et sit quietus de predicta redemptione et de fine mille marcarum versus Dominum Regem Alemannie.

Ista consideratio scribitur in rotulis Civitatis et Camerariorum.

Postea Walterus Hervi, tempore Majoratus sui, sumptis secum quos voluit de Civibus, fecit venire coram se omnes rotulos de tallagiis antea factis in Civitate et omnem pecuniam in illis contentam nitebatur a Civibus extorqueri et noluit alicui allocare, qui ultra modum fuerant gravati ultra facultates suas. Cui relaxatum fuit per sacramentum visneti sui et per litteras Domini Regis, de hoc non curavit. Et tunc petita fuit de predicto Arnaldo Thedmar quedam maxima summa pecunie, que assessa fuit super eum more non debito sine aliquo juramento, sicut prenotatum est. Ipse vero accessit ad Dominum Regem Henricum, tunc viventem, et impetravit litteras suas Majori et Civibus directas, ne ipsi contra irrotulationem Camerariorum Civitatis in aliquo gravare presumerent ; et postea impetravit litteras Domini Edwardi, filii sui, sub eadem forma. Ipse autem Walterus nichilominus, quamdiu fuerat Major, ipsum Arnaldum gravare non omisit, ut petendo ab eo illam summam pecunie vel partem.

Postea factus est Major Henricus le Waleis, qui, convocatis secum quibusdam Civibus juratis ad examinanda clara arreragia Civitatis, qui iterum quandam summam pecunie de predicta exactione ab eo petebant injuste, qui iterum litteras Domini Edwardi Regis impetravit. Quibus lectis coram predictis Majore et Civibus, ipsi prebuerunt assensum ad predictam irrotulationem observandam. *Requiratur in principio hujus libri.*

Transcripta Litterarum Domini Regis Henrici et Domini Regis Edwardi, filii sui, *de quibus mentio facta est in fine libri istius.*

fo. 1 r°. Henricus Dei gratia, &c., monstravit nobis Arnaldus filius Thedmari, concivis vester, quod cum Cives nostri Londoniarum finem nuper pro xx^m. marcis nobiscum fecissent

pro bona voluntate nostra habenda, idem Arnaldus occasione predicta per quosdam sinistram erga ipsum voluntatem habentes ad quamdam magnam pecunie summam, minus juste sine visneto suo ac ultra quam facultates sue sufficerent, assessus fuit; de qua pecunie summa C. marcas non sine magno gravamine persolvit. Et cum postmodum de speciali mandato nostro dilecto et fideli nostro, Alano le Zuche tunc custodi Civitatis et Constabulario Turris nostre Londoniarum per communam totius Civitatis predicte arcius inquisitum et consideratum esset coram ipso, quantum quilibet Civis juxta facultates suas solvere debuerit, et quantum jam solverit ad contributionem finis predicti et juxta considerationem illam generale tallagium assessum esset super cives predictos, compertum fuit in inquisitione predicta per sacramenta proborum hominum de visneto predicti Arnaldi et aliorum, qui ad dictum tallagium assidendum deputati fuerunt, ipsum Arnaldum ultra vires facultatum suarum jam solvisse; propter quod per eosdem probos homines provisum fuit coram Alano predicto, quod dictus Arnaldus per predictas C. marcas, quas, una cum triginta duabus marcis alias sibi impositis, plene persolverat, tam de fine predicto quam etiam de contributione M. marcarum facta Regi Alemannie fratri nostro quietus esset et esse deberet omnino, et ad hoc invocat testimonium Rotulorum Camerariorum Civitatis predicte de predicto tallagio. Nolentes igitur dictum Arnaldum, qui semper nobis et nostris fideliter et constanter adhesit, indebite pregravari, vobis firmiter injungentes quod, scrutatis rotulis predictis, ab ipso Arnaldo ultra considerationem et irrotulationem predictum nichil penitus exigatis, nec ipsum occasione finis predicti de cetero molestetis, et si quam districtionem sibi occasione ulterioris exactionis hujus fieri feceritis, eam penitus relaxetis. Teste, *&c.*

Edwardus Dei gratia, *&c.* Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Monstravit nobis Arnaldus filius Thedmari, concivis vester, quod cum Cives nostri Londoniarum nuper finem fecissent pro xx^{m}. marcis cum Domino Henrico Rege, patre nostro, pro bona voluntate ejusdem patris nostri habenda, idem Arnaldus occasione predicti finis, *&c. (ut supra, mutatis mutandis.)*

| Pro predictis litteris noluit Walterus Hervi tempore Maioratus sui cessare a gravamine predicti Arnaldi contra irrotulationem. *fo.* 1 *v°.*

Postea factus est Maior Henricus le Waleys, qui, cum aliquibus Civibus juratis ad examinanda arreragia omnium tallagiorum, sicut predictum est, exigebant ab eodem quandam pecunie summam contra predictam irrotulationem; qui vero accedens ad curiam Domini Regis impetravit iterum litteras Regis Maiori et Civibus directas. Quibus lectis et intellectis concesserunt observare dictam irrotulationem; sed tamen ipsi voluerunt quod dictus Arnaldus juvaret ad aurum Regine et ad alias expensas Civitatis acquietandas. Unde ita convenit inter predictos Maiorem et Cives ac predictum Arnaldum, sicut subnotatur, quod etiam scribitur in Rotulo Camerariorum.

Memorandum cum quedam summa pecunie petita fuisset de Arnaldo filio Thedmari coram Domino Henrico le Waleys, Maiore Londoniarum, et quibusdam aliis Civibus, quorum nomina subscribuntur, per totam communam Civitatis attornatis et juratis ad arreragia omnium assessionum et tallagiorum antea factarum in Civitate examinanda, et super hoc inter predictos Maiorem et Cives ac predictum Arnaldum per aliquod tempus fuisset altercatum, quod tandem inter | predictos Maiorem et Cives ac predictum *fo.* 2 *r°.*

Arnaldum dicta contentio conquievit in forma subscripta: videlicet, quod constabat predictis Maiori et Civibus, per rotulos magni tallagii tempore Domini Alani la Zuche quondam Custodis predicte Civitatis facti, ipsum Arnaldum omnino esse quietum de redemptione xx^{m}. et de fine Mille marcarum versus Dominum Regem Alemannie facto pro c. et xxxij. marcis, quas tempore eodem persolverat, prout dicti rotuli pleno recordant. Constabat etiam eis eundem Arnaldum alibi pluries fuisse gravatum. Consideratum est per predictos Maiorem et Cives juratos quod idem Arnaldus pro sex libris, quas eis tunc solvit in auxilium expensarum Civitatis acquietandarum et pro xl. solidis, quos tempore Maioratus Domini Walteri Hervi ad contributionem auri Regine persolverat, omnino sit quietus de auro Regine et de omnibus tallagiis, assessionibus, quarteragiis dupplicibus, vicesima, auxiliis, prestitis et expensis in Civitate Londoniarum factis usque ad festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni Domini Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici secundo, presentibus predictis Domino Henrico Maiore et aliis Juratis, scilicet, Nicholao de Wyntonia, Vicecomite, Stephano de Mundene et Hugone Mutun, Camerariis, Johanne, Waltero le Poter, Johanne de Norhampton, Radulfo le Blund, Aldermannis, Radulfo de la More, Radulfo de Brumle, Roberto Gratefige, Willelmo de Farewedon, Hugone de Duntone, Thoma Heyrun, et Godefrido le Cofrer, et aliis.

MATTER SUPERINDUCED IN THE LIBER DE ANTIQUIS LEGIBUS.

fo. 40 r°. [Memorandum que lendemeyn au vespre de le Seinte Lucie par un Jedy fust le Eclips de la Lune durant parmy le quarter de la nuit l'an deu rei Edward de Carnervam fis au Rei Edward en son regne syme, &c.

M. l'an E. x.

Jon de Sandegrawe, Meyre de Londres.

Cel an morut l'Eweece Gilebert de Segrawe de Londres.

Cel an fut dur gel la simeyne de Nouel et cel an dura la serte de ble et grand morine de poure gens.

M. ke l'an E. fis a Rey E. ix. fut comensa la serte de ble; fourment a de primes i marce, e pus a xx^{s}. e pus a xxxii^{s}. le quarte, durant jeces avenement nouvel l'an; grand morine de gent e grant serte de tote manere de witayle parmi le reume.

Item l'an E. xi. Jon de Sandegrave, Meyre de Londres.

Jon Preour, Willame Fourneys, Wicontes.

Gilberd de Middeltone jeuvaler de Norhumberland e son frere treyne e pendue pour treson.

Cel an l'apostoyle ordina la feste de le Seyn Sacrament a tener le Jeudi procheyn apres a la Trinite et grant pardon.

Stevene de Abandone Meyre de Londres.

fo. 40 v°. Vicountes de Londres l'an E. xii. Jon Poyntel, Jon de Dallinge.

Jon de Sandegrave Meyre par tres ans.

L'an E. xiii. Vicountes de Londres Jon de Prestone, Simond D'Abindone.
Cel an Meyre de Londres Hamond de Gigewelle.
Item l'an E. xiiij. Vicomtes Renaud de Conduit, Williame Prodomme.
L'eyre a la Tour de Londres.
Item l'an E. xv. Vicountes Ricard Costentein, Risard de Hakeneye.
Cel an la gere d'Ecose. Et valeyt le quarter de froment xxx^{s}, comensaunt l'an E. xvi.
Hamon de Jicevelle Meyer.
Vicountes, Jon de Gantan, Grocer, Roger d'Eli Pessoner.
L'an xvii. Nicole de Farendone Meyre par le Rey.
Wicountes, Hadam de Sallesberi, Grocer, Jon d'Oxenford, Wineter.
Hamon de Gikewelle Meyr par ii hans l'an xviii. l'an xix.
Wicontes, Beneyt de Fayleham, Groser, Jon de Hanstone, Mercer.
Wicountes, John Coton, Peleter, Gillebert de Mordone, Pessoner.
Wicontes de Londres, Rosser Chintecler, Ricard de Rokinge.
Ricard de Beytteyne, Meyre de Londres.
De Rey pris en sa terre demeyne.

| Septuaginta duo fuerant et mille ducenti, *fo.* 42 *r°.*
Quando vir hic obiit, post partum Virginis anni ;
Per quinquaginta sex annos atque diebus
Bis decies regnum rexerat iste suum.

| Carta Libertatis Episcopi Londoniarum. *fo.* 42 *v°.*

Sachent touȝ ceus qui sunt e qui avenir sunt, ke entre Sire Eustace le Evesque de Londres et le Chapitre de Seint Pol de Lundres et les Citeyns de Lundres est issi convenu en amur sur les destances des franchises, les queus cele Evesque diseit que apartenient a sa eglise, et les citeyns affermans le contrarie. Ceo est a saver ke les devantdiȝ Citeyns granterent qe nul Viscomte ne nul Baillif de Londres desormes n'entra le sokne l'Evesque de Cornhulle pur attachement fere, si la pleinte ne seit plus tost mustre al Visconte ou au Baillif de Lundres ke a les Baillifs le Evesque. En si le larrun ne seit trove en cel sokne, qui ne seit attaché par le Baillif l'Evesque ; ne meismes en ces cas si le Baillif l'Evesque ne seit appele et par la venue de li seit fet l'attachement. Et sil ne veut nepurquant, seit feit l'atachement par les Baillifs de la Cité. Ensi seit, ke le larrun seit attache par les Baillifs de la Cité seit delivere a les Baillis l'Evesque a juger, en meime cel sokne en la curt l'Evesque. Et quant le larrun serra juge une moitie de ses chateus seient livere a l'Evesque e l'auter moitié au Baillif de la Cité. Et si le larrun seit pris ou attaché par les Baillis l'Evesque nul des Baillis de la Cité de li ne de ses chateus, s'il soit troveȝ en le sokne, nule chose s'entremette. Et si issi seit que pestur de les tenanȝ del sokne l'Evesque seit trove od pain de faus peis en meime le sokne par le Vicunte seit atache par la veue des Baillis l'Esveque a ceo apelé et ke le pestur seit juge en la Gildhall devant le Baillif, s'il veut

estre, et nepurquant k'il ne soit pas mande. Et sil seit pris hors de cel sokne il serra jugo en la Gildhall, si le Baillif l'Evesque i venge ou non par quei il sent pris od faus pain. Et s'il seit dedens le sokne ou dehors pris od peins de faus pois trees fiez ou plusours fiez pris et ateint, il serra puni selon la custume de la Cite, ceo est a saver, tut seit il pris e atache dedenz le sokne par les Baillif l'Evesque, ou pris ou atache dehors par les Baillif de la Cite. Par les Baillif l'Evesque est comande, s'il veut venir. Purvu est, ensur ke tut, ke les pesturs del sokne le Rei de Secce devient aider a les pesturs del sokne l'Evesque a rendre al Viscunte xxviijs d'argent par an, sicum il soleient fere. Tuz les hommes a des terres del fe l'Evesque ou del fe de seint Pol de lur successors, des queuz fiez l'Evesque ovek l'eglise de seint Pol de Lundres, furent seisis cel jour, que cet accord fut fet, frans et quites seient de totes custumes en Smethfeud ou ailleur de tut ceo kil atacherunt a lur propres hommes ou ke lur nest et pest, mes de tut ceo kil atacherunt a vendre le
fo. 43 *r°.* Viscunte | de Lundres recevera les custumes deues, ou kil onkes l'atachent ; et tous les charettes qui sunt del fe l'Evesque ou del fe Seint Pol ke sa charette les choses l'Evesque ou des chanoines ou des hommes del fe Seint Pol portant seient franches sanz custume. Si issi ne seit del fe l'Evesque ou del fe Seint Pol e charette ne loue dekes a Londres pur porter marchandise de acun, et si nul meyme merchandise de acun, qui par sa franchise doit estre quite, dunkes pur sa charrette durra il custume due et acustumé. Ausi a l'Evesque et ses successurs cum as Citeins avantdits, et s'il meinent marchandise d'acun, qui par franchise ne dut estre quite, dunques paira la marchandise la custume deue, si cum il est avantdit, e la charette serra quitte. Nul Viscunte ne Baillif de Londres nul manoir l'Evesque ne nul manoir de Seint Pol par custume demander ou prendre ne deit entrer, mes prengent les en lowez acoutumez e establiz, ceo est a saver, en Smethefeud ou aillurs hors des manoirs ou hors de lur fe. Et ceo est a saver ke ben list as Baillis de la Cité sans les Baillis le Evesque entrer en la sokne l'Evesque pur coillir le coillage le Roi ou ses dettes e destreindre, sauvez soiens totes assises as Citeyns de Lundres ou pur fere ent le commun pru de la Cite, que ne seient pas les devantdiz articles. Et que cest amiable accord seit seur e estable a touz jours e nient bruse, les devantdiz Evesque et le Chapitre lur seaus et les Citeins de Lundres lur sel de la commune od les seus Sire Roger le Duc, le Meyre de Lundres, et de Sire Richard Feuker en cest present escrit en la manere de cirografe en quatre parties fet ont penduz. Des queus les deux parties seelees del sel de la commune et des seaus le devant Roger et Richard demorerent a l'Esveque et le Chapitre ; e les deus parties seeles des seaus le Esvesque et le Chapitre demorerent od les Citeins de Londres. Ceo fut fet en l'an de grace M.CC°. xxviii. le xx. Jour de May.

L'an E. quint.

Memorandum ke Peres de Blacneye, Viscunte de Londres, morut viii simenes devaunt la Seynt Michel, et fut Jon de Grantebrugge, Mercer, gardeyn, jure par l'avantdit Peres en la Baylie jeces a la Seint Michel procheyn seuant en presence de la comune par la mayn prise des encesours l'avvantdit Peres.

Memorandum de Vicontes de Londres l'an E. quint.

Simond de Manewourhe, Beureler, Risard de Welleforde.

Memorandum qe le Jour Seyn Simond Seyn Jude fut elu Meyre de Londres Johan de Gissors.

Memorandum ke Sire Peres de Gavastone, Counte de Cornewayle, fus en la castel de Scardebourk e la lasega le Counte de Garenne, le Counte de Penebrok, a ques Sire Peres se rendit e le menerent a la ville de Dadintone e la vint le Counte de Warewik e prit lawantdit Peres e l'amena o lui et si au Jattel de Warewik. E le lundi proceyn dewant la Seyn Johan fut lawaunt Sire Peres decole en un camp entre Warewik e Cenilleworth en la presence le Counte de Launkattre, le Counte de Hereford.

Memorandum ke le Mardi preseyn devant la Maudeleyne vint le Rey, le Counte de Garenne, le Counte de Penebrok, Sire Henri de Beumond, Sire Simond de Maule, Seneschal l'Eweke de Londres, a la croys en le Simiteire Seyn Pol e plusours de la cite de Londres contre asemble de Folcesmote, e se conjurent tenir ou lour seynurliuge en tote dreytures, sa coronne meyntenir et la cite garder a son heirs com lour eritases.

L'an E. segond.

| Memorandum ke la veylle Seyn Colas e l'endemeyn ausey fut gran tempete de toner e de ecleyre. *fo.* 44 r°.

Memorandum de Vicomtes de Londres. Jaces le Boteyller, Draper, Willem de Basinges, Laner.

1. Han.

Nicolle de Farendone, Meyre de Londres.

Jaces de Seynt Edmond, Beuryler, e Rosser le Paumer, Blader, Vicontes.

1. Han.

Tomas Romeyn, Meyr de Londres.

Memorandum ke le Demeyne proseyn dewant la Nativite Nostre Seinur comensa a jeller et dura le jel par xxvij. jours qe le peuple alerent sous la glaze outre Tamisie e al tere par xix jours. Le Rey E. ala en Ecose gerer sus Roberd de Brus.

Simond de Corp, Peuerer, item Peres de Blaceneye, Laner, Vicontes.

1. Han.

Riser de Refam, Meyre de Londres.

Memorandum i meyns devaunt la Seyn Michel e sis semeynes apres fut morine de jens en wiles e oupelaunde a grant demesure de la maladie de flux par frut de selhane trop en pris.

Fet a remembrer ke le proseyn Samadi du comensement de Careme fut Henri de Lasi, Counte de Nicolle, aporte de son Outel ou Countes e Barons e ii. juvallers armes seur juwaus couwerts et iiij. walles imontes portaunt iiij. baneres des armes le Counte Henri duraunt le chemin jeces en la monster Seyn Pol, e le dimeyne procheyn fut entere au destre de l'auter de Nostre Dame en le Novel œuvre e grant foule.

L'an E. Sime.

Memorandum ke Sire Louis, frere au Rey de France, le Cardinal Blaunk, l'Evvesque de Peyters chaumberleyn le Pape windrent au Rey en Londres quinseyne dewaunt la Seyn Michel a treter de la pes entre le Rey et se countes. *fo.* 44 v°.

Memorandum de Viconte*s* de Londres l'an awaundit.

Memorandum ke le jour Seyn Brise Ewecce fu ne Edward fis au Rey Edward de Carnerwan en le jatel de Windelsore en la presence de Cardinal Blaunc, Moneur Louis de Fraunse, Dame Meregrete Reyne d'Engleterre ; pur la quele bone nouvele le Meyr e les Audermans e la commune de Londres firent festes, karoles de gens, quenties durant quinseyme apres, e le conduit corant de vin, e de sa la Croys le Conte de Glousettre en Jepe, i. toneu de vin en Pavelon a dependre. Et la veylle de Nouel prosseyn apres leva la Reyne Isabel de gesines en l'auwant jatel peurifie a gran feste la veylle et le jour de Nouel e lendemeyn.

Jon Lambin Pessoner e Ricard de Weleford, elu a le seccere par la defaute Rimard de Horsam avant elu, ke se absenta a la election e au presentement.

E l'avandit Ricard de Welleford morut en le primer quarter de l'an ; et fut Adam Lodekin Wicounte jusqu' a le Seyn Michel en son lu jure et presente.

Memorandum ke le weylle de l'Asceynsion le Rey Edouard e Isabele Reyne d'Engleterre passerent la mer e affreterent a Wissant e alerent a Paris, ou le Rey de France fit son fils juvaler e rey de Navvare, a grant nombre de festes, le jour de le Pentecoute.

L'an suivant Vicountes de Londres Robert Bordeyn, Hue de Sarton.

Memorandum l'an du Rey Edward viij. fut la croys ou le Pomel tout doré levé sous le closer Seyn Pol e lewecce de Londres, Gileberd de Segrave, mettant plusours delices en l'avvaundite cros en closer le Wenderdi proseyn apres la Seyn Machel en l'an swant.

Jon de Peccam ercewecce par l'apostoyle elu.
Roberd de Wincilse ercewecce elu par Canterberi.

Memorandum ke l'awauntdit Roberd jit á Canterberi par creu Roberd deu Moutre Michel eglise fresement apres sa mort.

Thomas de Colcham, le Hersewecce Canterberi elu, avalé par la Pape e Water Renaud Ewece de Wilsettre Ersewecce de Canterbeyri afirmé par la dit apostole.

Ricardus de Graveshende Ewecce de Londres.
Robert de Baudok Ewecce de Londres e jit a Sein Pol.
Gileberd de Segrave Ewecce de Londres elu.
Risard de Neueport Ewecce de Londres elu.

Memorandum ke le jour Seyn Brise leveke, l'an du Rey E. fis Edward en la journaunte, fut terement en Londres. Sel han Jon de Sandegrave Meyre de Londres par lettre le Rey a han dewans e a la commune deprere.

Item l'an E. xij. Hamond de Gicewelle Meyre.

Item l'an xiiij. Nicole de Farndone Meyre preses le xxme. jour de Febrer e de sel jour Sire Roberd de Cendale Gardeyn pres le xxme. jour de May. E pus Hamond de Gikewell Meyre par la comandement le Rey encontre la francase durant de terme en terme par bref la Rey.

E. l'an xv.

Vicountes, Ricard Costentin, Draper, e Ricard de Haceneye, Laver. Cel l'an en careme Tomas, Counte de v Countés decole, le Conte de Hereford mort en bataylle, e Barons e juvalers tués, e morts, par jugement enprisones en jateus.

Memorandum ke le galon de l'eue du Condut peyse x^{li}. iiii^{s}. de peys de lordenaire.

Item le galon de l'eue de Tamise peys x^{li}. xvi^{d}. par meme le peys.

Item le livre de Grosers de sire e de frut pesera xxii^{s}. l'onse xv^{d}. et le quartron vi^{s}. iii^{d}.

Fet a remembrer que le Esterling peisera xxxij greyns de furment, mileweins par numbre e a un quarterun del unce vount c.lx. greyns de numbre et a demy unce vount ccclxx greyns et al unce entir vount vi^{c} e xl greyns, c'est a saver le unce de xx esterlings ; e al quarterun de la livre vount $M.ix^{c}xx$ greyns par numbre e le demy livre vount $iii^{m}viii^{c}xl$ greyns e a livre de xx^{s}. de esterling vount $vii^{m}vi^{c}.iiii^{xx}$ greyns par numbre par xii unces. E le peys de ij livres qe amont par numbre a $xv^{m}.ccclx$ greyns qe font le quarte de licour. E le peis de iiij livres qe amont par numbre a $xxx^{m}.vii^{c}$. e xx greyns, qu font le Potel. E le peis de viii livres qe amont par numbre a $lx^{m}.iiij^{c}$. e xl greyns par numbre, qe fount le Galon. E le peis de xxxii livres qe amont a $cc^{m}.cxlv^{m}.vii^{c}.lx$ greyns par numbre qe font le demy Bussel viel. E le peis de lxiiii livres qe amont par numbre a $cccc^{m}.iiij^{xx}.xi^{m}.v^{c}$. e xx greyns qe fount le Bussel de furment de aunsiene estandard. E le peis de ccclxvi livres qe amount par nombre a $xix^{m}.cclxvi^{m}.ciiij^{xx}$ greyns de furment qe fount le demy quarter. Et le peis de v^{c}. e xii livres d'esterlings qe amountent par numbre de greins de furment a $iii^{\overset{m}{m}}.dcccc^{m}.xxxii^{m}$. e clx qe font la mesure die quarter par viii busseaus.

Continuation of the List of Mayors of London, subsequent to the period of time comprised in the Chronicle. *fo.* 57 r°.

Gregorie de Rocele, elu Meyre de Londres, le jour Seyn Simon Seyn Jude.

Henri le Waleys elu Meyre de Londres.

Gregori de Rokele elu Meyre de Londres.

Gardeyn de Londres, Jon le Breton.

Gardeyn de Londres, Rauf de Sandwy.

Gardeyn de Londres, Jon le Breton.

| Henri le Waleys elu Meyre de Londres, le jour Seyn Simond Seyn Jude. *fo.* 57 v°.

Ellis Rossel, elu Meyre de Londres, le jour avant nome,

Presenté a la connetable de le Tour par ij ans duraunt.

Item Jon le Blount elu Meyre de Londres, le jour auvaunt nome e presente a Sire Johan de Blacebrok, le souconetable de la Tour, par la bref du Roy et recu a la forcyne porte de la Tour de Londres.

Item Jon le Blount elu Meyre de Londres, le jour Seyn Simon Seyn Jude e presente a Counte de Garenne, Lutenant le Rey, en la Chambre l'ercewecce de Ewerwik.

Item Johan le Blound elu Meyre de Londres le jour Seyn Simon e Jude e presente a l'escer.

Item Johan le Blound elu Meyre e presente au Rey a Wemontter.

Item Johan le Blound elu Meyre par ij. ans suivans, e presente au Rey Edward.

William Coumbemartin Meyre elu, e demora ii jours u et deffun.

Item Jon le Blond elu Meyr de Londres le ters jour apres Seyn Simond Seyn Jude, e presente a le jecer a Weumonter, e le Mercredy proseyn devant le Seyn Martin et presente au cor le Roy Edward nient couronné a l'outel l'ersevecce d'Everwik.

Jon le Blond elu Meyre e presente a l'escer lendemayn Seyn Simon Seyn Jude l'an du Rey E. primer.

Nicole de Farendone elu Meyre de Londres, e resu du Roy Edward a Weumontter lendemeyn Seyn Simon Seyn Jude, l'an second de son regne.

fo. 60 *r°.*

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

Jon Horn. Rauf le Blond. Play jeyke a la Tour.

Robert d'Arras. Rauf le Fevre. Cel han acata a vender la mairie de tenir as darreyns.

Jon Adrihan. Water Leggleys.

Willame le Maserner. Roberd de Basigges.

Rauf de la More. Tomas Box.

Willame de Farendone. Nicole de Winsettre.

Willam le Maserner. Risard de Chigewelle. Cel han fu grand jele.

Hauncelein de Bettevile. Water le Blound.

Jourdan Godsep. Martin Box.

Stevene de Cornulle. Roberd de Rocele.

Water le Blound. Jon Wade.

Tomas Gros. Water Hauteyn.

Tomas de Stanes. Willame de Hereford.

Willame de Bettoyne. Jon de Caunteberi.

Fouce de Seynt Emond. Salaman le Coteler.

Tomas Romeyn. William de Leyre.

Rauf le Blound. Hamond Box.

Helis Rosel. Henri le Bole.

N. de Farendone elu Auderman. Roberd de Rocele. Martin de Aumesberi.

Henri Box. Risard de Glousettre.

Hadam de Halingberi. Jon de Donestaple.

Tomas de Seuvouf. Hadam de Foulam.

Jon de Sterteford. Willame de Stertefourd.

Tomas Gelt, Peleter. Riser le Mercer.

fo. 60 *r°.* Memorandum ke le Lundi par la weyle de la Tiffeyne en la journaunte en l'an le Rey E. xxvij. comensaunt fut teremente durement crouraunt par poy duré en Londres, Glousettre, dehors parmi le reume.

Memorandum que le jour nostre Dame sa nativite par jour de Mardi en l'an le Rey xxvij. ariva Dame Meregrete, la fille Felipe Rey de Fraunse, a Dowere, e lendemeyn wint a Canterberi, e le Jeudi preseyn apres wint Edward Rey d'Engleterre en l'eglise de la Trinité de Canterberi e epousa l'awandite Meregrete Reyne d'Engleterre d'age de xx. ans.

Memorandum ke le dimeyne preseyn dewaunt la Seyn Edward wint la Reyne Meregrete de la Tour parmi Londres a Wemonter e le counte de Bretayne, e le counte de Sauve, e le Meyre de Londres ou ses audremanns d'une seute e tres c. bourjeys de la site de seute. L'aueyt ij. bretesses envey Chep ou viij. joutterent de seure ou windas e la vie courticie de dras d'or encontre sa primere venue.

Item Henri de Fingrie, Pessoner. Item Jon d'Armenters, Draper.

Memorandum le demeyne preseyn dewaunt le jour de la Nonsiasion notre Dame furent les ossemens Sire Emound frere le Rey aporté de le novel Abbeye de Meneresse dehors Alegate joces a Seyn Pol, e de Seyn Pol a Weumontter, e ala le Rey ou les ossemens parmi la wile a pe, e Countes, e Barons, e Eweces, e lendemeyn furent les osemens enteres a Weumontter au senettre de l'auter Seyn Pere l'an le Rey xxviij. *Edmond mourout en Gascoyne l'an Rey xxv.*

Memorandum ke le jour Seynt Estevene l'an xxviii. comencaunt furent le crocars e le pollars apeles. Furent cries amalle parmi Engleterre e coreurent jusces le weylle de Pasce preseyn suant. La quele weylle furent defendu ke mes ne corusent. La quele mone wint hors de Flandres, ke corut en la tere par vi. hans, per Angleter a grant damaje de tout le Reyume.

Lucas de Awerhinge. Risard de Campes. Vicountes. *fo.* 61 *r*°.

Roberd de Callere. Peres de Bossam.

E par la lexsion fete de Elis Rossel Meyre e des Audermanns e presentes a le Conetable de la Tour a la foreyne porte.

De Roberd fut grant entrebat entre la comune e les Adermans de la lexsion, ke ne se paerent de le avantdit Roberd e wouleyent deferer l'awauntdite elexsion, mes i peyent.

Memorandum ke le jour Seyn Simond Seyn Jeude fut elu Meyre de Londres, Jon le Blond, e presente a Jon de Blacebrok, sou-Conetable de la Tour de Londres, assigne par le bref le Rey e dehors le foreyne porte de l'awauntedite Tour.

Memorandum ke Jon Botetourte e Willame Jige Juttises ou Jon le Blount, Meyre de Londres, e ses jhens wiendrent ser en la Gihale de Loundres le Mardy preseyn awaunt le Seyn Donetan a oyr e determer un treppas entre Jon le Janser, Elis Rossel, e Jon de Geudeford e autres par le pourjas l'awauntdit Jon le Janser encontre la franchise de la cité, ke allege fut des Audermans ; e lendemeyn le awaunt Justices en la awantdite sale ajournerent les parties le Samedi preseyn a la Sale de plom. Le que jour alege furent lour ser e keu ne alowerent, mes mitrent l'avantdit Ellis e Jon e plusours acopes a non defendus a damesse l'avvantdit Jon le Janser de Mille livres per se ce l'avauntdit Elis e les autres ne se woleynt aquiter for ke par lour ley en cheuse par la fransise en heyre dehors ; e l'awandit Jon le Janser mourut en l'awandit quiseyne apres par mesaunse en son outel demeyne.

Item Simond de Paris, Mercer. Item Hue Pourte, Pessoner, Vicountes de Londres.

Memorandum Jon le Blount elu Meyre de Londres le jour Seyn Symond Seyn Jude, e presente au Counte de Garenne Lutenant le Rey en la jauvre l'Ersewecce de Ewervik dewaunt le consel le Rey.

fo. 64 r°. | Willame Comartin, Jon de Bourreford, Vicountes de Londres.

Jon le Blound sel an Meire de Londres, e presente au Conetable de la Tour de Londres lendemeyn de la Seyn Simond Seyn Jude debors la foreyne porte de l'awandite Tour.

Jon de Nicole, Wineter. Rojer de Paris, Mercer. Vicountes de Londres.

Jon le Blount elu Meyr de Londres e presente a sou-conetable de la Tour de Londres.

Willame Cosin, Renaud de Sounderle, Vicountes. L'an de Treyle baton.

Memorandum ke Lundi par le wielle Seyn Bertermeu, l'an du Rey Edward xxxiii. fut Willame le Wales juwaler d'Ecose ajeuaggé en la sale le Rey a Seuwouttel d'ettre treyne, pendu, decole, le boues ars, le cors demembre en iiij. parties, decope la teste au pont de Londres en hanse pour trayson fet a l'awauntdit Edward Rey d'Engleterre e d'Ecose.

Memorandum ke Roberd le Brus Counte de Karrik se fit coronner Rey d'Echose le jour de la Nonsiasion de nostre Dame l'an du Rey E. xxxiiij. e leva wager en Ecose vers Engleterre.

Simond Frisel, Baron d'Ecose, treyne e pendu e decole, le cors avalé e ars a Londres pour trayson.

fo. 62 r°. L'an E. xxxiiij.

Memorandum ke jour de la Penttecoutte Edward, prinse de Gales, remut les armes du Rey Edward son per, sey ccc^{me} de juwalers, le jour adobe a Wemouter a grand noble, e lendemeyn Monser Edward tint sa fette au Nouveu Temple sey $vii.^{me}$ de juvellers.

Jeffrey du Condut. Simond Bollete. Vicountes de Londres.

Memorandum ke Jon Counte d'Asseles d'Ecose fut pendu e avale le cors de souk le fourjes, la teste decope e amene en le Pont de Londres en hanse, le cors hars, de souk le fourjes.

Memorandum ke Edward Rey d'Engleterre morut le jour de la Translation Seynt Thomas de Kanterberi a ij. lues de la Karleul e la weylle de Nostre Dame de l'assomsion wint le cors en l'abbe de Wauttam e la demora jeces le Mardi preseyn dewaunt la Seyn Simond Seyn Jude, queu jour fut amene a la Trinite de Londres, e lendemeyn le cors aporte de deu, Rey Edward son fils ou les Countes, e Barons, ou vi. juvalers montes e covers de ses armes e ij. c. terjes aportes dewant li hardans jeces a leglise Seyn Pol, e lendemeyn aporte a Wemouter en la fourme awantdite a Hersewecces, Ewesces, abbes e priours, e le wendersh preseyn fut enterre le noble Rey Edward au senettre de l'auter Seyn Per au jef le Rey Henri son pere cotte Seyn Edward wer le Nork.

Vicountes, Nicole Hauteyn Merser. . . . . Panner.

fo. 62 v°. E. l'an primer

Memorandum ke le jour Seyn Pol sa conversation, par Jeudi, Edward Rey d'Engle-

terre eposa Isabele, fille le Rey de Fraunse, a Boloyne a graunt noble, e vint a Londres le jour Seyn Per la Cathedration, e le Samedi preseyn apres winrent le Rey e la Reyne e Sire Jarles le Duk de Brebaunt, Sire Louys de Cleremound, le Counte de Breme, ou c. juvalers de Fraunse, parmi la vile de Londres jeces au paleys le Rey a Wemoutter. E lendemeyn par dimeyne Edward Rey d'Engleterre ressut la coronne par la meyn l'ewecce de Winsettre, lutenant l'ersevecce de Canterberi, a grant noble d'une journee ; e le siteseyns de Londres la journe seyrwirent, ou le Counte d'Arondel e le Meyre de Londres, de la Botelerie dewant le Rey a manjer a ii.c coupes a la fette ou iiij.c hommes pares de diwerses queyntises a la journee.

E. l'an le segont.

Memorandum ke jour Seyn Misel par dimeyne epousa le Counte de Glousettre la fille le Counte de Wuollestre d'Iraunde en l'eglise de l'abbeye de Wautam en la presence le Rey Edward e de Countes et de Barons ; e lendemeyn le fis le counte espouse la seur le Counte de Glousettre en meyn lu e ressut les armes du Rey Edward.

Memorandum ke le demeyne au comensement de careme l'an du Rey E. segond *fo.* 144 *r*°.
fus hune baleyne pris en Tamise pres de Grenewis, e fust la baleyne de xii. teyses de long e de v. deses de grosour ; e fut mene a la Tour de Londres, e a la desewre par le Conetable Sir Jon de Cromwelle a leu le Rey.

Parliamentum Domini Regis Edwardi in civitate Londoniarum apud fratres Predicatores.

Le lundy procheyn apres la Asumption nostre Dame, le an nostre Seynour le Rey Edward fiȝ au Rei Edward quint, en la presence le Erseveske de Canterbire e plusours Eveskes de la terre, Countes, e Barons. A quei Parlement furent jure touȝ les avauntdit Seignours e le Chaunceler e Tresourer, e Justices, e Barons del Eschekere, e chivalirs de touȝ les Countees e le Meire e les Aldermans de Londres, ovek touȝ les meillour genȝ de la cite, a garder e a meyntener touȝ les estatuȝ ordonees en l'avantdit Parlement al profit le Rey e son peuple. Le quel parlement dura par quinze jours, e a prochein revenyr de nostre Seignour le Rey a le Meison des Freres precheours en Londres furent les avantdit estatuȝ pupplyes par le Eveske de Salesbyre, lu-tenant le Arseveske de Caunterbyri, en | la symitere Seint Poel, en la presence *fo.* 145 *r*°
de plusours Eveskes, e le Counte de Lancastre e de Nicole e de Leycestre, de Ferys, de Salesbyri, Sire Emeir de Valence, Counte de Penebrok, e le Counte de Warwyck, e le Counte de Hereford, Sire Huge de Ver, Counte de Oxeneford, e le Counte de Arundel e pluseurs Barons de la terre, c'est a saver le Lundy procheyn devaunt la Seint Michel le an nostre Seignour le Rey avantdit. E le Mardy procheyn apres le Seint Michel veynt le Counte de Gloucestre, Monsire Henry de Percy, Sire Huge Despencer, Sire Robert le Fiȝpayn, Sire Payn Tipetout, le Chanceleur, le Tresourer, e autre Seignours de Conceil le Rei, e pronuncierent les avauntdites estatuȝ par le graunt e le bone volunte nostre Seignour le Rei de estre meyntenues e afermees parmy son Reaume a la Croys en la cymiterie avauntdit de Seint Poel en presence de tout le peuple. E le Lundy prochein devaunt le jour Seint Edward le Rei furent les avauntdit estatuȝ aseles

de grant seal le Rei ove ces brefs enveeȝ parmy les Countees a pupplier e afermer les avauntdits estatutȝ ; e meme le jour remua le Rei hors de Londres ver son chastel de Wyndelsore.

Memorandum qe le jur Seint Agneis Virgine e Martir l'an avantdit imerent les bref le Rei ove ces lettres desuȝ son prive seal de la targe parmy tuȝ les contes de Engleterre a pupplier pur Sire Piris de Gavastone Counte de Cornewaille es revenue par mandement le Rei en sa terre cum pur bon e leal k'avaunt fust exile parmy le fet le Rei, e assent de Arseveske, Eveskes, Countes, e Barons. Li queu mandement vient de Everwyk e fust pupplie a Londres le Samadi prochein apres le Conversation Seint Poel.

fo. 145 r°.

Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi septimo.

Fet a remembrer qe le Dymayngne prechein devant le jour Seint Luc le Evangeliste vient le Conte de Lancastre, le Conte de Warwyk, le Conte de Hereford, le Conte de Arundel, Sire Henry de Percy, Sire Robert de Clifford, Sire Jon Botetourte, e austres nient nomes, en la sale de Westmonaster devaunt le Rey a haut deys jenulaunz e obeisaunce fere a lur seignur e pardon requere. E yl de sa franche volunte lur graunta, e de tous trespas jesques a cel jour sa lettre a eus dona e lendemain son general Parlement comenca.

Memorandum qe la veille de la Nativite Seint Jon le Baptiste par un dymeigne vyent le Rei d'Engleterre, le Counte de Gloucestre, le Counte de Hereford, le Counte de Penebrok, e plusours Barons d' Engleterre ove banyres desplaes en Escoce pres le chastel de Estrivelyn e bataylle donerunt a Robert de Brus e a tote sa force en chaump. En queu chaump la descomfeture chey ver les genȝ d'Engleterre le jur Seint Jon prochein suwaunt. E morut le dit Counte de Gloucestre, Robert de Clifford, Baron, Giles de Argenteym, Payn Tipetost, Willame le Marechal, e autres Barons, e chyvalers e le counte de Hereford pris, Johan de Sagrave pris, Rauf de Monhermer pris, e autres Barons e chyvalers pris, e le Rei esloyngna saunȝ mal aver de son corps e revyent a Berwyk.

Nous vous comandoms de par nostre Seygnour le Rey sur forfaiture de vie et de membre et de terres et de chateux, et sur quant que vus poeȝ forfaire qe tous ceaux qui riens ount trove de tresor nostre Seygnour le Rey, soit or ou argent ou pere ou autre chose quey qu' il soit deslens ville ou dehors en quel luy qe ceo fait, de sa tresorie a Westmoster que est debrisee, veignent a la Gihale devant les Meire et les Vescuntes et ceo qe il averont trove rebblent entre cy e dimenge prochein a vespre.

Nous vous comandoms ensement de part nostre Seygnour le Rey sur la forfaiture avantdite qe tous ceaux qui de mesme ce tresor riens ount vendu ou achate ou qe sachent qe nully de ce tresor memes unt riens vendu ou achate ou que sachent qi de ce riens eit trove ou en garde eyent en qu[illegible] manere qe ce feyt, veignent a la Gihalle devant [illegible] les Vescuntes et moustrent et reconeusent ce qu'il en sevent entre cy e Dimanche a vespre, auxi come avant est dyt. Et quiquonques cel ne funt de ceo jour en avaunt le Rey les tendra pour ces felouns

L'an E. xiij. en haut. *fo.* 146 *r°.*

Memorandum qe le Rey, le Counte del Langatre, le Counte Maresal, le Counte de Risemond, le Counte de Peneprok, le Counte de Hereford, le Counte de Warrenne, le Counte d'Arandel, e plusours Barons alerent en Ecose gerer seur Roberd de Brus.

L'an E. xx. *fo.* 158 *r°.*

Memorandum ke la Reyne Isabel e son fis Edward e Jon de Henaud, Emond de Wodestoce, Conte de Cent, Rojer de Mortimer, e les juvalers d'Engleterre forbanis e grand gens d'armes de Henaud arriwerent en Engleterre e inwauserent jeces a Bristoue e la prindrent le Conte de Winsettre, le Conte d'Arondel e le senserent a la mort. Apres poursuirent le Rey, Hue Le Depencer, Robert de Baudok, Chanseler d'Engleterre e le prirent le Rey, mittrent en garde Hue e Roberd senserent a la mort com treytres. Le Rey deposerent de la Coronne et morut sel an de sodeyne mort. Edward son fils ount Coronne a Wemonster dewaunt le mort son pere, e ala seus les Ecos ke furent entre en sa tere a forse e armes, e retornerent en lour pays par faus aliance d'Engleys.

In hoc folio continentur que carte fuerunt in scrinio civium anno Domini M.CC. septuagesimo, quod scrinium fuit tunc temporis in custodia Arnaldi Thedmari sub clavibus Roberti de Corenhelle et Roberti de Rokesle et Johannis Addrian Draparii. *fo.* 159 *r°.*

Carta Regis Willelmi primi, scripta in Anglicis.

Carta Regis Henrici secundi de libertate Civitatis, Actum anno regni sui.

Carta Regis Ricardi de libertate Civitatis, Actum anno regni sui . . . . .

Cum de edifices en la Cite de Londres issint sont Inns, qe en plusour lus nule terre n'est vende e akuns pussent par aventure les murs de lor veysin en les ques de droyture reyn ne deyent aver ne malicosement occuper cum de mettre en les dit murs trefs ou corbeaux ou arches ou aumaries. Et les avantditz occupations se fount en celyrs et en chaumbres en lesquels nulle ne poent approcher ne de ceo saver, hors pris la meynie de occupeour. E se sunt tels occupations par plusieurs aunȝ celes e nynt aparceus, issint qe nule pleynte frechement de ceo ne put estre fet. Pourveu est qe quele houre qe aperceu seit freychement ou par long temps apres a akun tels occupacions en son mur propre, qe celi tout a tens et a houre de ceo poure fere sa pleinte en Husting. E le Meire ly donrra jour ; a queu jour le occupeour serra somons de venir devaunt le Meire e les gens del assise. E si li avauntdit occupeour tantost ne monstre son garrans, qe dreiturelement cy overe en cel mur, donkes taunt tost a les costages le avaundit occupeour seit le avauntdit occupation oste, e le avantdit mur en son propre estat seit adressé cum avauntdit.

Una Nero die gladio Paulum cruce Petrum
In Roma Christi pro nomine martirizavit.
Una dies unus princeps Urbs una necavit
Per diversa loca gladio Paulum cruce Petrum.
In Roma necat ense Nero Paulum cruce Petrum.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

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6,	6,	*post* civitatis, *adde* juraverunt.
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9,	2,	*pro* Elwy, *lege* Eawy.
11,	10,	*pro* Benetleye, *lege* Beverleye.
12,	9,	*pro* Vincentis, *lege* Vincentii.
14,	26,	*pro* Wynton, *lege* Wyntona.
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,,	26,	*pro* Christiani, *lege* Christiano.
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100,	13,	*pro* Justiariorum, *lege* Justitiariorum.
101,	8,	*pro* Monie, *lege* Moine.
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APPENDIX.

182,	13,	*read after* "the next," as follows: "tale, described in the Index under c. m. has no heading in the text: it," *instead of*, "chapter of the Index is again from the same historian, and."
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,,	42,	*pro* expaivesceret, *lege* expavesceret; *et pro* Herripont, *lege* Herripons
191,		*in margine*, c. xx. *pro* c. x.
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